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VOL. XCVII—NO. 162. VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1907 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

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Mamma—Oh, that's Allsopp's Ale; I am going to put it in the mincemeat for the Christmas Pies; your father now gets it in by the barrel; he says it's the best Ale you can buy.

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Mrs. Newlywed recognized the odor, for Allsopp's Pale Ale is an intimate friend of many Victorian moustaches and a fine lubricator. Doubtless that is why all first class bars, hotels clubs and restaurants keep Allsopp's Ale on draught and why it is

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SIBERIAN EXILE FOR EX-DEPUTIES

Social Democrat Members of Former Duma Get Severe Sentence

ACCUSED OF HIGH TREASON

Tried in Secret and Punishment Awarded in Their Absence

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14.—Sentence was pronounced this afternoon on the Social Democrat members of the lower house, whose arrest was the indirect cause of the dissolution of the second duma. The punishment inflicted is unexpectedly heavy. Eight deputies, including Annikin, Annismof, Dzhapardze and Corince Tzereeliz, are condemned to five years' labor in the mines and subsequent deportation to Siberia. Nine others, including Batasheff, Bielobzoff and Kirtengo, are sent to the mines for four years and will be deported. Ten deputies are sent into perpetual exile in Siberia. The leader in the military organization, Tapadnike, and two women, Madame Morizvain and Madame Subbotina, shared the heaviest sentence, five years in the mines, and deportation. Six soldiers who were accused of agitating among their comrades are given four years in the mines and deportation. Ten deputies who succeeded in proving that they were not connected with the Socialist organization were acquitted.

Among the men condemned are three noblemen, and their sentences must be approved by the emperor. The deputies were accused of forming an organization, the aims of which were to overthrow the existing government and the institution of a republic. The specification declared they had incited the soldiers to mutiny and the public to insurrection.

They were tried by the judicial section of the senate, the highest supreme tribunal in Russia, the gist of the formal trial charge being high treason. The counsel for the defense concentrated his arguments to prove that Social Democracy is a legitimate political party organization. Professing its tenets throughout the civilized world and expecting to see them realized through the ballot, did not mean conspiracy. The procurator, however, successfully maintained the original accusation.

A committee of the second Duma, composed of leading lawyers, who investigated the charges, was given no opportunity to submit its report, the dissolution of the Duma abruptly closing its labors. The committee vouched, however, that the charges were unsubstantial in character.

The present trial proceeded in secret, neither the accused Social-Democrats nor their attorneys being present, and the public was refused admittance. No reports were issued, and ingenious fiction was resorted to. In order to comply with the requirements of the law that sentence be pronounced with open doors, the doors were opened, but the police kept everybody out of the room, with the exception of the trial board and the prosecution.

Deputies Alexinsky and Ozel, and a number of others who were included in the original indictment, fled the country, so that they are not among those who have been sentenced.

During the progress of their trials, the impeached deputies have received telegrams from their colleagues, from members of the British House of Commons and the French, Italian and German chambers.

The severity of the sentences has created a bad impression. It is taken for granted, however, that some of those convicted will ultimately manage to escape from Siberia.

Died from Injuries

Carlyle, Sask., Dec. 14.—John McVain, struck by a freight train last week, is dead, aged 73.

Accident to Judge

Arcola, Sask., Dec. 14.—Owing to a serious accident to Judge Johnstone, while out in an automobile with Sheriff Stauffer, the court, which was to have been held yesterday, was adjourned until Jan. 14. The machine upset, the judge suffering a badly twisted knee.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page
1—Wreck of schooner Thos. W. Lawson. Japan freezing out China. Russian ex-deputies sentenced.
2—General news.
3—Socialism in England.
4—Editorial.
5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Letters to the editor. Hotel arrivals.
6—General local news.
7—Straightening of the Spring Ridge car line will come before the council tomorrow night. Labor is in demand at Golden. South Saanich council will prevent creamery dumping refuse into the ditch. General local news.
8—In woman's realm.
9—Sport.
10—Marine.
11—Sport, continued.
12—Real estate advertisements.
13—Real estate advertisements.
14—News of the mainland.
15—Mrs. Sinclair of this city tells of meeting Palisser and Hector during their trip across the continent. Prospectors leaving Yukon for Northern British Columbia. Hugh Calwell, old timer, drinks liniment and dies as result.
16—Prospectus of the Chartered Bank of British Columbia, advertisement.
17—Oak Bay ratepayers pass three money bylaws. Social and personal.
18—Closing exercises of collegiate school. John Matthews, 14-year-old boy, is missing from his home in Victoria.
19—Music and drama.
20—News of the labor world.
21—Financial and commercial.
22—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
23—Today's services in Victoria churches.
24—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

25—A forecast of what the immediate future holds for Victoria. Island railway extension. Our vast timber and mineral resources.
26—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
27—For the young folks.
28—An hour with the editor.
29—Presentation to Lord Strathcona. The gallant men of Whitby. Report on Rhodes scholars. Most brilliant feat.
30—The simple life.
31—The simple life.
32—Debate on French treaty. The art of public speaking.

FOR SOCIAL REFORM IN SASKATCHEWAN

Religious and Temperance bodies Combine in Aggressive Movement

Regina, Dec. 14.—Between fifty and sixty delegates, representing the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, the W. C. T. U. and the R. T. of T., throughout the province, met today in Knox church for the purpose of organizing with a view to carrying on an aggressive temperance campaign. As the result of their deliberation, the Social and Moral Reform Council of Saskatchewan was formed, with the following officers: President, Bishop Newnham of Prince Albert; secretary, C. C. Knight of Regina, with the following vice-presidents, being one elected by each body allied with the council: Church of England, Rev. C. C. Hill, Regina; Presbyterian, Rev. A. C. Strachan, of Arcola; Methodist, Rev. E. A. Chegain, of Moose Jaw; Baptist, Rev. H. Jones, Regina; R. T. of T., A. Magee, Wolseley; W. C. T. U., to be elected.

The constitution adopted by the council provides for the representation of any church or other organization of provincial character, with representation on the council of six delegates for each unit. The object of the council, as set forth in the constitution, is the promotion by educational, legislative or administrative action of moral and social reform.

The principle of government ownership and control of the liquor traffic, as advocated by the Presbyterian synod, which at one time was believed would form part of the movement, was dropped, as other religious and temperance bodies were strongly opposed to the idea. Instead, the convention pledged itself to press for legislation having for its object the abolition of the bar, prohibiting of public treating, permitting sale of intoxicating liquors only in sealed packages, to be consumed on premises, and the granting to municipalities the option of having the sale of liquor or its prohibition.

A strong representative parliamentary committee was appointed to watch legislation in the interests of temperance, and Bishop Newnham, Revs. Dr. Shearer and Dr. Chown were elected lobbyists to attend the next session of the provincial legislature while the municipal bill is passing through the house. As a result of the abandonment of the principle of government ownership and control, the Labor party, which would otherwise have been associated with the movement, have withdrawn.

Form Canadian Club

Camrose, Alta., Dec. 14.—The residents here have decided to organize a Canadian club.

Raymond Sugar Factory.

Lethbridge, Dec. 14.—It is estimated that the product of the Raymond sugar factory this year will be five million pounds.

Ambassador Bryce

London, Dec. 14.—The Associated Press is officially informed that the rumor to the effect that James Bryce, the British ambassador, is to leave the Washington embassy, is absolutely untrue.

French Company Salted

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 14.—The high federal court has handed down its judgment in the $16,000,000 damage suit brought by Venezuela against the French Venezuelan Railroad Company. The judgment annuls the concession of the company, and condemns it to pay damages to be assessed by experts. The government on its side must pay some minor damages to the company.

Winnipeg's Mild Weather.

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—The grass plot immediately in front of the Canadian depot shows up almost as green as a day in late spring, and the peculiar sight is remarked with great interest by tourists arriving from the east and south. The balmy weather enjoyed by Winnipeg and the west, so far this winter, has been the source of animated comment among the old-timers of Winnipeg. They differ somewhat as to previous "open" winters, but readily agree that all signs point to a continued mild winter in the whole north land.

JAPAN IGNORES CHINESE RIGHTS

Freeze-Out Policy Fully Applied in Manchurian Territory

TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC TAKEN

China Likely to Be Completely Shut Out by Aggressive Neighbors

Pekin, Dec. 14.—The policy of Japan in Manchuria is threatening to bring about an acute crisis in Chinese affairs and as a result of course pursued by the Tokio government, there is danger of Russia cancelling the Russo-Chinese telegraph convention, signed last October. The failure of China to conclude a corresponding agreement with Japan will have the effect of annulling the agreement made by China with Russia, and it may result in a Russo-Japanese convention, under the terms of which China will be excluded from the Manchurian telegraph traffic in the same way that the Russo-Japanese postal agreement resulted in the possession of the Manchurian postal service by these two powers. Japan today has ten telegraph stations in Manchuria in violation of the treaty, and she has also committed other acts of aggression.

The Tokio government maintains that China should concede its original demands, embracing the recognition of the stations outside the railroads here and the independence of the entire system of communication, the waiving of telegram royalties, the recognition of the Dalny-Sasebo cable rights between Dalny and Cheefo and special rights on the Chinese connecting links. This last is a special privilege.

Japan has not even taken China's arguments, which are based upon claims of sovereignty, into consideration, and she has not replied to the communications of the Chinese government in the matter. It is thought that Japan desires to bring about the annulment of the Russo-Chinese agreement by refraining from entering upon a similar agreement with China.

In connection with this dispute it is interesting to note that the powers have persistently discouraged China from expecting any intervention. China's plight in Manchuria is aggravated by the commercial distress due to the lact of Chinese currency. The Pekin Government is being urged by Japan to relieve the Manchurian financial situation by means of loans to the native banks.

BRITISH GUNBOAT WRECKED IN STORM

Eight of Her Thirteen Men are Drowned—Storm Works Much Havoc

London, Dec. 14.—The fierce gale which has raged on the coasts of the United Kingdom for the past few days shows little signs of abating, and the heavy rains have flooded almost all the interior low lands. Communication generally is much hampered. The harbors and bays are crowded with vessels that have run in for shelter. There have been many small wrecks outside the loss of the American schooner Thomas W. Lawson, the fatalities thus far reported are not numerous. The most serious wreck happened near Sheerness this morning. The cutter gunboat Speedwell was struck by a heavy sea and went down. There were thirteen liberty men aboard at the time, and only five of them were rescued. The entire Thames valley is a huge lake. The river is out of its banks and rising rapidly.

Old Manitoban Dead.

Deloraine, Man., Dec. 14.—John Renton, one of the earliest settlers in this district, is dead at the age of 82. For a number of years he was receiver of the municipality of Winchester.

Alderman Resigns

Edmonton, Dec. 14.—The city commissioners have received a letter from J. B. Walker, dated Winnipeg, resigning his position as alderman of the city of Edmonton. He left suddenly about a month ago.

Victim of Six-Day Race.

New York, Dec. 14.—Urban McDonald, of this city, the rider who was injured in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden on Friday, died tonight in the New York hospital, where he was taken after the accident. McDonald was injured in a spill on the track, and physicians sought to save his life by an operation.

Production of Ore

Nelson, Dec. 14.—Following are the ore shipments and smelter receipts of the mines in southeastern British Columbia districts for the past week and year to date in tons.

Shipments: Boundary, 35, 1,141,052; Rossland, 7,155; 270,625. East of Columbia river, 3,684; 167,556. Total 10,874; 1,579,233.

Smelter receipts: Trail, 6,151; 254,180. Northport, 2,171; 96,230. Marysville, 600; 30,000. Others, nil; 1,110. Total, 8,922; 1,490,490.

Arrangements were made today at the custom house for the shipment of 900 tons of zinc from the Vancouver mine, in the Slocan district, to Antwerp. This is the first zinc shipment from this district to Europe. The rate given is $13 a ton.

ONTARIO BANK

Shareholders May Be Called Upon for Fifty Per Cent. of Their Double Liability

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Shareholders of the defunct Ontario bank are feeling exceedingly blue over the result of the meeting on Thursday. Sephas Goodes, one of the leading spirits in the Shareholders' association, says that shortly after Mr. Stewart, the liquidator, took hold of the bank he was assured that the shareholders would likely get back about thirty or forty per cent. of their holdings, while now the indications are that they may be called on for fifty per cent. of their double liability. The net liability of the shareholders is now estimated at about $657,000. This sum may be materially decreased if the price of certain securities and real estate should advance.

MR. SIFTON RETIRES

Intimation Given That He Will Not Be Candidate at Next Dominion Elections

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—The announcement is forthcoming that Hon. Clifford Sifton will not be a candidate for Brandon or any other constituency at the next election. He has intimated to his fellow Liberals that he will not present himself at the next election, and the party friends in Brandon will therefore soon be looking for a suitable candidate.

VESSELS LABORING IN ATLANTIC GALE

Many Prevented From Reaching New York—Crew's Narrow Escape

New York, Dec. 14.—The wintry clutches of a storm of wind and hail which has completely swept the whole Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Maine hampered transportation, totally severed lines of communication and stopped ships from making ports.

Eleven transatlantic steamships, due in this port today, were unreported at Sandy Hook at ten o'clock tonight, though no apprehension is felt for their safety. Six coastwise steamships that set sail today for southern ports turned back from the pounding seas that met them at the harbor gateway, and anchored in the shelter of Sandy Hook bay.

Caught in the storm of wind and snow that swept down from the northeast today, the American bark Edmund Phinney, Capt. Alfred Anderson, was piled up on the sands of Sandy Hook and battered to pieces by mountainous seas. With great difficulty the crew, half dead from exposure, were rescued by the Sandy Hook and Spermaceti Cove life-saving crews, after clinging to the hulk for several hours, the last man scarcely having swung off in the breeches buoy when the broken and battered craft went to pieces and disappeared within the boiling waters. Not another man could have been saved, so suddenly did the bark disintegrate before the gale which had driven her ashore. The crew are safely housed by the life-savers, but are still suffering from the hours of exposure to storm and cold, while clinging to the rigging.

The Edmund Phinney was bound from Savannah, Ga., to Perth Amboy, laden with lumber and railroad ties. The storm came upon her as she hove in sight of the lighthouse at Navesink, about two o'clock this morning. When she reached the lightship off Sandy Hook, at seven o'clock, the sea was lashed by a driving northeast gale and the air was thick with snow. Capt. Anderson attempted to pass in through the south channel, which is surrounded by shoals, but lost his course and the little craft struck the shoal about a mile from the Hook.

Poultry for Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—This week 175 tons of poultry were brought into Winnipeg from eastern provinces. Prices dropped three cents.

First Snow at Albany

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The first snow storm of the winter set in here this morning, and it snowed steadily until dark, when it turned to a sleety rain, which gives promise of lasting all night.

Australian Tariff

Melbourne, Dec. 14.—The House of Representatives after a five months' debate, in which eight hundred amendments were disposed of and three hundred divisions taken, has just completed the tariff bill. The strongly protective character of this bill has been somewhat modified.

Stricken With Paralysis

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—Harold Turnbull, a well known city lawyer, has had a stroke of paralysis, and much anxiety is occasioned his many friends. The stroke was altogether unexpected, and he lies in a precarious condition. His many friends wish Mr. Turnbull a speedy recovery.

Injury Proved Fatal

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—James Robertson died at the general hospital from the effects of a fractured skull. Robertson was an old and trusted employee of Treat & Johnson, the C. P. R. contractors. During construction in the Qu'Appelle valley he acted as general timekeeper for that firm. He had spent twelve years in the Metropolitan police force, rising to the rank of station sergeant.

Smallpox in Ontario

Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Dec. 14.—The Leland house here is quarantined, a case of smallpox having made its appearance. A number of witnesses in the arson case before the court are at the hotel.

London, Ont., Dec. 14.—There are ten cases of smallpox in the city. The authorities have the disease under control.

ONLY THREE SAVED OUT OF EIGHTEEN

Wreck of the Seven-Masted Schooner Thomas W. Lawson

CAPSIZED IN GREAT GALE

Survivors are Captain and Two Men, of Whom One is Likely to Die

Hughtown, Sicily Islands, Dec. 14.—After successfully riding out a succession of gales, which she encountered all the way across the Atlantic, and in which she lost all her lifeboats, the American seven-masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson was capsized in Broad sound, where the captain sought shelter from the fierce storm raging along the English coast last night.

Of the crew of eighteen, including Pilot Hicks, who boarded the vessel from a life-savers' boat during the night, only three were rescued. These were, Capt. G. W. Dow, of Melrose, Mass., R. L. Rowe, engineer, of Wiscassett, Maine, and Geo. Allen, of Bradford, Eng.

The schooner left Philadelphia on November 19, for London, with a cargo of oil. She had a hard battle with the seas all the way across, and when she entered Broad sound, her captain, knowing the dangers of the coast, threw out his anchors. Later, in answer to his signals of distress, the life-savers put out two lifeboats and found the Lawson anchored in a dangerous position. The seas were running high, the gale was increasing, and the life savers found that their efforts at rescue were useless.

One of the boats returned for a tug and the other was compelled to put back to shore because of the exhaustion of the men. During their absence the Lawson turned turtle.

Allen, one of the rescued men, is not expected to live, while Capt. Dow is suffering from a fractured arm. His rescue was effected only through the almost superhuman efforts of the life-savers and the gallantry of Fredericks Hicks, the son of Pilot Hicks, who accompanied them on their second trip, in the hope of finding his father.

Late this afternoon, after a long search, Capt. Dow and Engineer Rowe were seen alive on Helwtecher rock, to which they had clung for upwards of fifteen hours, the tremendous waves preventing them from making a landing. Young Hicks plunged into the boiling seas and swam ashore, carrying a life line, by means of which he and the captain hauled back to the boat the engineer, who was practically uninjured. After assisting Capt. Dow, Hicks was able to reach the boat unaided but the effort exhausted him, and the doctors ordered him to remain quiet tonight.

Capt. Dow told the life-savers that when he found his vessel was doomed, he, the engineer and the pilot, lashed themselves to the mizzen rigging. When the masts fell, the captain and the engineer managed to get clear. They jumped to the deck, but were washed overboard, being carried by the currents to the rocks, where they were found. Pilot Hicks, however, seemed to be entangled in the rigging.

Three bodies from the wreck have been found off Annette island, one of the Scilly group.

Only Seven-Master.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Thos. W. Lawson was the largest schooner, and the only seven-master, afloat. She was launched at Quincy, Mass., in 1902, and was owned by the Coastwise Transportation company of Boston. When wrecked she was under a charter which brought her owners a return of $78,000 a year. Thos. W. Lawson, the financier, was a part owner in the boat. It was a peculiar coincidence that the big seven-master went to her end last night, Friday, the 13th, inasmuch as "Friday, the Thirteenth," was the title of a book written by Mr. Lawson.

The schooner was of 4,913 tons register, and was the largest sailing vessel ever launched. On her last voyage she left Philadelphia for London loaded with gas oil in bulk. She was commanded by Capt. Dow, an able and experienced mariner. Her voyage commenced with an accident, as while proceeding to sea from Philadelphia she went to eastward of the channel and grounded above Newcastle, Delaware. She was floated shortly afterwards and towed to sea by the steamer Toledo and the tug Bristol.

Indian Reserve Question.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—Mr. Macpherson of Vancouver brought up in the house the question of reversionary rights in Indian lands, a matter now in dispute between the Dominion and Provincial government of British Columbia in connection with the reserve at Prince Rupert. Hon. Mr. Oliver said that the matter was going to be referred to the courts. Mr. Fowler said that the two governments ought to settle the matter between them. To this Mr. Oliver replied that the government of British Columbia was unreasonable.

For Lulu Island Bridge.

New Westminster, Dec. 14.—It is likely that a public meeting will be held in the near future to consider the proposal for the city to sell twenty-five acres of land on Lulu Island owned by the city to assist in the building of a steel bridge across the North Arm of the river to Lulu Island. A deputation of business men waited on Mayor Keary yesterday and asked that a meeting be held to consider the matter. Every member of the delegation was of the opinion that it would be a good move and the expense would not come so heavily on the taxpayers. It is proposed to give the city power to sub-divide the land in five acre blocks and sell it, but not until the bridge is completed, and it is expected that it will bring a much higher price then.

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DATES, just fresh, 2 packages for 25c
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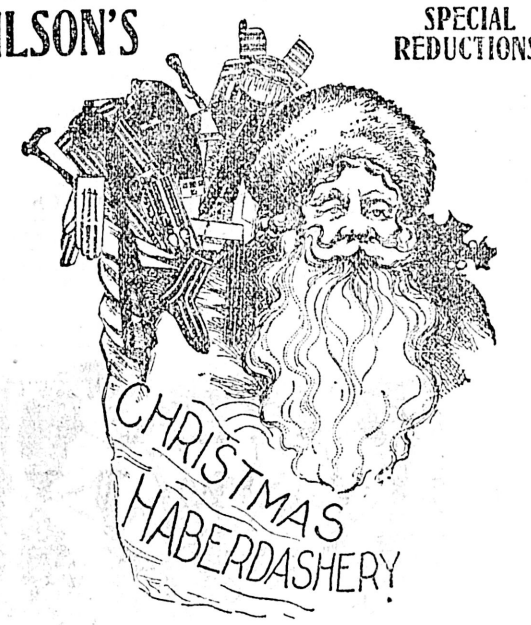

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LLOYD GEORGE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Tells Deputation He is in Favor of the Principle

Mr. Lloyd-George, M. P., who was the guest of the Master of Ellbank, M. P., in the North British Station Hotel, Glasgow, received a deputation from the women suffragists the other day, says the London Times. The memorial submitted by Mrs. J. T. Hunter, secretary of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Association for Woman's Suffrage, was on the lines of that recently sent to the premier.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in reply, said that he had always been in favor of woman suffrage; in fact, he had always been a strong supporter of it, although they would hardly infer that from the way in which the women suffragists had treated him at public meetings. When he was asked by Mrs. Hunter for a pledge that the government would bring in a Woman Suffrage Bill before the parliament came to an end of its career, he must reply that it was beyond his power to give such a pledge. It was true that the Premier was strongly in sympathy with the movement. He had always been and still was, and he had made that clear in replying to a question recently at Dunfermline. However, that was not altogether conclusive. Before the government could bring in a bill on a gigantic question of that sort, it ought to have been before the country in a definite and concrete form. He could not conceive of a revolution of this charcter being introduced in our constitution without the opinion of the country being asked upon it definitely. It could hardly be said that the 400 members of parliament pledged to woman suffrage had really consulted their constituents about it. In answer to deputations such as that, or in reply to questions addressed to them, they might have answered in the affirmative; but it had never really been discussed by the electors in the way that previous extensions of the franchise had been debated, and it would be a very serious departure from all precedent if it were possible to introduce a bill of that magnitude without giving fair warning to the country that it was intended to deal with the subject. Therefore, although he had no right to speak on behalf of the government, he could at any rate hold out no hope that during the present parliament the matter would be dealt with. Were they quite sure that those who favored woman suffrage had done their share? He was not referring to the shrieking and hysterical demonstrations that had taken place in public meetings. Let them take the way in which the men had got their suffrage. They did not get it by sending 30 or 40 people, generally the same people, to public meetings to disturb them and break them up, he feared without discriminating between friend and foe. Let them think of what had happened last week at Bristol. Here was the Prime Minister, who was a real symptahizer with the movement, and if it depended upon him they would have woman suffrage next session so far as his sympathies were concerned. He had gone down to Bristol very tired after an exceedingly hard week, and the ladies were there to worry him. Was it conceivable that that sort of thing could actually help any movement? Putting it as a friend of the movement, he would have thought that was about the most disastrous thing they could possibly conceive—to harass one's friends in that way. That was an element in the circumstances that were so nearly disastrous to the health of the Prime Minister. That was not the way to make friends of the cuase. It would rather alienate people and harden people. Let them take the question of Welsh disestablishment. The Welsh people did not merely return members to parliament; but there was hardly a little parish where they had not held meetings demanding that reform. Where, he asked, was proof of that demand on the part of woman suffrage? He was certain that if the leaders of that movement were to appeal to their sex and educate them and stir them up to the point of demanding it, they would get it. It was such an obviously reasonable thing he could not conceive the right of man to deny it. And it was an intolerable act of oppression on the part of men to deny the demand. There was no law that did not affect them as much as men. Let them take all the great questions they were now agitating for—the housing of the working classes, temperance reform, and education—women were more interested in these than men were. It was a matter of vital importance that women should get reform in all these directions and, therefore, if they really made the demands they must get them, they could be refused. But he would and he did not see how they could be refused. But he would venture to urge that they ought not to be worrying and henpecking men. Instead of pursuing that kind of wild, unreasonable, and hysterical policy, if the women who were the leaders attempted to secure the adhesion of their own sex first of all to the movement, they would ultimately succeed.

Mrs. Smith asked Mr. Lloyd-George if they might take his advice to be that they should agitate the question till the next general election and make it ripe for solution?

Mr. Lloyd-George said certainly. If he were engaged in any movement that was one of the things he would do. Let them educate their own sex before they started to educate the other. If they educated their own sex they would find no difficulty with the other. Since the introduction of woman suffrage in New Zealand and Australia much greater attention had been paid to social and moral reforms; therefore the sooner woman suffrage was introduced into this country the better. When the reform came he hoped it would come as part of a great scheme for adult suffrage.

WILLIS A. HOLDEN HAS CALL AT CAPE BEALE

Schooner Salved by Charles Nelson Had Narrow Escape Off Vancouver Island Coast

The schooner Willis A. Holden, which was picked up off Neah bay in distress on Thursday by the steam schooner Charles Nelson had a narrow escape from disaster shortly before being rescued off Cape Beale on the west coast of Vancouver island. The schooner which was taken to Port Angeles by Charles Nelson has since been taken to Port Blakeley, where she arrived yesterday in tow of the tugs Richard Holyoke and Wanderer. She will be surveyed and repaired after her cargo is discharged at Port Blakeley.

For two weeks the vessel has been tossed by almost constant gales, that swept the Washington and Oregon coasts. Three days after sailing from Willapa harbor on the night of December 2, lumber laden for Shanghai the schooner put into a gale that broke her deckload lashings and caused a heavy port list. The accident brought the seas three feet above the piled lumber.

On the morning of December 3 their plight was made worse by the carrying away of the rudder. Capt. Laur was able to keep his vessel afloat and out of the full force of the storms by jury rigging and almost constant attendance on the work of rescue. The schooner was picked up off Cape Flattery Thursday afternoon by the steam schooner Charles Nelson after having experienced a desperately close encounter with the rocks at Cape Beale, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The Nelson towed her salvage prize into Port Angeles bay. While badly strained and wrenched by the sea, it is believed repairs can be made to permit refitting for sea without long delay.

BLYTHSWOOD'S VOYAGE

Apprentice Was Swept Into Sea From Topmast Yard and Was Drowned

The British ship Blythswood has arrived at Seattle from Kiel on the Baltic after a voyage of 155 days with her topmast yards shattered and twisted, stays and braces torn from iron fastenings and bearing evidence of severe buffetting by ocean storms. During the height of a gale that had endangered the safety of the vessel, September 17, Percival Spencer, an apprentice boy, 19 years old, was blown from the topmast yard, where he was at work into the sea and drowned. So fierce was the storm that no effort could be made to locate the body.

Spencer, the lad who was drowned, had been at work attempting to furl the fore topsails for several hours of the night of September 17. The wind blew a hurricane, which had caught the ship with a spread of canvas that meant destruction unless properly stowed. At midnight the work had been nearly finished under difficulties that included clinging to ropes and braces amid whipping cordage, flapping sails and swinging yardage that had been torn from their fastenings. It is believed that weakened by the hard work to which he had applied himself, Spencer lost his hold when his labors had ended. He was heard to sing out a call for help, and like a flash his body shot through the air. He struck the rail in the descent and a monster wave carried him into the sea.

A WHALE STORY

Mistook Log and Rotator of Schooner For Trolling Spoon

The following tale of a tortured whale burdened the telegraph wires from San Francisco on Friday:

"With shrieks that rose high above the shrill and awful howling of the hurricane, a tortured whale rent the air for six long hours as it vainly strove to vomit the knot line and rotator of the schooner J. M. Weatherwax.

"The disturbance in the interior of the monster that swallowed Jonah was not a circumstance compared to the frightful agony suffered by the one that came from Eureka with the Weatherwax. The Weatherwax took twelve days to come down from Eureka to this port and part of the delay is attributed by Capt. Osterhuis to the mad struggles of the whale in trying to disgorge the schooner's line and rotator.

"According to the log of the vessel, a monster whale was found to have swallowed the knot line and rotator at the stern of the craft. For hours the monster screamed in agony as the schooner, forced along at fifteen knots an hour by the storm, caused the rotator to inflict awful internal wounds on the leviathan.

"Death ended the suffering of the whale shortly after the line was cut by a tender-hearted sailor.

Advices from Dunedin, New Zealand state that as soon as the government establish wireless telegraph stations in Australia, the Union Steamship company will have their steamers fitted with the necessary apparatus for despatching and receiving messages.

According to a telegram received by the U. S. Branch Hydraulic office at Port Townsend from Captain Tibbitts at Eureka, the nearly submerged wreck of the power schooner Sotoyome is anchored between the whistling and bell buoys off Humboldt bar. Mariners are requested to take notice.

The British steamer Hughenden, from New York, which grounded October 18, in the straits of Magallan, has arrived at Valparaiso. It is not known what damage the vessel sustained.

Owing to the bar breaking heavily at San Francisco on Wednesday the steamer Titania with coal from Nanaimo was obliged to lie outside all night and the steamer Korea of the Pacific Mail, outbound for the Orient, put back to shelter until favorable opportunity offered to go to sea.

ENGLISH TURF WINNERS.

Colonel Walker Leads Owners Again, But His Total Is Low.

In the winning owners' department on the English turf this year first honors fell to Col. William Hall Walker, M. P., who lives at Gatacre Grange, within a short distance of the Aintree course at Liverpool, and whose breeding stud is at Tully, county Kildare, Ireland. His total is $88,500, nearly $50,000 short of his figure in 1905, when he headed the winning list, and nearly $6,000 behind what was credited to his name last year. This shortage is due to Polar Star, his great three-year-old, going amiss, and his setback received by White Eagle, considered early in the season to be the best of the two-year-olds. However the latter, who is by Gallinule, did not go into winter quarters without earning $37,257 for his owner as the result of four races.

The totals of those who cleared $20,000 are:

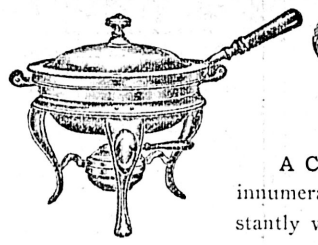
	Winning Races Horses.	Won.	Am't.
H. M. The King	4	5	$14,720
Col. W. Hall Walker.	7	12	88,500
W. B. Purefoy.....	2	4	59,220
J. B. Joel	11	17	59,020
Lord Derby	10	24	56,945
W. Bass	5	9	53,360
Col. E. W. Baird....	2	9	52,780
Sol. Joel	9	13	43,305
Captain Greer	2	5	41,835
R. Croker	1	3	35,086
Duke of Devonshire.	7	14	33,720
Duke of Westminster	5	7	33,000
W. M. G. Singer....	6	8	31,085
Col. Kirkwood	1	3	28,475
Sir D. Cooper	1	4	28,705
J. A. de Rothschild.	4	7	27,970
L. de Rothschilds...	8	15	24,815
A. Bailey	4	7	22,425
William Clark	5	8	22,375
Lord Harewood	4	5	21,510
W. R. Wyndham....	7	11	21,105
Lord Rosebery	11	13	20,880

Nine Days Then Christmas

Shop now. The longer you delay, the less chance you have of getting the choicest things.

We mention gifts appropriate for everyone, and with the selection as varied and attractive as it is at this store, Christmas shopping should be a pleasure.

Our window display will offer suggestions from now on until Christmas Eve.

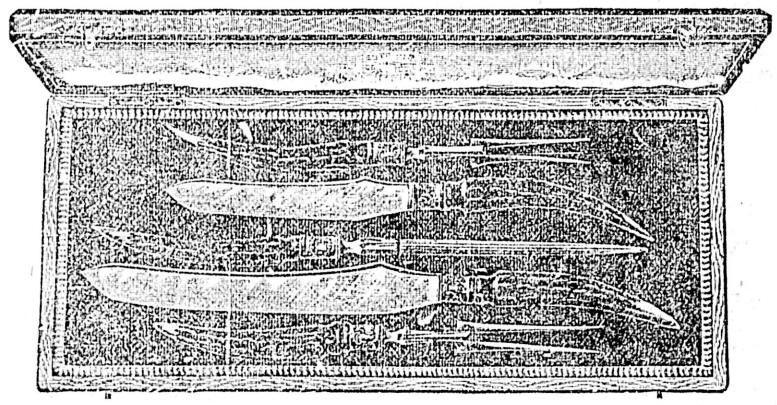


Chafing Dishes

A Seasonable Suggestion

A CHAFING DISH makes a right sensible gift, as there are innumerable appetizing morsels that can be prepared almost instantly with it. Prices .....$7.50 to $9.00

Carving Sets

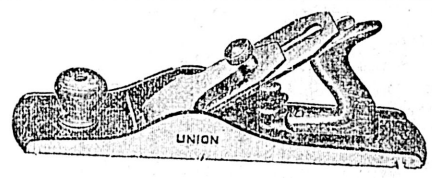


3-Piece SETS .....$1.50 to $3.00
3-Piece SETS, in cases, $2.50 to $16.00
5-Piece SETS, including Game Set, in handsome cases.....$5.00 to $11.00
SILVER FISH SERVERS, in handsome cases ..... $4.00 to $14.00

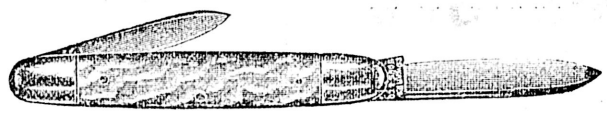
We have many Beautiful OAK CABINENTS, containing Fish Sets, Dessert Sets, prices ranging from $12.50 to $35.00
Also OAK CABINETS, containing Knives and Forks complete with Carvers, prices ranging from .....$18.00 to $50.00

Tools for the Boy

We have a very large stock of the best in Carpenters' Tools, any of which would be appreciated by the boy attending Training School.

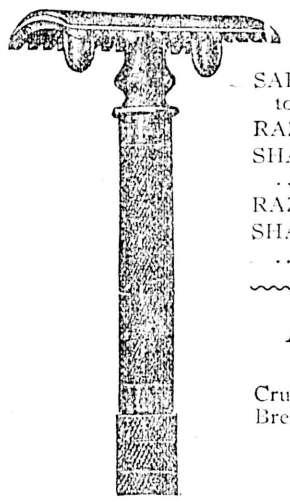


Pocket Knives and Scissors

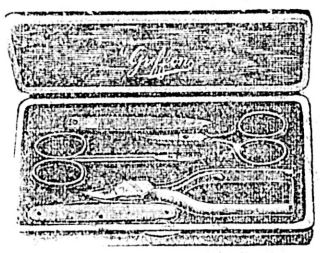


We have a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives and Scissors of every standard make, in all sizes and for every purpose.

Gifts for a Man



MANICURE SETS ..... $1.75 to $12.00
SAFETY RAZORS, $1.25 to $5.00
RAZORS .....$1.00 to $3.50
SHAVING BRUSHES ..... 25¢ to $1.50
RAZOR STROPS...50¢ to $4.00
SHAVING MUGS ..... $1.75 to $2.50



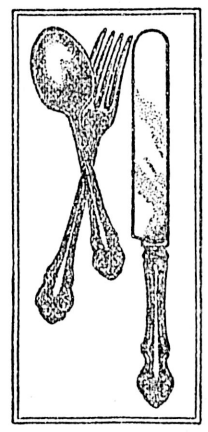
A Few Other Helpful Suggestions

Five O'Clock Tea Kettles, Needlework Cases, Companion Sets, Crumb Trays and Brushes, Fancy Tea and Coffee Pots, Hand-carved Bread Boards, Oak and Nickel Plated Trays.

SPIRIT LAMPS.

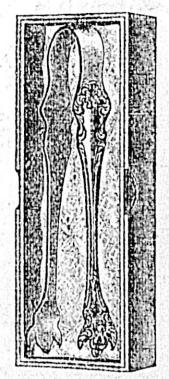
Nickle-plated Baking Dishes, Carpet Sweepers.

Community Silver



Helps to decide holiday purchases. No handsomer, more serviceable, or more appreciated gift could be made. Beautiful as long as it lasts—and it lasts a lifetime. See it and decide for yourself.

We have Community Silver Knives, in sets, Spoons and Forks, in sets, Nut Crackers and Picks in sets, Fruit Knives in sets, Coffee Spoons in sets, Orange Spoons in sets, Berry Spoons, Soup Ladles, Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, Pie Servers, Cake Knives, Sugar Shells, etc.



REMEMBER, we are giving awaya "Faultless Range" New Year's Eve. Every dollar's purchase entitles you to a ticket.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

Government Street The Quality Store Phone 1120

Gentlemen's Gift Suggestions

SUSPENDERS IN HANDSOME BOXES.....75c to $3.50
INITIAL SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.....35c to 75c
COLORED LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, very newest Parisian designs .....75c and $1
ENGLISH MOTOR GLOVES, per pair $3.50
DENT'S FAMOUS GLOVES, per pair.....$1.00 to $2.50
NECKWEAR, All the popular shades and new color harmonies .....50c to $2.50

Do not forget our Merchandise and Glove Certificates

SEA & GOWEN'S The Gentlemen's Store Government St.

PRESENTS FOR XMAS

Some of the Suitable Lines We Carry

PERFUMES—From the best known manufacturers in the world.

HAIR BRUSHES—The largest and best selected stock in Canada.

MANICURE SETS—In this line we defy competition. Not cheap, but the quality cannot be excelled.

MIRRORS—For shaving, with complete gentleman's outfit, consisting of razor, strop, mug, brush and soap. In this line we can give you splendid value.

HAND GLASSES—We have never had such a collection. These we are selling at prices that cannot be beaten.

These are only a few of the many desirable gifts we have in stock

If indisposed, try a bottle of Coleman's Wincarnis, the successful English Tonic.

Bring your prescriptions to us, we are careful, we are prompt. Competent night chemist in charge, who will be pleased to answer your call.

We want a neat, obliging, active boy to learn the drug business. Also a messenger boy.

D. E. Campbell
The Leading Chemist

Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets. Telephone 135.

EASTERN CATALOGUE DEFEATED

Waltham, Elgin, Duebar and other brands of watches. Price Vanguard, 23 Diamond and Ruby jewels, $33.00.

Verritas, 23 Diamond and Ruby hole, $33.00.

$4.00 UNDER EASTERN CATALOGUE

Waltham Watches in strong silver case, from

$7.50

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

Yates Street, two doors from Douglas

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duly Instructed by the Officer Commanding Will Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
Naval Yards
ESQUIMALT
ON
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18TH., AT 11 A.M.
A Quantity Of
NAVAL STORES

including canvas and leather hose, couplings, copper hot water cans, baths, pillow slips, blankets, counterpanes, ward room dining room chairs, arm chairs, couch, horse hair mattresses, pillows, cartridge boxes, 200 4-inch shells, 150 3-pound shells, a quantity of rope, old copper and brass, mess kettles, 100 cans of tinned meats, barricoes, tubs, oil drums, coal bag, shovels, packing, 2 pair blue plush curtains, salt meat, etc. Also the following E. P. ware, A1 quality tea and coffee service, 4 table candlesticks, dish covers, cruet, breakfast dish, 4 sets of entree dishes, 24 table forks, 12 small forks, 1 set of dessert knives and forks (new), 12 fish knives, soup and sauce ladles, cup and tureen, nut crackers, mustard pot, sugar sifters, skewers, egg, gravy, dessert, salt, table, and teaspoons, toast rack, salver, sugar tongs, finger bowls, water bottles, pickle jars, decanters, champagne glasses, tumblers, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer - STEWART WILLIAMS

Shot by a Bird

It is not often (writes a traveler) that one hears of a bird shooting a man, and yet I have good proof that a friend of mine met with such an experience.

He was hunting in the rubber forests of the Amazon, in South America. There is a bird in the Amazonian rubber forests, a very fierce one, about the size of a turkey, with red plumage, and my friend shot one of these birds one morning, but he only wounded it.

It was too badly hurt to fly, but not to run, and in a confused way it began to run round and round in a circle through the brush. My friend made after it, but it was too quick for him; so he dropped his heavy gun and continued the chase without it.

He had almost reached the bird when, in its circuiar flight, it tripped and fell over the gun; and then its foot came in contact with the trigger, there was a loud report, and my friend fell to the ground with a wound in his leg.

Time for One

"How do you like your new girl?" asked Mrs. Nabor.

"Why, how did you know I had one?" demanded Mrs. Hiram Offen.

"Oh, it's over a week since I saw you last, you know."—Philadelphia Press.

There is a steady decline in the rate of increase of London pauper lunacy.

SOCIALISM DISTURBING FORCE IN ENGLAND

Striking Parallel Drawn Between Present and Former Conditions

In the New York Tribune appears the following picture of England as it is seen by one who has studied the movement of Socialism. He contrasts the present with the past:

A striking parellel may be drawn between the England of Edward VII and the opening decade of the Victorian reign. Trade union socialism is now a disturbing force, as Chartism was after the passage of the Reform bill of 1832. Like Chartism, it is an agitation directed with enthusiasm and intelligence by working class leaders and political reformers and appealing to all the elements of discontent in the kingdom. That there is much that is reasonable, or at least debatable, in its proposals is proved by the fact that each of the main parties of the day is prepared to take up social questions; and so it was with Chartism, for while the saner leaders lost control of the movement, and it became necessary to suppress rioting and to imprison the wilder agitators, three of the six demands of the People's Charter, as it was described by O'Connell, were ultimately carried into effect during the Victorian reign. There, is a wider sympathy with the hardships and aspirations of the working millions than there was formerly; there is a deeper distrust of the regular political organizations as strongholds of privilege and wealth, and there is more reckless and contemptuous condemnation of the labor agitators as revolutionary communists. All these tendencies were felt during the early years of the Victorian reign, and the parallel is completed by the fact that now as then the sovereign is popular and there are no complications in foreign affairs to render domestic agitation either hazardous or inopportune.

What is commonly described as socialism, but is in reality trade unionism as an organized working class force in politics, has opened a formidable campaign throughout the kingdom. All the labor members of parliament, except Mr. Hardie, are addressing meetings in the industrial centres night after night, and there is a large staff of professional agitators actively employed in enlightening the masses respecting social reform. Before parliament reassembles thousands of these meetings will have been held in England, Wales, Scotland and the North of Ireland, and the movement will have gathered cumulative force. It has behind it the resources of organization or trade unionism, and that is an advantage which was not possessed by the Chartists. It also has definite proposals for social legislation for the benefit of the working world, and these differ essentially from the political programme of the Chartists. It also did not offer any guarantee that the poor would have better food, pensions when they were incapacitated for work and employment when the times were hard. The labor agitators now begin by demanding work for the unemployed and a weekly pension of five shillings for every man or woman over sixty or sixty-five, and they round out their speeches with generalizations on the nationalization of railways and all the resources of production and exchange. Stress is laid upon two social questions, employment and pensions, which directly concern every worker in the kingdom; and the method of financing these reforms is explained with tremendous simplicity; the money must be raised by direct taxation of the rich and not by indirect taxation of the poor. Popular agitation conducted on these lines and with the momentum of trade unionism behind it is more formidable than Chartism was seventy years ago. It is more intelligible than glittering vagaries of political and electoral reform, by which bread would not be put in hungry mouths nor the worker's labor lightened. It appeals to the self-interest of the toilers themselves—and of the thriftless who never work.

What is the official attitude of the government toward this social agitation? It is not that of the Melbourne and Peel ministries toward Chartism. They found it easy to assert that reform had been carried a long way in 1832, and that it would be premature to push it further, when the country needed time for adapting itself to new conditions. That is not the plea of the prime minister and his associates today. They profess to be eager to take up social questions, and admit that an immense deal of work needs to be done, but they declare that progress is impracticable with an unreformed House of Lords, and that everything of real importance must wait until that stronghold, where the Conservatives are never out of power, can be neutralized. The prime minister has given his associates the cue, and they are promptly following it in their autumn addresses. Four measures on which the two Houses of Parliament are now divided are to be sent back to the Lords next year, with the Commons' method of adjusting differences between the chambers reduced to legislative form; and if there be no agreement after conference an issue will be made up for the country. That is the Liberal proposal for dealing with social questions—a suspensive policy, by which the ground will be cleared for decisive action by the Commons after a general election, and the labor members are warned against dividing the opposition to the privileged House by setting up candidates against the government and diverting attention from the supreme issue of overriding the veto of an irresponsive chamber between Liberalism and labor until the Lords can be reformed into a revising chamber subordinate to the Commons and social questions can be taken up effectively.

The Unionist attitude towards the labor agitators has not been clearly defined, since Mr. Balfour is still strongly influenced by the Cecil family and is playing evasively with tariff reform. If he follows the natural bent of his mind he will deal with the labor party as an adroit tactician would do, not offering open resistance to socialist proposals, but taking advantage of every opportunity for setting Liberals against them. The Lords did not block the Trades Disputes bill, and there has been no strenuous opposition to any measure in which the Labor members have been vitally interested. Mr. Balfour has been astute enough to avoid raising any issue between the Houses which would involve vigorous trade union agitation in the country. Tariff reformers have been more sympathetic than their uncertain and hesitating leader. They have expressed their readiness to take up these questions and to find the money for them by revising the tariff so as to obtain largely increased revenues. They have warned the Labor members that the social reforms advocated by them cannot be financed by any Liberal government under the free trade system, and that nothing can be done without the adoption of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy.

When the Chartists were agitating for political reforms they were treated contemptuously by all parties in parliament, and while they had an enterprising press of their own and powerful moral support from the free and established churches, they were not in a position to command sympathy and toleration. The Labor party, with its strong contingent in parliament and its army of organized supporters in the trade unions, is feared by both Liberals and Unionists. A coalition is not what is desired by its leaders. They want to double the strength of their delegation in the next parliament, and are indifferent at whose cost their gains may be made. They consider the prime minister's campaign for mending the Lords a convenient pretext for neglecting to take up social questions without delay, and are convinced that an agitation based on the Land bills and Education will not excite the enthusiasm of the masses. That is Mr. Snowden's explanation of the apathy of the Socialist Labor men when they are called upon to join in a campaign against the Lords instead of making a determined stand for legislation at the next session in favor of old-age pensions and work for the unemployed. Mr. Shackleton, who will probably succeed Mr. Hardie in the leadership, is equally emphatic in condemning anything short of abolition as a measure of reforming the Lords. The tariff reformers are received with equal coldness when they seek to purchase Labor support by vague promises that social reforms will be financed as soon as there is an ample tariff for revenue. Democracy is feared when trade unionism is behind it, whereas Chartism was despised as a turbulent mob without political authority or resources of organization. Labor has discovered how strong it is when it stands alone, and there is a cynical smile on toil-worn faces when the government warning is heard, "We will meet you and we will beat you with the Radical forces of progress!"

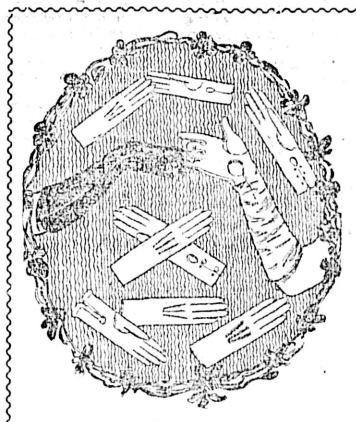
—I. N. F.

Dainty Neckwear for Christmas Gifts

CAMPBELL'S

Beautiful Belts and Furs for Xmas Gifts

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY



Very Handsome Boxes Supplied Free for Glove and Handkerchief Gifts

OUR CHRISTMAS DISPLAY is ready for you, resplendent with novelties, utilities and fascinating gift goods, gathered together from the fashion marts of the world; to inspect which we extend to you a cordial invitation:

GLOVES

We have a reputation for selling the best gloves, every pair sold by us this season will increase that reputation. Here are seven of our specials:

DENT'S "Ladies' Special," kid walking gloves.....$1.00
"THE WARWICK" Ladies' French kid glove.....$1.25
THE CELEBRATED "MAGGIONI" Ladies' Kid Glove.....$1.50
GENUINE MOCHA Gloves, light, dark and black.....$1.50
DENT'S "PIQUE" 12 button gauntlet Gloves.....$2.50
FOWNE'S 12 button, sacque gauntlet Gloves.....$2.75
EVENING GLOVES, all shades, all sizes, all lengths.

Gift Handkerchiefs

It is with great pride we draw attention to our gift handkerchiefs, they are the very latest in style, of unsurpassed quality, and most reasonable in price. Amongst a vast assortment we select the following novelties as worthy of special mention:

New, narrow colored border, spot centers.....10c
Very pretty white embroidered, each.....10c
Sheer linen, extremely modish, each.....15c
Beautifully embroidered handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 90c, $1.00 and.....$1.25
Very dainty real lace edge handkerchiefs, at 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and.....$1.50
Exquisite real lace Handkerchiefs, most beautiful and most dainty, prices upwards from.....$1.75

Silk Underskirts

Our stock of Silk Frills and smart Silk Blouse wear is replete with new goods, including a wealth of choice samples at specially reduced prices. Every lady should see these seductive Silk bargains.

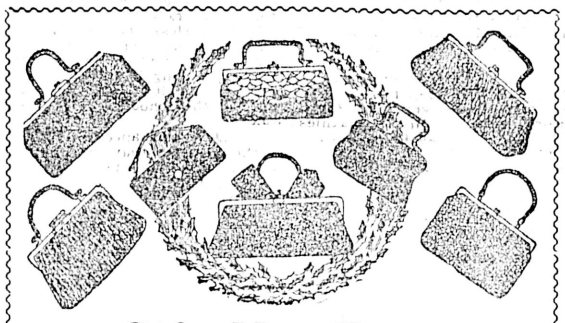
Dainty Neckwear

Space will not permit of our adequately describing these beautiful garnitures, but we give a few of the leading items and cordially invite inspection.

Lace Bretelles, from $7.50 down to.....$1.25
New Lace Fichus, in exclusive ideas, from.....$1.75
Dainty Lace Kimonas, from $3.75 down to.....$2.50
Lace Scarves, in choice new designs from.....25c
Puritan Collars, in lace and muslin, at 25c, 20c and...15c
The New Lace Rabats, at $1.25, $1.00, 75c and.....50c
Fashionable Lace Jabots, from.....75c

Beautiful Belts

OUR BELT SECTION was never better prepared to meet your demands. It is full of novel ideas, fresh from Paris, London and Vienna; in leather, silk, elastic, etc., both plain and ornate, at 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and up. See the new Dresden Belt effects.



Gift Handbags

A large consignment of new Handbags, Satchels and Ladies' Shopping Bags has just arrived, comprising the very latest modes in Seal, Crocodile, Aligator, Russian, Morocco, etc. With and without purse attachment, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and up to.....$25

Parisian Fans, at 35c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and up.

Hair Combs, Necklets, Corsets, Underwear.

Special Lines at Special Prices in Reliable Furs, Costume Creations, Fascinating Coats, Fancy Hosiery, Opera Cloaks, Evening Gowns, Beautiful Blouses.

Gift Umbrellas

Our Special Christmas Gift Umbrellas are revelations in most exclusive and artistic workmanship. The tubes are finest wire drawn steel; the frames are Paragon; the handles are exclusive designs, in white, pearl and gold, smoked pearl and gold, sterling silver, gunmetal, natural wood, etc. The smallest folding, most fashionable and most useful Gift Umbrella in the world. Special prices are $5.75, $6.50, $7.50, and.....$9.00

Ladies' every day Gloria Silk Umbrellas, from $4.75 to.....75c
Campbell's Children's Umbrellas.....75c

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Gloves for Christmas Gifts

The Ladies' Store

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

Handkerchiefs for Christmas Gifts

R. P. Rithet & Co.
VICTORIA, B. C.
Importers and Commission Merchants

Grain Bags. Salt. Blacksmith Coal.

Write for Quotations Telephone 111

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At salesrooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St.,
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Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects. 38

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AUCTIONEERS

AUCTION SALE
Tuesday, 2 p. m.
At Our Sale Sale Rooms, Broad Street
ALMOST NEW
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Balance of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Plated Ware, Cutlery, etc.

Including: Four very fine iron bedsteads and top mattresses, sectional book case, library table, 2 quartered oak cobler seat rockers, oak hall chair box seat, elegant couch, splendid walnut parlor suite upholstered in horse hair, very fine bed-lounge, Brussels carpets, oak sideboard, elm sideboard, walnut bedstead, mattresses and springs, child's high chair, round tables, crockery, chinaware, kitchen tables and chairs, cooking utensils, very fine garden hose and lawn mower, cook stoves, splendid heater, and hall stoves, 3 rolls linoleum.

PLATED WARE

coat rack, sauce ladels, butter knives, sugar trays, dozen dinner forks, dozen soup spoons, dessert spoons, knives and forks, 2 pair carvers, 12 dinner knives, cut glass mustard pot, plated jelly stand, plated butter knives in case, cameo brooch, gold stickpin and other plated ware, and suitable as Christmas gifts, etc.

On view Monday afternoon.

Maynard & Son, Auctioneers

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The Colonist.

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27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director

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RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

Much is being said just now about responsible government, and its application to a recent incident in British Columbia. The discussion is likely to grow more acute during the next few months, and is almost certain to occupy the attention of the legislature. It may therefore be timely to make a few observations in the hope that some light may be cast upon it, which may be useful in aiding the general public to arrive at a right conclusion.

Responsible government in Canada is an adaptation to this country of what is known as parliamentary government in the United Kingdom, and, speaking generally, it may be defined as that principle which requires the exercise of the prerogatives of the Crown and the administration of the government to be carried on in accordance with the views of the people, as expressed through the representatives. In accordance with this principle, the Sovereign has not since the year 1701, when Queen Anne disallowed the Militia Bill, ventured to exercise the right of veto. In accordance also with this principle, Parliament has on many occasions held the ministry responsible for the acts of magistrates, although it could not be suggested that the ministry were privy to those acts. In other words, Parliament is supreme, its powers extending even to the right to deprive the sovereign of his crown and to regulate the succession. It must be obvious that this principle can only be applied to a Canadian province, within certain limitations. Our governmental institutions are of statutory creation, and the fundamental statute, which is the British North America Act, establishes a system which is unique, the application to which of the precedents evolved in parliamentary government in England must necessarily be qualified by features in our constitution to which there is nothing similar in the constitution of the United Kingdom. For example, the people of British Columbia as a province have no voice in the appointment or dismissal of a lieutenant-governor, and this fact of itself shows the impossibility of applying parliamentary government in its fullest sense to a province, for as long as there is one essential feature in which our parliamentary institutions differ from those of the Mother Country, just so long must there be a difference in the working out of constitutional government.

As far as we are able to see at present, the only point upon which there is likely to be a serious divergence is in regard to the royal assent to Bills. Bourinot, who must be recognized as the greatest authority on parliamentary government in Canada, concedes that this is an open question. Let us take a case such as Lieut.-Governor Dewdney's withholding of assent to a Bill prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese labor by certain companies. He withheld assent in consequence of instructions from the federal ministry, whose representative and appointee he was. Mr. Turner did not advise the act; he probably did not even advise Mr. Dewdney to follow instructions. But this is not the point, which is that when the legislature again met no one pretended to hold Mr. Turner responsible for Mr. Dewdney's act. As far, therefore, as anything can be established by a single precedent, an act, which a lieutenant-governor does by direction of the federal ministry, is not one for which the legislature will hold the provincial ministry responsible, and we suggest that no provincial legislature will ever depart from the precedent thus established. For a Conservative legislature would not be likely to hold a Conservative government responsible for an act done by the lieutenant-governor by direction of a Liberal federal ministry, nor would a Liberal legislature be likely to condemn a Liberal government for an act done by a lieutenant-governor by direction of such a ministry, and the same would hold good if the position of the parties were reversed. Hence we reach this conclusion: The principal of ministerial responsibility within the province cannot be held to attach necessarily to acts done by a lieutenant-governor as a Dominion officer and in pursuance of specific or general directions from the federal ministry. In such a case no question of confidence between a lieutenant-governor and his advisers arises. It is hardly supposable that a provincial ministry would advise a lieutenant-governor to disregard instructions from the federal ministry upon a matter coming within the undoubted powers of the latter. It is easy to say that the provincial premier should resign under the circumstances referred to, but a premier holds his position by virtue of the mandate of the people, for, although he is called to office by the lieutenant-governor, he is only able to retain office because the people so wish. He would not be justified in refusing to carry out the popular will simply because an officer whom he did not appoint, and who is not responsible to him in any way, acted in pursuance of instructions from a paramount authority. There are other phases of the case, which may be referred to on another occasion.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO.

What part will the Negro play in the history of mankind? For more centuries than we can say with certainty he has filled a humble role, living in his native land with a minimum of toil and carried abroad only to be forced to work at servile labor for others. The representations of Negroes on the oldest Egyptian monuments, and they date from more than 6,000 years ago, show him always as a slave. That he is capable of great progress is shown by unmistakeable evidence in many individual cases, but there is no record of any national movement in Africa towards a higher state of civilization. There are no traditions, so far as we are aware, among African Negroes of a time when their forefathers were great and powerful; neither do we know of any remains of ancient structure, which can be assigned with certainty to the Negro races. It is not to be understood that the native African Negroes have made no progress whatever in the science of government and the establishment of orderly society, but their case seems to be of either a minimum or an arrested development. Yet it is interesting to know that an explorer, who spent some years among the Negroes and became familiar with their language, published a statement some fifteen or twenty years ago that he found everywhere among them an expectation of the coming of a time when the Black race will, under a leader of Messianic character, enter upon a career of advancement that will terminate in universal dominion.

A recent writer, discussing the future of the Black race, says that its salvation will come about through labor. That the Negro is a workman of the most efficient class has long been known; that he is capable of great intellectual advancement cannot be disputed; that under favorable conditions he favorably compares with the white man will not be disputed, but to exhibit these qualities, he must, as a rule be taken from his African environment. His native country does not present those conditions which encourage making provision for the future. Nature has been lavish of her gifts, and there is little need to seek protection from inclement weather. As it is possible to live, in those parts of Africa which the Negroes inhabit, with a minimum of labor, so the Negro has been content to live without making needless effort. He has illustrated in a marked degree what a race will become, when it has no incentive to the accumulation of capital and is without the spur of competition. He eats, drinks and makes merry, and is quite indifferent to the probability that tomorrow he may die. Life costs him little effort, and he values it accordingly.

But we are told that a change is at hand. Contact with the White race is having the same effect upon the Black race in Africa as it has had upon the Yellow race in Asia, and a change seems imminent. It will be slight and hardly noticeable at first, but he would be a rash man, who would assume to set a limit to it. We have referred above to the evidence given in individual cases of the capacity of the Negro under favorable surroundings. One instance may be mentioned, which came under the writer's notice. During the presidency of Mr. Cleveland, a Negro applied for a consulate in the Congo Free State. He was a lawyer of standing in his profession, of more than average eloquence as a speaker and a refined gentleman. He said that he wished to go to Congo as a consul because his father and mother, when children, had been brought from there as slaves, and he wanted to show the people of his race what progress they could make, if they adopted the civilization of the white man. The color of his skin barred him from the recognition he deserved, but his case is none the less suggestive. It sets us to wondering what the Negro race may accomplish when once it begins its march of progress, of which we are told, or what seems to be good authority, the first signs are already apparent.

OUR WARLIKE NEIGHBORS

Notwithstanding all their professions in favor of peace, there is a feverish and almost hysterical demand in the United States for the strengthening of the defences of the Pacific Coast of that country. This is inspired by something else than the principle: "In time of peace, prepare for war." Some one has varied this maxim so as to make it read: "In time of peace, prepare to break it," and this seems to describe the attitude of our neighbors very fairly. They are getting ready to fight some one. They are very prone to fighting, and their history establishes the fallacy of the theory that a republican form of government is a guarantee of peace. In fact the country has been at war almost constantly throughout its history. It fought for nearly eight years with Great Britain, it was at war with the Ohio Indians in 1790; it was on the eve of war with France in 1791; and went so far as to break off all diplomatic communications with that country, and issue letters of margue; it was at war in 1803 with Tripoli; it was at war again with Great Britain in 1812, 13 and 14; it was at war with the Seminoles of Spanish Florida in 1817; it was at war in 1832 with the Indians of Wisconsin; it was on the eve of war with Great Britain in 1834 and relations were strained between the two countries for several years; and it was at war with Mexico in 1846, and the struggle continued until 1848; it was engaged in the war of Secession from 1861 to 1865; it was on the eve of war with Spain in 1873, and hostilities were only prevented by the good sense of President Grant; it was at war with the Indians from 1867 to 1877; it was nearly involved in war with France over the establishment of Maximiljian as Emperor of Mexico in 1867; then it had its war with Spain and afterwards with the Filipinos. In this list no account is taken of desultory Indian fighting. It is a pretty long list for a country which declared its independence only 133 years ago and it does not give rise to the belief that the United States may be counted upon as a factor for the preservation of the peace of the world. There is an unmistakeable desire abroad in the country to try what it can do upon the ocean, and it is not without considerable anxiety as to the future that we note the attitude from which the press of the country approaches all questions affecting the Orient. If they persist in provoking Japan and in making preparations and demonstrations that can only be aimed at Japan, it need surprise no one if the latter power adopts a similar policy as she did in regard to Russia. If she has to fight, Japan may prefer to do it before her possible antagonist has had time to get fully ready.

So Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is going to pay Victoria a visit. It's dollars to doughnuts that Mr. McCurdy asked him to address the Canadian Club.

Just look at the picture of the hockey team in today's paper and say what you think of such a collection of healthy, handsome jolly girls. A country which grows such a crop has a "cinch" on prosperity.

In the eleven months ending November 30th bank clearings in the United States showed a gain of a little less than 8 per cent.; in Canada during the same period the gain was slightly in excess 13 per cent.

We print an appeal from The Friendly Help Association. This organization does a vast amount of good, and we are sure that this reference alone is needed to remind Victorians of their duty to assist it.

The officials of Shan Si province, China, are trying to oust a British syndicate which holds large concessions. With a British fleet patrolling the waterway which runs through the territory, one may form a fair idea as to what the outcome of the dispute will be.

General Funston is of the opinion that the situation at Goldfields, Nevada, is extremely grave. It will be felt generally that the authorities, in view of the terrible occurrences attendant upon the strike of miners in that region in the past, were justified in taking whatever steps they deemed necessary to maintain law and order.

It is gratifying to note the growing interest being manifested in the work of the local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The public generally will welcome the announcement that the plans for the new building are progressing favorably, and that an early commencement of the project may be anticipated.

To avoid frequent mistakes made by persons sending letters intended for the editor of this paper, it may be mentioned that "N. de Bertrand Lugrin" is the pen-name of Mrs. E. Brunswick Shaw. Some rather amusing errors have recently occurred by reason of her name being confused with that of the editor of the Colonist.

When one reads the despatches from the Orient, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Japan might just as well kept Manchuria while she was about it. Poor old China is likely to have a hard time of it, and just at present no power seems willing to take her part. They are more anxious to take part of her.

We print a letter from Mr. Clive Phillipps-Wolley in which he shows that he was hardly fairly dealt with in the report of his observations at the Sons of England dinner and in view of his explanation the criticism which appeared in these columns yesterday upon the failure of any one present to protest against them may be withdrawn.

One man asked yesterday what would happen if a man got stuck in a Government street quagmire while a street car was coming his way. Another man said. "My company keeps me working all day, and the city keeps me working all night, getting the mud off my boots. A lady asked another if she ought to put on rubbers before going down town. "Better put on rubber boots," was the answer.

Talk about "carrying coals to Newcastle"—fancy British Columbia importing lumber from Puget Sound! But then, of course, this is an entirely abnormal incident, due, so we are told by Vancouver despatches, from the inability of the Grand Trunk Pacific and White Pass & Yukon railways to make satisfactory terms with the manufacturers in this province.

When the Canadian mint gets down to business will not the government have the goodness to order that a new 5-cent piece shall be struck? The little silver coin of that denomination now in use is really too small. As the intrinsic value of the metal is neither here nor there in such a matter, it ought to be easy to devise something a little larger, say an alloy of nickel, which would be an excellent substitute.

It is said that Mr. H. R. Emmerson is to be made general manager of the Intercolonial Railway. Without in the least desiring to reflect upon Mr. Emmerson's business capacity, we take leave to doubt if he has had the experience necessary to qualify him for such a post. Moreover his appointment in view of recent developments with which he was connected would be felt to be a severe shock to public opinion.

One of the suggestions in President Roosevelt's message that has not received attention in this country is that Congress should appropriate the money necessary to pay the election expenses of the political parties. Some one has made a similar suggestion in Canada. We hope that it will be a long time before any such absurd idea gets a foothold in this country. If the people do not care enough about public matters to see that they are properly represented in the government of the country, let them be improperly represented.

A glaring defect in respect to the condition of the United States navy is shown by the announcement that consideration is now being given to the expediency of dismissing the Japanese members of the crews on the various warships. The fact that a majority of the men engaged to man the ships are foreigners constitutes a disability of great magnitude. In serious naval work morale is of vital importance, and it is difficult to understand how the United States can secure this with a motley force, lacking the fire of national patriotism which would presumably be present in the purely American crew.

The Ladysmith Liberals ask that the same exclusion shall be applied to all Orientals as are now applicable to Chinese. Without discussing the value of an exclusion law, which does not exclude, we may remind our Ladysmith friends that they are asking what they cannot expect to get. The Dominion government, no matter what party may be in power, will never place a head-tax on Japanese or Hindus. A general law applicable to the people of every nationality is the only one that we can hope to have enacted, and apparently the Liberals at Ottawa are not very keen about that.

Here's a suggestion to the Times. Suppose we let municipal politics alone for the next twelve months. Our contemporary has worked with the Colonist in an endeavor to stir up a live interest in civic affairs, but we both might as well have devoted the space, occupied by such articles, to speculations on the Hereness of the Whence or the Whatness of the Whichever, or some of the other problems that used to be attributed to the Concord school of transcendentalists. If the citizens do not care, why should we? Let us unite in representing the absolute lethargy of public opinion. Broad street is pretty clean and we can dodge the mudholes somehow when we have to go anywhere else.

The general condition of business in Canada shows signs of improvement. They are not as yet very marked, yet it is beyond any doubt that the tendency is upward. As compared with the corresponding week last year, bank clearings show a slight increase, which on the face of it indicates that the volume of business has not diminished. In the United States things are adjusting themselves more slowly. There has been a loss of confidence in that country to which we have had nothing corresponding in Canada, and confidence is a plant of slow growth. No one has ever had the least doubt as to the solvency of Canadian banks, but this cannot be said by those south of the International Boundary line, where there is as yet no marked disposition on the part of those who are hoarding money to put it into circulation.

Unenthusiastic people must feel considerable amusement over the despatches sent from Newport News in regard to the sailing of the fleet to the Pacific ocean. Yesterday we were told that the officers were reading up the signal codes. If the people in charge of Uncle Sam's $100,000,000 fleet only began then to read up on this subject, it might be just as well if the ships were tied up somewhere for a little while, so as to keep them out of mischief. The fact of the matter probably is that the officers know the signals, but something has to be done to convince the public that a marvellous performance is about to be begun, and so this result is reached. It is immaterial how ridiculous the navy is made to appear. We are also solemnly assured that economy in coal is to be exercised and that an effort will be made to ascertain how much coal it takes to drive a battleship ten knots an hour. If the officers of the navy do not know that already, perhaps some of the stokers could tell them. The United States navy is not the greatest thing that ever was, but we decline to believe its officers to be the bumptious and ignorant nincompoops, which the correspondents make them out to be.

Your Xmas Table

THE ETERNAL QUESTION OF MEALS is easily settled for Christmas. Custom having decreed a Menu for that day the question of what to eat is fixed. But the most important item still remains—the dinner appointments.' Undoubtedly the Linen is an item worthy of your most careful consideration. A snowy white, satiny background is indispensible as a setting for the dinner service and if your linen isn't "correct," no matter if all other appointments are perfect, this feature mars your efforts. We have an immense stock fresh from the Bleach Fields of Ireland—the home of "Linen Betterness." The assortment comprises made up cloths and serviettes to match, Table Damask by the yard; smaller articles in plain and hand embroidered linen for table centres, sideboard covers, tea-cloths and d'oylies.

We offer you the best possible linen values. This is made possible through the extensive purchases we make direct from the largest manufacturers. We enjoy an immense business in this line throughout the entire province, and we have to buy, each year very large quantities. We go direct to the mills and buy for spot cash, getting the best possible prices.. We are in this way able to offer you the very best quality linens at prices that are in many instances much lower than are asked for ordinary kinds. When comparing prices remember that these goods represent some of the best productions of the biggest Irish mills and carry with them the quality guarantee of the mills and ourselves.

Here Is a Price Range to Suit Most Any Purse

SIDEBOARD COVERS, embroidered, 18 x 72, each.....$2.50
SIDEBOARD COVERS, embroidered, 16 x 45, each.....$1.50
TRAY CLOTHS, embroidered, 18 x 27. Each $1.00
TEA CLOTHS, embroidered, 36 x 36, each.. $2.00
All to match, same pattern.
SIDEBOARD COVERS, drawnwork, 18 x 72, each.....$2.50
SIDEBOARD COVERS, drawnwork, 18 x 72, each.....$1.75
TRAY CLOTHS, drawnwork, 20 x 30, each..$1.50
TRAY CLOTHS, drawnwork, 18 x 27, each..$1.00
TEA CLOTHS, drawnwork, 36 x 36, each...$2.50
TEA CLOTHS, drawnwork, 30 x 30, each....$2.00
All above made to match.
HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED TEA CLOTH, very fine, 45 x 45 in., each.....$9.00
LINEN D'OYLIES, 4½ in. round, Dozen.....90c
LINEN D'OYLIES, with lace edge, 9 in. round, each.....50c
LINEN D'OYLIES, with lace edge, 8x12. Each 75c
SIDEBOARD RUNNERS, 18x72 inches, each $1.75
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 18x27 in. Each....65c
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 30x30 in. Each...$1.25
TRAY OR TEA CLOTHS, 36x36 in. Each..$1.75
D'OYLIES, 5½ in. diameter, each.....10c
D'OYLIES, 9 x 12 in. Each.....25c
D'OYLIES, 12 x 12 in. Each.....25c
D'OYLIES, 18 x 18 in. Each.....50c
NICELY EMBROIDERED D'OYLIES, 12 x 12 in. Each.....65c
NICELY EMBROIDERED D'OYLIES, 18 x 18 in. Each.....$1.75
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 2½ yds. Each $6.00 and.....$5.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 x 3 yds., each $7.00 and $6.50
TAPLE CLOTHS, 2½ x 2½ yds., each $20.00, $18.00, $12.00, $7.00.....$11.00
NAPKINS to match Table Cloths, at per dozen, $8.00, $6.50 and.....$5.00

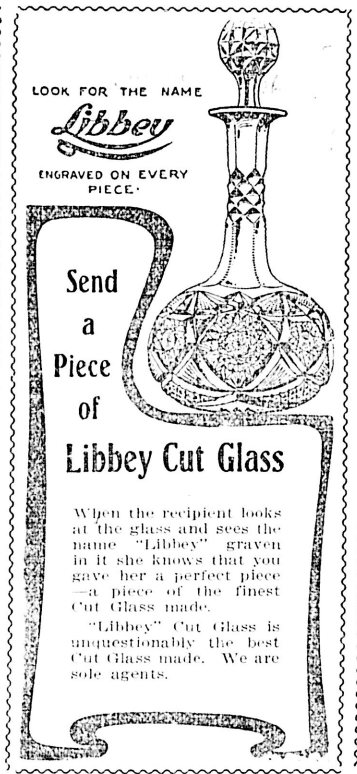
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 64 inches wide. Per yard.....85c
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 72 inches wide, at, per yard, $2.00, $1.65, $1.35, and.....$1.00
TABLE DAMASK, bleached, 90 inches wide, at, per yard, $2.75, $2.25, and.....$2.00
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 2 yards, at, each, Price.....$3.50
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yds. x 2 ½ yds., at, each $4.25
TABLE CLOTHS, 2 yards by 3 yards, at each, Price.....$5.00
TABLE CLOTHS, in above 3 sizes, hemstitched, at $5.50, $6.50 and.....$8.00
TABLE AND TRAY CLOTHS, 1 yard by 1 yard, each $2.00 down to.....75c
SIDEBOARD COVERS, 16x45 in., cotton, embroidered. Each.....$1.50
TRAY CLOTHS, 32 in. x 32 in., cotton embroidered, each.....$1.00
DOWLAS OR BUTCHERS' LINEN, 39 in., per yard 65c, 50c, 45c and.....35c
SIDEBOARD COVERS, nicely embroidered, 12 in. by 45 in., at each $1.50 and.....$1.25
SIDEBOARD COVERS, nicely embroidered, 14 in. by 68 in., at each, $2.25 and.....$1.75
TABLE NAPKINS, 16 in by 17 in., per dozen $1.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 17 in. by 18 in., per doz. $1.75
TABLE NAPKINS 18 in. by 20 in., per dozen $2.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 21 in. by 21 in. per dozen $3.50
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 in. by 22 in., per doz. $7.00
TABLE NAPKINS, 22 in. by 22 in., hemstitched, per dozen.....$9.00
TOWELS, pure linen, 20 in. by 38 in., each.....35c
TOWELS, pure linen, 24 in. by 42 in., each.....35c
TOWELS, pure linen, 22 in. by 40 in., each....60c
TOWELS, pure linen, 24 in. by 42 in., each..$1.25
TURKISH TOWELS, white, 26 in. by 53 in., per dozen.....$4.50
TURKISH TOWELS, white, 27 in. by 60 in., per dozen.....$5.50
TURKISH TOWELS, white, 23 in. by 60 in., per dozen.....$7.50

XMAS GIFTS THAT REALLY COST VERY LITTLE

This store brings together the gift thought and economy in an unusual degree. Nowhere else in this section is there such a breadth of selection for the seeker of gifts.

From the single cup and saucer, berry bowl, cracker jar, chocolate pot, to complete dinner service, from the little cut glass bon bon dish to the dazzling punch bowl, from the simple candlestick to the magnificent electrolier, there is no place where the Christmas purchases may be so satisfactorily made. And never was good merchandise so reasonable.

Make Purchases Now For Later Delivery



Send a Piece of Libbey Cut Glass

When the recipient looks at the glass and sees the name "Libbey" graven in it she knows that you gave her a perfect piece—a piece of the finest Cut Glass made.

"Libbey" Cut Glass is unquestionably the best Cut Glass made. We are sole agents.

RICH NEW ART WARES FOR XMAS GIVING

There are reasons why lovers of the beautiful and those who are thinking of Christmas should come in now. For instance.

The rich new art wares that have just been put on display present such choice selections as will be impossible a few days later.

There are some earlier arrivals—just as good as those just opened, for no change of season can alter the intrinsic or decorative value of a beautiful vase—specially priced, because we wish to sell them first.

Shop in the Morning Helps Us—Helps You

Visit Our Delightfully Interesting Picture Gallery

Visit the Picture Gallery. It is a place especially interesting these days. We have now a very choice collection of reproductions of the masterpieces of the world's famous artists, genuine works in Oil and in Water colors. Works of local artists, etc. Among the collection are some especially interesting pictures, and if you are a lover of such we advise you to visit this showing. Perhaps you have a friend who delights in pretty pictures; then why not send as a Christmas Gift one of these? Drop in today.

Thought of a Table Cover as a Gift

No! Then why not a Table Cover? Again the usefulness of the article, and its decorative qualities should carry weight in your choosing. With an assortment of covers ranging in price from seventy-five cents upwards you will find no difficulty in selecting one to suit your purse limits. Come up to the second floor, for there are many other styles there.

CENTRE TABLE COVERS, tapestry, in crimson, blue and green, Dutch figured border and fringed, 36 x 36 in., each.....$1.00
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TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in many fancy colorings, 54 x 54 in., with fringe all around, each.....$2.00
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Same material but 54 x 54 in.....$10.00
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Same material, but 54 x 54 inches, each....$10.00
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TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, in fancy oriental and floral effects, long tassel fringe, 72x72 in., from $6.50 to $2.50
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NOTE AND COMMENT

At a time when Hindus are attacked on the streets of a British Colony and allowed to shift for themselves as best they may, there will doubtless be many people who will read the following, on the question of missionary effort, from the St. John Times, with a considerable degree of approval of the sentiments therein expressed:

It is announced that there are seventy-five students of Toronto University who are preparing themselves for the work of Christian missionaries in China, Japan, India and other countres. There are probably a dozen more students at the university this year than last, who have resolved to offer themselves as missionaries in the foreign field. No doubt these young men will do good service in the cause of humanity, but there is ample room in Canada for the exercise of the highest talents and for the most unselfish enthusiasm.

The Montreal Witness presents an illuminating and instructive review of the position of Canadian banking institutions. Its conclusions are decidedly reassuring at this juncture. It says:

It will be seen that, from month to month, from January, 1906, to June of this year, there was more or less a steady progression of discount advances Actually, in that time there was an increase on the month of, in round numbers, from $451,000,000 to $587,000,000, or an expansion of $136,000,000. In July, however, there was a contraction of over $5,000,000, the next month over a million further contraction; in September still a little further contraction; but in October an increase over September. But if October of this year is compared with October last year, there is still an increase in discounts of over $50,000,000. Therefore, it is not precise to say that the banks have contracted their loans; they have merely called a halt in their expension. Bankers early last summer contemplated a fall crop of greater or less dimensions to move; they saw everybody going in for increased plant and new buildings, amusement places, churches, philanthropies, factories, even themselves, and they considered it well to mark time. That they are so strong at the minute, and in a position to expand again whenever they may deem it politic, is reason for universal rejoicing.

It is interesting to note that the West is not suffering to nearly so great an extent from the sudden "slump" as Eastern Canada. This plase of the situation is not lost sight of by the newspapers, for we observe that the Ottawa Free Press remarks:

The prosperity of the West is well, illustrated by the fact that the SS. Virginian, which left Halifax on Friday, had 125 first cabin passengers from points west of Lake Superior, That does not look like financial catastrophe.

To attempt at a moment's notice to stay the tide of immigration to Canada is certainly a difficult task, yet this is what the Federal authorities are confronted with because of the sudden disruption of industrial conditions, consequent on the financial panic in the United States. The Montreal Gazette is duly impressed with the delicacy of the situation, saying:

The government, it is announced, has cabled to its agents in Europe to discourage emigration to Canada until the winter is past. The task given to these men will be a delicate one. Only some will be diplomatic enough to convey the idea to a ticket purchaser that it is cold and iron-bound here at times without making him think also that a milder climate would be better for him all the year round.

Seldom in the history of the large cities of Eastern Canada has so serious a situation as the present arisen in respect to the problem of the unemployed. Of course, conditions now are abnormal because of the influx of large numbers of men from the United States, but each winter, owing to the severity of climatic conditions which necessitates the suspension of various industries in the outside districts, a considerable body of men is thrown out of employment, and they immediately rush to the cities. Apropos of this, the Monetary Times remarks:

The floating population of Canada is one of our future problems. The natural tendency of summer labor, when winter approaches, is to rush to populous centres. The magnetism of the city is irresistible. The repellant forces of Nature in the winter country are likewise. Herein is a study for economists.

Even so staunch a supporter of the Laurier government as the Toronto Globe cannot refrain from taking a sly dig at the administration for its foolish policy in assisting in the immigration of illiterate foreigners. It says:

The necessity of deporting the Bulgarians stranded in Toronto shows the need of some provision by which companies bringing people to Canada by false pretences should be made to pay the cost of their removal. The Dominion cannot be expected to pay money to bring people here and pay again to take them away.

We ought to be devoutly thankful that we are not living at points in California these days. Los Angeles is experiencing an unprecedented epidemic of crime and lawlessness. All jail accommodation is exceeded, and on this point the Express says:

The citizens of Los Angeles demand that a stockade or some form of additional city prison, be at once provided. They are not interested in any quarrel or personal controversy as to where it shall be located. The city owns available land along the Chanez ravine and the river bed, and there is no serious objection to either section. All that the city asks is immediate action by the council and quick construction of the prison.

On the above, the San Francisco Call says:

We extend sympathy to Los Angeles, afflicted with a swarm of tramps and footpads. It has become headquarters for Coxey's army, which gains recruits day by day. The conditions interest all California more or less and are likely to grow worse rather than better as the years pass. It is the penalty of a good climate and will call for some remedy more efficacious than stockades.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist,
Monday, December 16, 1867.

The rain storm ceased about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The rain commenced shortly after 8 o'clock on Friday morning and poured down without intermission for forty-one hours. An immense quantity of water fell during the storm, which was the heaviest and most incessant that we remember during a residence of nine years in the Colony.

We understand that Mr. Harnett accompanies the Assistant-Surveyor-General to Comox on Tuesday by the steamer Douglas. No doubt the object of this trip is to inspect the coal leads of this district, which are supposed to be the best of any known on the coast. It is only right Mr. Harnett should see them before leaving us, and the fact of his accompanying Mr. Pearse is another proof of his determination to do full justice to all our interests.

How the Colony Is Treated.—By the California this trip some 60 Cariboo miners, we find, go to San Francisco with an average of not less than $1,500 each in possession. Ninety thousand dollars to be taken away to be spent wholly or in part in a city that maintains that we are a broken-down, used-up country! What ingratitude!!

Failed.—Mr. Klaucke wires from London to state that his scheme for inducing immigrants from England and Continental Europe to this colony has failed. The failure is in a great measure attributed to the enormous expenses of our government, caused by there being, practically, two seats of government—business men declining to embark in the scheme in consequence.

The Governor.—It was reported yesterday that His Excellency the Governor was on his way to this port in the Leviathan, which left New Westminster on Saturday evening.

The Grouse Creek Flume company have struck pay dirt in the grounds that prospect $104 to the pan, so says the latest telegram.

The mail will be closed at 10:30 this morning.

Masonic Ball.—The Masonic fraternity will hold their annual ball on the 27th inst.

The Enterprise on Saturday evening brought 40 passengers, among whom we noticed Hon. Wm. Cox, from Big Bend.

The report of the proceedings at the soiree held at Craigflower on Friday evening last, the proceeds of which—some $45—were handed over for the support of the district school teacher, shows that the popularity of Free Education is not confined to the town, but that its beneficial effects are seen and appreciated in the outlying districts.

ABOUT PEOPLE

An interesting story is told of the emperor's skill as a shot. While waiting with Baron Heintze for the approach of a wild boar, his Majesty whiled away the time by practising on objects at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards. One of these was a signpost inscribed, "To the Drakenberg." Turning with a laugh to Baron Heintze, the emperor said, "Which letter shall I hit?" "The capital 'D,'" was the answer. "And now?" inquired his Majesty. "The 'K,'" replied the Baron. Just after this a wild boar appeared. "Which eye shall I hit him in?" asked the emperor, "In the left, your Majesty," said Baron Heintze. When the party reached the dead boar, they found that the emperor had shot him in the left eye, and on coming up later to the sign-post they found the capital "D" and the "K" both shot through.

In the days of his youth Archbishop Bourne had a hard struggle. His father worked himself to death, and yet left his mother penniless. But even at that early period there was one person who foresaw, and not only foresaw, but foretold, a great future for the poor post official's son. This was his aunt, a Miss Bourne, with whom the future cardinal lived in penury and obscurity. A friend who called one day upon Miss Bourne found her making a magnificent piece of Irish lace. So costly a piece of work, amid such surroundings, naturally provoked an inquiry, to which Miss Bourne replied: "It is for my little nephew, when he comes a Bishop!" The future cardinal is a man of vast organizing powers, and his energy, like his charity, is boundless. Dignified in bearing, stern of countenance, but kindly in disposition, he is the right man for the new position to which he will be called. His rule is of iron. Few cardinals have come to eminence at an age so early as Dr. Bourne, who is only forty-six; indeed, his election to the Archbishopric of Westminster was strongly opposed on the score of his youth.—M. A. P.

Miss Mary Money, a charming American brunette, has gone to Paris to seek a licence as a jockey in France. She can ride bare-back and has won in America twenty-eight prizes and fourteen silver trophies. Her specialty is steeplechasing, and she is very well known in America, where she rides dressed as a boy. Miss Money, however, is not correct in her claim to be the first lady jockey. There is another lady jockey's name in the racing calendar—that of Mrs Thornton, who in August, 1804, rode a four-mile match for 500 guineas catch weights against Mr. Flint. Mrs. Thornton rode stride-saddle in colors and lost the race. Two hundred thousand pounds changed hands over the match, which was run at Knavesmire, Yorkshire.—M. A. P.

Probably no member of the Peerage has had such an eventful life as Lord Lyveden, who was recently decorated by the Kaiser with the second class Royal Prussian Order of the Crown. He began his life as plain Mr. Courtenay Percy Vernon, and seemed to have little prospect of ever possessing a title. Curiously enough, his uncle, the second baron, although twice married, died without issue, and so in 1900 Mr. Vernon suddenly found himself a peer of the realm. Before he succeeded to the title, however, he had been a soldier, an actor, a ship's steward, a waiter, and a nurseryman. In the latter capacity, he invented a new brand of tomato called the "P.V." (Percy Vernon) which proved most successful. His lordship was educated at Eton, and in due course went up for the army. Failing to pass the examinations, he enlisted, but after a few months bought himself out and went on the stage, appearing at the Haymarket with the Bancrofts. Then he traveled to America where he had many interesting experiences—including an engagement as a waiter in the Bowery. He has been in a shipwreck, escaped from an earthquake, and been seriously ill with yellow fever. In spite of his busy career, he has found time to become an enthusiastic sportsman, and is, besides, very widely known.

The first clue to the missing Franklin expedition, the Globe points out, was the finding of a naval button. When walking at midnight Sir Leopold M'Clintock came on a skeleton, with a sailor's bownot round the neck, and near at hand a pocket book and a clothes brush. In a boat were found two skeletons, watches, guns slippers, and a copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield." Bit by bit evidence was collected, and the fate of Franklin and his brave men set at rest for ever.

BRITISH OPINION

London World—Mr. Birrell and his colleagues are now doing what Mr. Morley, to his credit, refused to do in India; they are accompanying half-hearted denunciation of mob violence with practical condonation of the rioters. They have been bullied out of honest straightforward speech and bullied out of the performance of their duty. They are not with the oppressive Irish majority, because they are afraid of the public at home; and they are not with the oppressed Irish minority, because they are afraid of the Nationalists in Ireland. Such an attitude is contemptible, and is always disastrous in Irish politics. It is certain to be equally disastrous in England, where it is the urgent duty of Unionists to press the Irish case upon the attention of the electorate. Home Rule, it must never be forgotten, would be mob rule of the worst kind. The present cattle-driving conspiracy is an example of the fact. No guarantees given on behalf of the Irish proletariat as a means of obtaining independence would be effectively binding on it, and John Bull, who, strategically as well as financially, is profoundly concerned in keeping Ireland British, must be persistently reminded of the fact in view of the efforts of the Radical Press to keep the subject in the background. Of course the government is being bullied towards Home Rule. The more political experience a man has the more he understands that the danger of fatal concessions by a Radical cabinet has not lessened in these latter days. Efforts have lately been made to bring the Duke of Devonshire once more into conformity with the Liberal party, but he has taken occasion to declare "offering a strenuous resistance to a revival of the Home Rule policy" is a chief part of "the main work which lies before the Unionist party," to which he adheres. In the work they will have the great majority of the electors of Great Britain heartily with them.

London Daily News—Looking on as outsiders and from afar we applaud the new movement towards unity in Ireland. Every English Radical rejoiced when the great division of a decade was finally closed with the alliance between the Parnellites and their opponents. The terms of that reconciliation have been honorably preserved. Through the tact and wisdom of Mr. Redmond and the self-effacing patriotism of Mr. Dillon, the parties who once denounced each other on every platform have been firmly welded into one. Mr. O'Brien has gone forth alone with some wild words of vituperation against his old comrades. He has some followers among those, especially in the south, who cannot forget the immense services he has rendered to the national movement in all the hazardous days of revolt and desperate fighting. It is curious that this once frantic extremist, whose articles in his new "United Ireland" passed even the recognised limits of Irish extravagance, should find himself at the last in opposition to his party because desirous of a policy of greater moderation and more friendly overtures to England. The split on the Land Bill, caused by his advice for unhesitating acceptance clashing with that of the Freeman's Journal of cautious examination, was a split between one who is anxious to conciliate and others who regard as their first and only duty the preservation of the interests of the Irish peasant. But a leader who has been nine times prosecuted and spent two years in prison, with such a record of disinterested devotion behind him as few of a nation can boast, is a leader who should, if possible, be included in the ranks of a united national movement.

London Tribune—The annual report of the Local Government Board is of special interest to Londoners. The great point of difference between London and the provinces (with some exceptions, such as Birmingham) is the growth of indoor pauperism in the capital, and likewise its increased cost. No doubt it is natural that the very poor should flow into London, partly for work or in response to the strange fascination of town life, but also because of the bait that charitable agencies incidentally hold out. The increased cost of the London indoor pauper is attributed officially to the improved accommodation now provided, and it is hinted that the infirmaries are used by people who ought not to be found there. It would seem likely that the pressure of rent may be responsible for driving many people into the workhouse as well as for increasing the cost of workhouse accommodation. But there is obviously much behind these remarkable figures which will have to be discussed after the Commission has reported, more especially as the burden of the poor falls most heavily upon London's poorest districts.

London Morning Post—With the approach of another Session, the question of what the Government is thinking, or ought to be thinking, about the problem of old age grows steadily in interest. No Government can complain in this matter of a lack of previous discussion or of an insufficient variety of plans from which to choose. The number of old-age pension schemes is past computation, and their classification taxes the resources of the language. Broadly speaking, however, it is possible, first, to divide all schemes into those which do not and those which do try to settle the question out of hand; second, to sub-divide the schemes in each of these classes according as they do or do not involve previous contributions on the part of the persons who are to be pensioned. There thus result four types of schemes, which may be roughly indicated as the voluntary contributory, the free and eleemosynary, the compulsory contributory, and the free and universal. The first two avowedly do not, the last two professedly do, cover the ground and settle the question of old-age pensions once for all. By the voluntary contributory scheme is meant one by which those who, of their own free will, make certain payments in the prime of life, receive an annuity after a certain age. The value of the scheme depends upon the extent to which such encouragement will tell, the extent to which the practice of saving is likely to be developed by the hope of the public subsidy. However, thrift is not likely within any reasonable period to be made universal by this method. Those who are already thrifty will become more so; the poorest and the most thriftless will remain untouched. The State will have just as much trouble with them in old age as before.

Enormous Reductions on Elegant Furs

FOR MONDAY'S SELLING

Russian Kolinsky Stole, reg. price $48.00. Monday **$36.00**
Real Mink Stole, reg. price $45.00. Monday **$35.00**
Jap. Martin Stole, reg. price $42.50. Monday **$32.00**
Jap. Martin Stole, with storm collar, reg. price $37.50. Monday **$28.25**
Jap. Martin Stole, reg. price $30.00. Monday **$22.50**
Real Mink Ruff, reg. price $22.50, Monday **$17.50**
Russian Kolinsky Ruff, reg. price $22.00. Monday **$16.50**
Jap. Martin Stole, reg. price $20.00, Monday **$15.00**
Jap. Martin Scarf, ermine lined, reg. price $20.00. Monday **$15.00**
Jap. Martin Scarf, silk lined, regular price $15.00. Monday **$11.25**

Every lady who reads this announcement should make it convenient to attend here Monday morning, because these values are unprecedented. What a splendid gift any one would make, representing as they do the very newest and most exclusive ideas.

Note our windows for "Gift Goods" and remember our "Glove Certificates."

Henry Young & Co.,

Government, St., Victoria, B. C.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

A Letter From Mr. Wolley.

Sir—I am sure that you will be sorry to have inadvertently misrepresented me by quoting a sentence without its context. To remedy this will you please put before your readers what I did say:

I said that Canada has declared herself a young and independent nation. I said that she has $200,000,000 of sea borne wealth. I said that she does not contribute anything towards the imperial navy, which defends that commerce and I said that so long as she depends upon England's navy for her protection or upon America's Munroe doctrine for protection, Canada is not independent but in the position of a parasite, and a parasite sir is one who depends for his life upon some one else. If commerce is the life of a nation, and if Canada depends upon either America or England for the defense of that life I am right.

I am delighted to see that men do not like the word I used. They would not be men if they did and I know them to be men. I even have the audacity after twenty years residence to consider myself one of them, but I want to show the people I admire the blot upon their national pride in order that they may remove it. My advice was that they should remove it by creating a nucleus navy of their own as Australia has done.

You will be surprised to find how many thoroughbred Canadians agree with yours faithfully,

CLIVE PHILLIPS-WOLLEY.

"The Friendly Help."

Sir—Will you kindly allow us through your columns to make our annual appeal on behalf of the Friendly Help association. We are quite sure that our old friends will continue their assistance but we want to enlist the sympathy of those who have recently come to Victoria. The object of this society is to visit and relieve throughout the year any cases of sickness or poverty that the visitors may discover or that may be reported to them. The city is mapped out into districts, no names are published and the utmost care is taken in the relief of any case of genuine distress.

At Christmas time it has been our endeavor to supply gifts of clothing, meat and groceries to several of the poor old people in our city. The children of the day schools help and arrangements have been made by which their offerings will be received as usual. We make an appeal to all who at Christmas want to extend their gifts beyond their own personal relations and friends to send a contribution to the Friendly Help rooms at the Market building during this week—the earlier the better—as those who give their time to pack and distribute the articles hope to do their work before the Christmas week itself begins.

We ask for money (which should be sent to Miss M. Lawson, secretary-treasurer, 100 Kingston street), as well as donations in kind and we make our annual appeal for two new garments of any sort, size or description, so that our cupboards may be well filled for the coming year. Whatever is sent will help to make some home happier and brighter, and if the donors themselves are not personally thanked by the recipients, it will bring a blessing upon their own Christmas day.

ISOLINE H. PERRIN, President.
MARY R. LAWSON, Sec.-Treas.
December 14, 1907.

The Esquimalt Cars.

Sir—I, as a resident of Victoria West wish through the kindness of the Colonist to bring to the attention of the manager of the B. C. Electric railway the state of affairs now existing on the Esquimalt cars which are constantly overcrowded, even ladies being compelled to hang to the straps. We trust that the matter will be remedied.

F. J. BITTANCOURT.

PLAGUE IS SUBSIDING

Only Three Verified Cases Reported From San Francisco This Month

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—Only three verified cases of plague have occurred so far this month and the sanitary campaign that is being waged for the eradication of the disease, by the marine hospital service corps under Dr. Rupert Blue, is proving effective. Some idea of the work that has been accomplished by him and fifteen officers from the marine hospital service, with the co-operation of the local health authorities, may be gathered from the figures given out by Dr. Blue.

Approximately 115,000 rats have been killed, 192 premises inspected, 107 houses disinfected and three houses destroyed, while the number of pieces of poison placed each week by the 400 laborers, foremen and inspectors, average 250,000. There has been a marked decrease in the number of rats caught by the sanitary forces. Only 3,000 were killed last week as against 13,000, the maximum number one week in October.

Dr. Blue has established schools of instruction at the various district headquarters, where the laborers, foremen, assistant inspectors and inspectors are thoroughly instructed in sanitary work, and those that show aptitude and devotion to the work are promoted. Dr. Blue has suggested to the board of supervisors the adoption of an ordinance requiring the owners of all livery stables, barns and bakeries, warehouses and similar establishments, to make their buildings rat proof. He terms it "building out" the plague and urges it as a means of thorough eradication and to prevent a recurrence in the future.

The total number of verified cases to date are 122; deaths 69; recovered 41; under treatment 9; suspected cases 38.

Nicolet Vacancy

Montreal, Dec. 14.—At a Conservative convention at Nicolet yesterday Joseph Heon, a prominent merchant, was selected as the Conservative candidate to contest the county for the vacancy in the Commons.

Menace to Scandinavian Trade

Stockholm, Dec. 14.—It is reported in marine circles that the Baltic and White Sea association has decided to increase freight rates on the Baltic sea owing to the high price of coal. The organization named controls the Baltic sea shipping business, and if it raises the rates the American-Scandinavian trade will suffer greatly.

GUESTS AT CITY HOTELS

At the Dominion—
G. Leonard, Seattle.
A. Thurston, Chemainus.
Capt. Sears and family, Sidney.
Thos. Tugwell, Jr., Log Cabin.
A. McDonald, N. Saanich.
Mr. and Mrs. Hampton, Seattle.
D. H. Rackle, Beaver Point.
A. B. Cartwright, Ganges.
D. F. Scott, Ganges.
W. J. Hagans, Duncans.
J. B. Griffith, Seattle.
Mrs. Cartwright, Cowichan Lake.
Miss McCarthy, Vancouver.
John Bruce, Vancouver.
Ada Bruce, Vancouver.
F. A. Bennett, Portland.
J. Ross, Portland.
E. L. Armstrong, Melita, Man.
Mrs. Armstrong and son, Melita, Man.
G. T. Armstrong, Winnipeg.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Ingram, Winnipeg.
J. Marsden, Vancouver.
F. J. Hamilton, Vancouver.

At the King Edward—
J. A. Spemsworth, Mt. Sicker.
H. D. Morton, Duncans.
Mrs. Morton, Duncans.
P. Gosling, Duncans.
Mrs. Gosling and family, Duncans.
F. Lloyd, Westholme.
Arthur Nelson, Vancouver.
T. E. Johnson, Vancouver.
Mrs. J. R. Green, Moose Jaw.
Masters Green, Moose Jaw.
W. R. Beesley, Moose Jaw.
F. C. Brewer, Winnipeg.
D. Hastie, Vancouver.
W. J. Holloway, Winnipeg.
Miss M. McLeod, Vancouver.
Thos. McHugh, Butte.
Percy R. Mason, Vancouver.
H. C. Gordon, Sidney.

At the Balmoral —
A. McB. Young, Victoria.
J. Burrill, Galino Island.
J. Armstrong, Saanich.
Miss Phillipps-Wolley, England.
W. H. Bainbridge, England.
H. T. Brightman, England.
H. Chester, V. S., Duncans.
T. R. Fraser Bescoe, Comox.
Chas. P. Webster, Duncans.
J. P. Fulton, Colwood.

At the Victoria—
Wm. Kennedy, Seattle.
C. J. Gelhone, Seattle.
F. Felix, Seattle.
H. Bennett, Winnipeg.
E. E. Burdick, Detroit.
Edward E. Bonner, London, Eng.
W. Lambach, Seattle.
Mrs. C. Robb, Great Falls, Mont.
Miss Robb, Great Falls, Mont.
F. Cunningham, Chemainus.
R. McDonald, Chemainus.
George Cassidy, Ladysmith.
J. Hickay, Brandon.
C. J. Slattery, Winnipeg.
Thos. F. Fisher, Windsor, Ont.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Denny, Winnipeg.
O. R. Cann, Winnipeg.
Mrs. Hampton, Portland.
Miss May E. Jones, Hamilton, Ont.
C. J. Monday, Skagway, Alas.

At the St. Francis—
H. Telford, Malahat.
Capt. Stremgren, Nanaimo.
W. F. Armstrong, Heriot Bay.
E. D. Yelvington, Heriot Bay.
N. Wilson, Vancouver.
M. G. Roweroft, Saanich.
H. P. Williams-Freeman, Somenos.
J. J. Humes, Duncans.
A. Brotherton, Vancouver.
A. B. Forsyth, Vancouver.
J. F. Alky, Seattle.
F. G. Rouse, Erie.
W. F. Mills, Seattle.
A. G. Little, Vancouver.
W. H. Lockart, Vancouver.
W. H. Sprott, New Westminster.
Jas. Cooper, Chilliwack.

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Free Bus. C. N. OWEN & CO., Proprietors.

There's no economy in buying "cheap" salt. At present prices WINDSOR SALT costs no more than imported salt. It is pure and never cakes.

197 W

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Pineapple, 2 tins for.....25c

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AMPHION ST.—Furnished Cottage, in excellent condition. Price $2,250
ESQUIMALT ROAD—Bungalow, containing 6 large rooms. Price $4,000
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FURNISHED COTTAGE, at Cadboro Bay, rent $25.00
FARM of ten acres, with new house, near city, rent $25.00

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Our Assortment of Ladies' Handbags

Was Never More Complete
We have them in very attractive colors, in Genuine Horn Back, Alligator, Ice Bear, Pebbled Goat, etc.
A Christmas Gift appreciated by any lady. Ask us to show them to you.

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Do not be tardy in purchasing. Buy now. We will store your parcels and deliver when you wish them.

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1109 Government Street

Have you tried for the "Faultless" range yet? See Ogilvie Hardware Co.'s window.

Dr. H. B. F. Cristion, of Paris, the celebrated court doctor of Europe, on Beauty Culture has all his toilet preparations, including Gray Hair Elixir that will return gray hair to its natural color, a positive cure for dandruff, giving it a lustre like silk, contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, sallow skin. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair bulbs and destroys superfluous hair. Dermathol, removes pimples, black heads, oily skin. Obesithal, a positive external cure for obesity, represented by Mrs. Winch, new number 817, Cormorant street. Mail orders given special attention.

Don't forget to take part in "Faultless" range competition. See Ogilvie Hardware Co.'s windows.

All the world is playing "Diabolo." We have it. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Exclusive styles in English blouses at the Beehive, Douglas street, in delaines, silks, nun's veiling and muslin. These are six months ahead of time and are really very reasonable in price. A few English toys left, good and strong.

Order your Xmas numbers now; they are going fast. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

NEWS OF THE CITY

Social Dance.

The Companions of the Forest will hold a social dance in Sir William Wallace hall, Thursday evening.

At First Presbyterian Church

Mr. Jones, of Winnipeg, will assist the pastor this morning at First Presbyterian church and preach the sermon.

In Aid of Mission.

Next Wednesday evening a dance will be given at the Colwood hotel in aid of the mission now being given in that district.

Inspects the E. & N.

Supt. Arundell, of the C. P. R., Vancouver went north on the E. & N. on a tour of inspection accompanied by assistant superintendent Goodfellow yesterday.

Natural History Society

The regular meeting of the society will be held tomorrow evening Dec. 16 at 8 o'clock in their rooms, the subject being, "Old-time Reminiscences of British Columbia," by Frank Sylvester.

Will Preach in Emmanuel

Rev. P. Clifton, M.A., late of Winnipeg will preach at both services today in Emmanuel Baptist church. Mr. Parker is a man of wide experience and splendid ability as a speaker.

Beatrice Arrives.

The steamer Princess Beatrice, of the C.P.R. coast service, arrived in Vancouver from the north last night with 1,500 cases of salmon and 50 tons of ore. She was delayed by bad weather.

For Poor and Needy.

The charitable public are reminded that the Friendly Help society will be at their rooms during the Friday and Saturday preceding Christmas, when they will be pleased to receive donations in aid of the poor and needy.

Leaves For Ottawa

E. Lindeman, the expert who has been examining the iron deposits on Vancouver island on behalf of the Dominion government has returned to Ottawa. Within the last few days he has visited the showings of hematite on Salt Spring island.

Footballer Injured.

W. N. Winsby, a prominent member of the J.B.A.A. football club, who had one of his eyes injured last week by a ball striking it, left yesterday for Vancouver, where he will see a specialist. It is not known yet whether an operation will be necessary.

St. Andrew's Concert

The monthly concert and dance of the St. Andrew's society will be held in the upper hall in the A. O. U. W. building Tuesday evening next. The best of local talent has been secured and the St. Andrew's pipe band will be in attendance so that a fine evening's amusement has been prepared.

Christmas Vacation.

Next Friday the public schools close for the Christmas holidays, the vacation to last two weeks. Most of the schools are dispensing with closing exercises though the Spring Ridge school will hold a musical and literary entertainment at 1 o'clock for the younger scholars.

First Presbyterian Club.

The First Presbyterian club meets tomorrow evening in the lecture room of the church. The programme consists of musical selections, The Club Newspaper and the "Critic." An invitation is extended to the strangers in the city to attend, any or all of the meetings.

Interesting Services.

Today's services at the Metropolitan Methodist church will be of more than ordinary interest. In the morning a Japanese baptismal service will be conducted and in the evening the pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will continue his practical every-day character sketches. The subject of tonight's talk will be "A Son of Thunder."

Sacred Band Concert.

The Victoria City band, under the leadership of Sidney Rogers, and assisted by some local talent, will hold a sacred concert in the New Grand theatre on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 29. Admission will be free, but a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Anti-Tuberculosis society.

Settlers' Rights Case.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway vs. Mrs. Elizabeth Fiddick, the second of the so-called settlers' rights cases, comes up for trial before Mr. Justice Irving tomorrow morning. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley and E. V. Bodwell, K.C., appear for the plaintiff, and L. G. McPhillips, K.C., of Vancouver, and E. E. Wootton, of this city, for the defense.

Post Card Album Exhibitions.

A social meeting is arranged by the Young People's association of the Church of Our Lord, to be held in the schoolroom tomorrow evening. An exhibition of post card albums will be the chief feature, but there will also be table games and a prize competition. Refreshments will be provided under the management of the ladies of the association. All the young people of the church are invited.

Endorses Mr. Smith

The tardy action of the British Columbia representatives in the Dominion parliament in connection with the influx of Orientals to this province has been adversely commented upon throughout this province for many months. The action of Ralph Smith, M. P. for Nanaimo, in giving notice of his intention to bring up the matter at an early date has been approved

At Harmony Hall Tonight.

Hy. George Little, late of Manchester, England, will speak at this evening's service at Harmony hall. Mr. Little has had long experience, both in England and the States of evangelistic work, and also in the temperance movement. At Cincinnati and at other large centres of population, he has lately addressed the inmates of the penitentiaries, and wherever active and attractive speaking has been needed in the cause of varied Christian efforts, Mr. Little, if on the spot, has ever responded to the call on his services. The meetings on Sunday evening at Harmony hall are open to all, and everybody, especially non-churchgoers, are warmly invited to attend.

Monkey Brand Soap creams kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS Rented Sold Repaired

Sole Agent

A. M. JONES

83 Johnson Street. Phone A1267.

Mysterious Death.

While en route from London, England, to this city Capt. Lacock, the famous explorer, was found dead last Tuesday beside the track, about two miles west of Montreal Junction. The cause of death is a mystery. When found he had plenty of valuables upon his person and his diary and many letters from prominent westerners, including one to the "Frontiermen of the World" in British Columbia, signed by Roger Peacock, the well known English writer, and founder of the "Legion of Frontiermen." Papers show that he was a member of the United Service club.

Will Discuss Socialism.

The subject of the meeting to be held tomorrow evening of the Young People's society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, is "Socialism." The discussion will take the form of a debate. Mrs. Gleason and Messrs White, Dixon and Clearihue have consented to speak. After these speakers the subject will be thrown open to the audience. Everybody, whether of the church or society or not, is welcome. So far the meetings of the Young People's society have been well attended and most successful. It is expected that this debate will prove most interesting as anybody who has views on the subject is invited to come and speak.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The death occurred yesterday morning at the residence of her brother-in-law, A. L. Sturgess, Oak Bay avenue, of Sarah Edith Lewis, after an illness covering a considerable time. The deceased was a native of London, England, and was 40 years of age, and leaves several relatives both in this city and in England. The remains have been removed to the parlors of the British Columbia Funeral Furnishing company, 1016 Government street, from where the funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. E. G. Miller will officiate.

James P. Dudgeon, for years a well known resident of Victoria, died yesterday morning at the Royal Jubilee hospital, after a short illness. The late Mr. Dudgeon was a native of Guelph, Ont., and was 57 years of age at the time of his reath. He leaves to mourn his death a widow and several children. The funeral will take place on Monday at 2 o'clock from Hannas undertaking rooms, Yates street. The services will be conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

The funeral of the late Charles W. Lee, who died several days ago, took place yesterday afternoon from Hanna's undertaking rooms. A. J. Brace conducted the services. The following acted as pallbearers: J. Motrim, J. Issler, G. Kuhn, and F. E. Small. A large number attended the funeral.

The funeral of the late Arthur Francis took place yesterday afternoon from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company's rooms to Ross Bay cemetery. Right Rev. Bishop Perrin conducted the impressive services at the undertaking rooms and also at the grave. The pallbearers were: Hon. D. M. Eberts, H. Mason, George Barraclough, Dr. J. Howitt, P. Richardson and L. B. Trinen. Among the beautiful flowers sent by sympathizing friends were a large wreath from fellow members of the Oak Bak Cricket club, Hon. Mr. Eberts and Q. D. H. Warden.

ROOSEVELT CONFIRMS THE FORMER STATEMENT

Will Visit Victoria and British Columbia Upon Completion of Term of Office

President Roosevelt as already stated in the Colonist will visit this city upon the expiration of his term of office on his way to hunt grizly in this province.

Additional confirmation of that report has been received by A. W. McCurdy who was enabled to hold a few minutes conversation with the chief executive of the United States when in Washington recently attending a reception tendered the delegates to the Y. M. C. A. triennial convention by the president. Mr. Roosevelt showed great interest in everything relating to British Columbia which will be the objective of a lengthy tour by him extending throughout Canada.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., December 14, 1907:

SYNOPSIS.

The high barometer area is moving and is now central over the plateau lands or Oregon, Idaho and Utah and the pressure is again giving way on the coast. Light rain has fallen in this southern part of the province and in western Oregon and Washington, and except in California it has been colder in most districts. East of the Rockies snow has fallen at Calgary and Medicine Hat. Colder weather prevails in the Yukon with temperatures well below zero.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	34	43
Vancouver	24	42
New Westminster	22	40
Kamloops	28	30
Barkerville	10	18
Port Simpson	..	..
Atlin	..	..
Dawson Y. T.	16 below	12
Calgary, Alta.	24	28
Winnipeg, Man.	32	34
Portland, Ore.	42	44
San Francisco, Cal.	46	56

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Easterly winds, cloudy and cold with rain.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, cloudy and cold with rain or sleet.

SATURDAY.

Highest	43
Lowest	34
Mean	39

Rain, .01 inch; sunshine, none.

Those Dear Girls

"Here's news, you'd never guess it. I'm engaged to Jack," said Flo.

Said May: "I knew you'd win in time. Jack never could say 'No.'"—Philadelphia Press.

PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR EVERYONE

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' extra fine Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, with initials, 2 for.....25c
Also Plain and Fancy Handkerchiefs, from 50c per dozen, to, each.....50c

Umbrellas

We have a large stock from, each, to.....$4.00

Kid Gloves

Fownes' and Pewny's Real French Kid Gloves, at, per pair, 75c, $1.00 and.....$1.25

G. A. RICHARDSON & CO.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
82 Yates Street.

CHOCOLATES

In Handsome Xmas Boxes.
Nothing better for Gifts.
"King Edward," the finest Chocolates of the famous Cadbury brand, 35c, 65c to $1.25.
Cadbury's Heart-shaped Baskets and elegant Boxes filled with these unapproachable confections, which when empty can be used for

Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Cases, Jewel Boxes, etc.

Some holly and mistletoe decorated.
SPECIAL, 35c to $2.50.

Fancy Boxes Lowney's Chocolates

In "Teddy Bear," floral and other delightful designs, from 65c to $2.00.

Terry & Marett

The Prescription Druggists
Cor. Fort and Douglas Street.

XMAS

Buy Your Husband, Brother or Sweetheart a

FANCY VEST

for an

XMAS PRESENT

We can make it from an old one and guarantee a perfect fit. See our Rugs, Etc.

PEDEN'S TAILORING PARLORS

611 FORT STREET.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., December, 1907.

Date	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	0 06	6.0	4 51	5.4	11 20	8.6	19 09	4.3
2	1 32	6.4	5 37	6.0	11 51	8.9	19 30	3.4
3	2 39	6.9	6 22	6.5	12 15	9.2	19 58	2.4
4	3 39	7.4	7 06	7.0	12 43	9.6	20 34	1.5
5	4 37	7.8	7 51	7.4	13 14	9.9	21 16	0.7
6	5 38	8.2	8 38	7.9	13 47	10.0	22 02	0.3
7	6 42	8.5	9 31	8.2	14 21	9.9	22 50	0.4
8	7 58	8.7	10 41	8.4	14 56	9.5	23 40	0.7
9	8 48	8.8	12 06	8.4	15 32	8.9	.....	.....
10	0 32	1.3	9 18	8.9	13 42	8.0	16 12	8.2
11	1 22	2.0	9 32	9.0	15 30	7.8	17 03	7.7
12	2 11	3.0	10 08	9.0	17 00	6.3	20 33	6.4
13	2 00	4.1	10 26	9.0	17 57	5.3	22 58	6.1
14	3 50	5.2	10 47	9.0	18 34	4.4	.....	.....
15	1 49	6.5	4 40	6.1	11 09	9.1	19 08	3.5
16	3 28	7.1	5 28	6.9	11 32	9.2	19 40	2.7
17	4 38	7.6	6 14	7.5	11 56	9.4	20 10	2.1
18	5 39	8.1	6 58	8.1	12 18	9.5	20 40	1.7
19	6 33	8.4	7 40	8.4	12 39	9.5	21 12	1.5
20	7 21	8.6	8 24	8.5	12 58	9.5	21 48	1.5
21	8 06	8.7	9 18	8.7	13 16	9.4	22 26	1.6
22	8 42	8.8	10 30	8.7	13 32	9.0	23 05	1.9
23	9 11	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 45	2.4
24	9 23	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	0 24	2.9	9 08	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	1 01	3.5	9 16	8.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	1 34	4.1	9 30	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	2 03	4.9	9 48	8.7	18 12	5.6	22 21	5.9
29	2 30	5.6	10 08	8.9	17 59	4.8	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	10 29	9.2	18 28	3.7	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	10 53	9.6	19 02	2.8	.....	.....

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are referred, as closely as can now be ascertained.

NEW ARTI-BELL PIANOS

And other makes. Special prices from now until January 1, 1908; open nights, 621 Fort street, Victoria, 14th December, 1907. J. A. Downs, manager.

Amherst shoes for men who work.

To check a cold quickly, get from your druggist some little Candy Cold Tablets called Preventics. Druggists everywhere are now dispensing Preventics, for they are not only safe, but decidedly certain and prompt. Preventics contain no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh nor sickening. Taken at the "sneeze stage" Preventics will prevent Pneumonia, Bronchitis, La Grippe, etc. Hence the name, Preventics. Good for feverish children. 48 Preventics, 25 cents. Trial boxes 5 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

SAVE 20%

on your purchases by

Buying Now

from

We Give Voting Tickets

Diamond Merchants and Jewellers **Redfern's** Diamond Merchants and Jewellers

GOVERNMENT STREET.

COAL COAL COAL

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Victoria Agents for

New Wellington Coal

Mined by the Nanaimo Collieries.
At Current Rates.

OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE 647

C. C. Russell

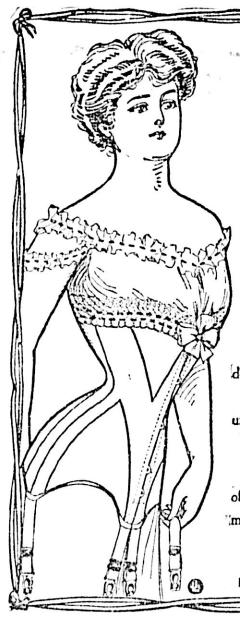
Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CANADA

For Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Feathers and all Millinery Supplies.

SPECIALS FOR DECEMBER:

SILK BLOUSE WAISTS, FURS, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS



D & A CORSETS

The lithe lines demanded in the fashionable figure by the latest frock ideas are inseparable from the recent "D & A" MODELS, which, unlike any other, realize all the wishes of a woman.

If you want to dress elegantly, with an afterthought for *health* and *comfort*, "D & A" is the corset for you.

From the point of variety of models, color, strength of design, quality and beauty of materials, excellence of finish, "D & A" CORSETS are all that is to be desired—in fact, stand unapproached from any other brand of corsets for

FASHION HEALTH COMFORT

"D & A" is the Model approved by the leading couturiers of Canada, and adopted by the foremost modistes as the corset model best suited to the current mode in gowns.

FOR SALE AT ALL CORSET DEPARTMENTS

Prices, $1.00 to $5.00.

DOMINION CORSET CO., MNFRS., QUEBEC, MONTREAL, TORONTO

CHRISTMAS SALE

20 Per Cent Discount on All Lines

Any purchaser to the extent of 50c or over will receive a beautiful hand painted Christmas Card.

Now is the time to select your holiday presents and make your purchases to avoid the rush and confusion.

Our Stock is Large and Up-to-Date

MIKADO BAZAAR

138 Government St. Hotel Victoria block Victoria, B. C.

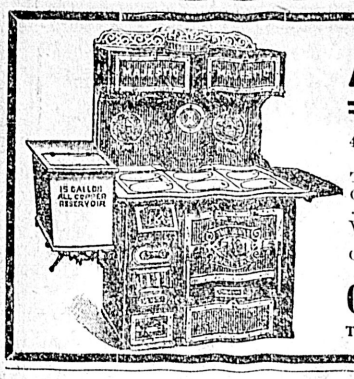
ARMY AND NAVY CIGAR STORE

LADIES' DAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1907

First Grand Christmas Display.

A Beautiful Card of Greetings Will be Given to All Lady Purchasers

PHONE 346



AT CHEAPSIDE

40-Piece China Tea Sets, $5.00; Sale Price, now.....$3.75
Tool Sets on cards.....40c to 75c
Children's Tea Sets, from.....25c to $1.00
Water Sets, from.....$1.25 to $2.25
A large assortment of Fancy China.

GEO. POWELL & SONS
Telephone 1353 1411 Government Street

XMAS, 1907

Have you included a Plum Pudding from CLAY'S for your Christmas dinner? Do so. It ensures its success. The favorite style of Christmas Cakes this year will be almond cream ice, chrystallized fruit and Motto in colors to suit your table decoration. Mince Meat, as we know how to make it It is a real treat: not how cheap but how good. Our reputation for high class goods is well sustained in this trio of toothsome dainties.

CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY
Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

SPECIAL OFFER
for a few days in
TOILET GOODS
Consisting of
Combs and Brushes, Mirrors, Powders, Perfumes and other Holiday Goods of fine quality at a big reduction for a few days to make room for other goods.

B. C. DRUG STORE
541 Johnson Street. 'Phone 356
J. TEAGUE.

DOLLS WIGS OF REAL HAIR
—AT—
Mrs. C. Kosche's Hairdressing Parlors
1105 Douglas St., near Fort Phone 1175

Mistletoe
and
Holly
For Christmas

JAY & CO.
13 Broad Street Phone 1024

This is the Mark
that guides you to durability, style and beauty when buying spoons, forks, knives, etc.
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
The standard of quality for nearly sixty years. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

WINTER STOVES — Select your from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock.

In conjunction with the usual a' la carte, luncheon and dinner served at the Poodle Dog, a Merchants' Luncheon has been put on from 12 to 2, at 35 cents. Meeting with unprecedented success with the luncheon, the management have now decided to put on a table d' Hote dinner from 5.30 to 8, commencing Dec. 12th. Price 50c. Sundays 75c.

Y. W. C. A. Concert, Victoria Opera House, December 19.

Removal—Blair's photograph studio has been removed from the Adelphi block to the Mahon block.

"Faultless" Malleable range to be given away. See Ogilvie Hardware Co.'s window.

W. H. Adams, Sporting Goods Depot, 1307 Douglas street, Clarence block, having secured the services of a first class English gunmaker, am now prepared to undertake all classes of work, including repairs to small machinery, locks, and making keys, sewing machine repairs, etc. Also agents for Singer and Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines, as well as for the Automatic Hand-sewing Machine, at $5 and $7.50 each. Nice Xmas presents for the little girls. Twenty per cent. discount on footballs for this month. Phone 1285.

POTATOES

Island, per sack.....$1.75
Ashcroft, per sack.....$1.65
Fraser River, high land, per sack.....$1.50

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR CHRISTMAS STOCK

WM. B. HALL
Tel. 917 1317 Douglas St.

FOR SALE

New, Modern
Six-room

BUNGALOW

With attic and basement in course of construction

$3,700

Alterations will be made if required.

HEISTERMAN & CO.
1207 Government St.

ASSORTED DUTCH BULBS
in quantity just received and for sale at Johnson's Seed Store, City Market, Cormorant Street.

Send for Price List

The Royal Dairy, 642 Fort street, have removed into their fine new quarters, 1004 Broad street, Pemberton block, where they will hereafter be found. The Royal Dairy have very much enlarged not only their plant but their business scope, having added one of the largest freezers to be found on the coast. They are now in a position to supply the public with fresh butter, fresh milk, cream, ice cream and butter milk daily, delivered or called for at the dairy, 1004 Broad street.

Gift Suggestions for a Lady. — Kid Gloves, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Belts, Purse Bags, Pincushions and Cushion Tops, Artistic Combs, Pretty Neckwear, Useful Umbrellas, Fancy and Silk Hosiery, Golf Jerseys, Dainty Lingeries, Dress Skirts and Boots. Call and see our large assortment for Christmas presents. Prices the lowest and qualities the best. Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Many Presents Suitable for the boys and girls to be found here, including wool Touques, Braces, Suspenders and Ties, Babies' Bonnets, Infantees, Bootees, Gaiters, Bonnet Fronts, Bottle Coseys and Bibs, Hosiery and Wool Overalls and many other useful articles too numerous to mention. Look in and see them at Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Children's Cups, Saucers and Plates, 20c, 25c and 50c per set. Children's Knife and Fork, 15c. Children's Knife Fork and spoon, 25c, 40c, $1, $1.50 Children's Plates, with nursery rhymes, 30c and 50c. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas street.

Amherst shoes are solid leather.

Merchants Lunch at the Poodle Dog from 12 to 2, at 35c.

Biggest and best line of Xmas cards and calendars in Victoria. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

A tickling cough, from any cause, is quickly stopped by Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless and safe that Dr. Shoop tells mothers everywhere to give it without hesitation, even to very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung-healing mountainous shrub, furnish the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough, and heals the sore and sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Simply a resinous plant extract, that helps to heal aching lungs. The Spaniards call this shrub which the Doctor uses, "The Sacred Herb." Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Cyrus H. Bowes.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

WANT TO STRAIGHTEN SPRING RIDGE LINE

The Street Railway Company Seeks for an Easier Route

Owing to the sharp curves encountered at the corner of Caledonia and Chambers streets, and also a short distance further along at the corner of Chambers and North Park streets, the street railway has been in conference with the city with a view of getting a better location for that part of its Spring Ridge service. Yesterday morning Mayor Morley and Aldermen Henderson, Fullerton and Gleason met A. T. Goward, local manager of the street railway company, and talked the matter over.

The company desires to run its cars straight out Caledonia street and cross to North Park street in the neighborhood of the sand pits. The new route would take the company's line across some private property, but the company has made provision for this. At the present time the Spring Ridge service has been somewhat curtailed, owing, Mr. Goward states, to a breakdown at the curve near North Park street.

The result of the conference between the city and Mr. Goward will be submitted to the council meeting tomorrow evening.

To comply with the provisions of the Municipal Elections act, Ald. Lewis Hall will at tomorrow night's meeting move the following resolution:

That the nomination of candidates for the respective offices of mayor and aldermen of the city of Victoria, for the year 1908, shall take place at the police court, city hall, in the aforesaid city on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1908, from 12 o'clock noon to 2 o'clock p. m.

2. In case more than one candidate for mayor is nominated, the vote of the electors for the said office shall be taken by ballot in the courtroom, city hall, on Monday, the 16th day of January, 1908, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 7 o'clock p. m.

3. In case there are more candidates nominated for the office of alderman in any ward than there are vacancies to fill up, the vote of the electors for the candidates for the said office shall be taken by ballot on the 16th day of January, 1908, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., at the respective places following, that is to say:

For Ward No. One, in room No. 614, public market building, Cormorant street;

For Ward No. Two, in room No. 618, public market building, Cormorant street;

For Ward No. Three, in room No. 620, public market building, Cormorant street;

For Ward No. Four, in room No. 622, public market building, Cormorant street;

For Ward No. Five, in the railway waiting room, public market building, Cormorant street.

4. That William Walter Northcott is hereby appointed the returning officer at such election.

The names of the deputy officers for the various wards will be decided upon later.

Ald. Hall also gives notice that he will move that the polling place for the election of school trustees on January 16 be held in the police court, city hall.

As a result of the report submitted at the last meeting of the council by the sanitary inspector and the building inspector, to the effect that all the back lean-to to the buildings in the rear of Nos. 638, 640 and 642, together with the fences and old sidewalks, on lot 405, block 13, Fort street, assessed in the names of J. C Newbury and Miss Cowper; and also the premises known as No. 1112 Broad street, used as a carpenter shop and lumber yard, reported to be a menace to the surrounding premises in case of fire, Ald. Fell will move that the owners be ordered to remove the condemned buildings thereon. If this is not done, the city will proceed with the work, charging the cost of the work against the owners.

The question of an incinerator will come up for discussion on motion of Mayor Morley, who has given notice that he will move that a by-law be submitted to the ratepayers to raise the sum of $54,000 by way of a loan upon the credit of the municipality for the purpose of providing an incinerator plant, buildings and installation, and horses and wagons for the collection of garbage. Such portion of the cost and interest, sinking fund and maintenance not saved by the production of steam for lighting or other purposes, or by products, to be borne out of a pro rata charge against all garbage collected or cremated.

The question of the city dump on the James Bay flats, and of the disposal of the city garbage, will probably again come in for lengthy discussion when the mayor's motion is considered. A further communication, it is understood, has been sent the council by the provincial health officer relative to the nuisance on the flats, and will also be considered.

LIBRARY CONTEST

Result of Voting Competition up to Noon Yesterday

Brotherhood of Owls	96,007
A. O. F.	85,065
Y. M. C. A.	77,899
Salvation Army	56,836
Jubilee Hospital	21,779
J. B. A. A.	4,352
St. John's Sunday School	3,909
V. W. A. A.	2,250
South Park School	1,492
St. Anne's Convent	1,302
Y. W. C. A.	1,181
Reformed Episcopal S. School	1,021
Boy's Central School	992
Victoria College	837
I. O. O. F.	751
First Pres. Sunday S.	646
A. O. U. W.	626
North Ward School	605
K. of P.	570
Eagles	563
Elks	560
Centennial Sunday School	520
W. O. W.	473
Kingston St. School	450
Methodist Sunday School	320
James Bay Methodist S. S.	320
Baptist Sunday School	200
Sons of England	142
St. Barnabas	100
Yip-Yip Club	17
Old Ladies Home	2
Old Mens Home	2

by the Liberal executive in the Newcastle district. Resolutions affirming the attitude of the executive and concurring in the projected action of Mr. Smith were adopted unanimously.

DEFAMATORY PLACARD ENRAGES CHINAMAN

He Intends to Have it Photographed and Then Issue a Summons

Trouble is brewing in Chinatown, and there is likely to be much ill-feeling between the Hip Yangs and the Lip Yangs, or whatever the names may be of the local tongs. It is all on account of a poster to be seen yesterday morning on the corner of Cormorant street and the alley that runs through to Fisguard street. What the poster said is not known. It was in Chinese. But it was sufficiently aggravating to send an infuriated Chinese on the dead run to the police station with queue streaming behind him in the wind.

"Chinaman write heap bad things on the wall. I fixee him," quoth the excited Oriental.

The constable on duty tried to question him as to the nature of the writing, but of this he would say nothing, though finally it appeared that someone had posted up a defamatory placard concerning him on the corner of Cormorant street and the alley, and he wanted to know if he could legally "fixee" the man who did it. He was told he could issue a summons. Then he quieted down, and with characteristic Chinese cunning said he would not do so till he had had the poster photographed, as it might be torn and rendered illegible in taking it down, and his evidence would be incomplete.

He did not give his name, but went off in search of a photographer. When he has got his evidence safe, he said he would find out who did it, and swear out a summons. If and when the case comes into court some choice Chinese testimony may be expected.

LABOR IS BADLY NEEDED NEAR TOWN OF GOLDEN

Logging Camps Work All Winter Long in That Part of the Province

"Labor is badly needed around Golden, and if those unemployed in Vancouver were in the eastern part of the province, they would have no difficulty in finding work," said Thomas O'Brien, the well known Golden lawyer, yesterday. Mr. O'Brien is here on a brief business visit and was delayed en route by the accident between Yale and Hope, when the C. P. R. train ran into a rock slide about a week ago hurting the engineer and firemen severely, and smashing up the dining car. Fortunately no one else was hurt. Speaking of affairs at Golden, Mr. O'Brien said:

"We need labor badly enough round there, and a large number of additional men could find employment now in the logging camps south of the town. In Golden eastern methods of logging prevail, and we do not work as you do on the coast. We cut our logs in winter when the snow is on the ground, and haul them to the river's edge and in spring they are floated down to Golden. When I left the camps had not got anything like the number of men they needed.

"The Kootenay Central, while it makes slow progress, is assured, and several miles have already been built. It would be much further advanced, but for the difficulty in getting men. I understand there are a number of unemployed in Vancouver. Well there is work for them all, or most of them, round Golden. But, of course, the trouble is that they are at Vancouver and so not available. The Kootenay Central will be a great help to our part of the country. It will tap the Crow's Nest Pass line somewhere near Elcho, though the exact point is not yet known. It will open up quite a country and give us an additional outlet."

Mr. O'Brien leaves in the morning for Republic, Wash., via Spokane. He intends to return tals way as his business here is uncompleted.

Innocent Amusement.

A prominent business man reported an amusing incident to the Colonist yesterday. On his way to the city in the morning he observed a number of men belonging to the street-clearing department engaged in the endeavor to fill a cart with liquid mud which had been scraped to the side of the roadway. They were using spades, with flat blades, with the consequence that only about a wineglassfull of what was lifted each time was deposited in the cart. It was very amusing, though the Colonist's informant was of the opinion that it would be better in the interests of the ratepayers if the men were supplied with scoop-shovels when engaged in such work.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

MUNICIPALITY WILL TERMINATE NUISANCE

Threat of Real Estate Firm to Bring Action Leads to Prompt Measures

The municipal council of South Saanich will put an abrupt stop to the overflow of refuse matter from the Victoria creamery on the Carey road, which refuse, it is claimed by property owners along the ditch into which the matter descends, is a decided nuisance. Some time ago, as a result of complaints, the creamery company was given fourteen days in which to abate the nuisance, the stench arising therefrom at times being almost unbearable. Little or nothing was done at that time, but at the regular fortnightly meeting of the municipal council held last evening the matter was again brought to the attention of the council by a letter from C. W. Blackstock & Co., real estate agents of this city.

That firm called attention to the fact that buttermilk from the creamery is being dumped into the ordinary ditch running past the property in sections 14 and 24, Carey road. Many of these lots have been disposed of to Eastern people, including Regina parties, who have been recently in the city with the intention of starting building operations. Owing to the stench from the ditch by reason of the dumping of the milk therein, these purchasers have decided not to take the property and threaten Messrs. Blackstock & Co. with proceedings in the courts for selling the lots. The company gave notice that if suit is entered against it, it will immediately commence proceedings against the municipality for any damages which may be incurred in connection with the nuisance, which the company already had the assurance of the council would be stopped before it had commenced to sell of any of the lots in that vicinity.

Councillor Puckle suggested that it would be wise for the council to ascertain just what its liability in this connection was. The nuisance had been going on for years, and Blackstock & Co. knew it was there when the property was purchased.

Councillor Moore urged that immediate action be taken at once, otherwise the municipality might find itself up against a suit for damages.

Reeve Brydon had no doubt but that the municipality was liable, but if proceeded against they could get after the creamery company. The only way the council could take a hand in the trouble was for it to close up the ditch where it came upon municipal property.

Councillor Quick declared that the council had been too lenient with the creamery company. There was no doubt in his mind that from the time the council was notified of the nuisance it was liable if the nuisance were continued.

Councillor Durrance suggested that owing to the fact that other property owners along the ditch, besides the creamery company, benefitted by having their property drained into the ditch, the creamery company together with those other owners should get together and pay to have a septic tank installed. He claimed that all parties would be willing that this should be done.

J. Snelling, secretary and manager of the creamery company, who was present at the meeting, stated that the company had been using the disinfectant asked for by the council, and he did not know what else could be done. The chief cause of the trouble seemed to be the presence of refuse matter in the ditch, though he did not think the smell was as strong as some imagined. A meeting of the shareholders of the company would be held in January, when the matter would come up for consideration. He did not think that an earlier meeting of the shareholders could be arranged. Most of the directors realized that the company would be better off if it could obtain a site in the city where sewer connection could be had.

Finally on motion of Councillor Pointer, it was decided to instruct the road superintendent to have the ditch closed where it comes upon municipal ground. This will be done tomorrow.

Road Superintendent Pim reported the following amounts paid for repairs during the month of November:

Old West road, cutting brush, $41.60; West road, cutting brush and putting in culvert, $53; Each Saanich road, gravelling and repairs, $81; Newton Cross roads, $51.50; Sand Hill bridge repairs, $45.60; Gorge road, gravelling, $53; Harriett road, gravelling, $35; Whittier avenue, grading and new culvert, $14.50; Carey road, gravelling, $23.25; Glenford avenue, $9.50; Saanich road, new culvert near Swan lake, $9.25; Cedar Hill Cross road, $1.10; Kenneth street, new culvert and ditching, $8.15; West Cross road, $1.15; Cordova Bay road, $1.15; Swan Lake bridge, repairs, $4.30. Total, $432.50.

Mr. Pim also reported that proposed improvements in the way of filling in the Swan lake bridge on the Saanich road would cost $300, while to widen the road around the lake, the estimate cost is $500.

F. W. Pemberton wrote complaining of the owner of property near his own allowing a band of goats to run at large. The matter was referred to the constable.

J. Floyd, clerk of the municipality of Oak Bay, wrote asking for $119.19, the proportion of the cost of the school at Cadboro' bay for the year ending December 31, to be borne by the South Saanich municipality. The number of children attending the school during the year was twenty-three, of whom nineteen are from the South Saanich municipality, the total cost outside of the amount allowed by the government being $144.25.

Accounts to the amount of $238.50 were ordered to be paid.

TEMPORARY INSANITY THE JURY'S VERDICT

Inquest Held Into the Facts Surrounding the Death of Arthur Francis

Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity, was the verdict of the coroner's jury that enquired into the circumstances surrounding the death of Arthur Francis, who was found dead on the floor of his bedroom on Thursday morning. Only two witnesses were called, and no facts were elicited that have not already been published.

Henry M. Dumbleton testified that being about to take lunch last Thursday with M. R. Mason, the owner of the boat house on Wharf street, the latter remarked that Mr. Francis had not yet left his room. He went to the door, found it locked, and knocked, but getting no reply went round to the window, through which he saw the deceased lying on the floor. The witness was summoned by Mr. Mason and then fetched a crowbar with which the window was forced, and they entered the room. Life was extinct when they entered, though the tragedy had evidently taken place not long before. The revolver lay about three feet from the body.

W. R. Mason corroborated the evidence of the former witness, and informed the jury that the dead man had been living with him for some time. On Thursday morning he had knocked at his door about 11 o'clock. Francis was still in bed, but said he was going to get up at once. An hour afterwards they found him dead. The deceased had caught a cold on Monday and for several days had been in poor health and low spirits. He was about 48 years of age.

In Memory of Gallant Trooper.

Last Thursday evening Col. Holmes, D.O.C., officiated at New Westminster at the ceremony of the unveiling of the brass tablet erected in memory of Trooper Arthur Timlick, killed while a member of the S.A.C. during the Boer war. The ceremony took place in the presence of memers of A and B companies who paraded in review order. The mayor and aldermen of New Westminster as well as many prominent citizens of the city were present.

If "Christie" Has It, It's Correct

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

What Is more Useful and Economical than
A Nice Pair of Slippers
For Brother, Sister, Father, Mother, Wife, or Husband
A Choice Collection to Choose From
Prices 50c to $5.00

G. D. CHRISTIE'S Shoe Emporium
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Esquimalt Car Tickets Here
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Can be selected from a full line of useful goods.
Carving Sets, Fruit Knives in Cases, Safety Razors, Scissors in Cases, Knives, Forks, Spoons
If You Are in Doubt Come to Us
DRAKE & HORN
608 Yates St. Next the Imperial Bank

Xmas Plants and Flowers

Magnificent Cyclamen, Sweet Stevia, Swell Poinsettias, Carnations, Fragrant Freesias, Chrysanthemums. : : : : Courtesy and attention at

Flewin's Greenhouses, Park Road

HOLIDAY SALE

Great Variety of Fancy Japanese Goods at 20 per Cent. Reduction in Prices From the 12th.
Such as Satsuma Cloisonne wares, Ivory Works and handsomely covered Chairs, Tables, etc. Also very latest patterns and designs in Silk Linen, ware, Curios, Toys and Brassware.

J. M. NAGANO & CO.,
1117 Douglas Street. 1438 Government Street
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Needs The Money

5 acres beautiful land, 3 1-2 miles from city, all under cultivation, beautiful view, fine location, 100 fruit trees, snap at $2,100

ANOTHER FIVE ACRES
Covered with light bush, 4 miles out, good fruit land at.....$1,000

MODERN RESIDENCE
New, immediate possession, buyer cannot finance. House cost $2,700. Lot $1,000. Will take $3,100 and give good terms.

READY-MADE FARM
5 1-5 acres, lots of fruit trees, good 7-room house good barns, sold as it stands and immediate possession given, with stock, furniture and farming implements. Price only.....$6,200

FARM TO LEASE
In Saanich, 125 acres, 50 under cultivation, good house and barns, 10 miles out, immediate possession Rent $275 year.

McCONNELL & TAYLOR
Cor. Gov't and Fort Sts.
Upstairs.

A BLAZE OF SHEFFIELD STEEL

EVERYTHING IN POCKET KNIVES
(400 varieties)

Fine Cutlery Cabinets with best grade of plated forks.

Ladies Companions, Scissor Cases, Sheffield plated ware. A line we have had for 30 years fully warranted.

See Our Special Knife for Boys. Contains Seven Articles.....$1.00

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Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs, Rough and Dressed Lumber. Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.
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SUITABLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT REDUCED PRICES

CHILD'S GOLD RING	75c to $1.00
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BOY'S SCARF PIN	75c to $5.00
LADIES' PEARL RING	$5.00 to $15.00
LADIES' PEARL BROOCH	$3.00 to $50.00
MEN'S GOLD LINKS	$3.00 to $10.00
EBONY HAIR BRUSH	$1.00 to $3.00
EBONY MIRROR	$2.00 to $3.50
EBONY MANICURE PIECES—each	35c to 50c
LADIES' AND GENTS' UMBRELLAS	$2.50 to $10.00

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PERFUMES—SOAPS—SACHETS

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Room 2, Vernon Block,
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Hours 11 to 12 a.m.

$15 WATCH

We are showing for the Christmas offerings a beautiful little gold filled watch in green coloring with a high grade movement, guaranteed a perfect time keeper in 14k solid gold case for $25.00.

Every article in this stock is Bran New.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO
JEWELLERS
1003 GOVERNMENT ST.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Eggs are Nutritive

A well known physician says that many lives are lost by starvation, owing to an over-estimate of the nutritive value of beef tea and meat juice, but that there is no substitute for milk and eggs.

An English physician adds this word: "In case of depression, where disordered working of the brain tends to exhaust the strength, I rely more and more on milk and eggs made into liquid custards."

The egg has been said to be a "maximum of nutrition requiring a minimum of digestive force."

The egg is now considered valuable in typhoid fever, dysentery and similar disorders. Taken raw it forms a slight coating over the stomach and other organs, and by its soothing qualities reduces inflammation. On the same principle the white of the egg has been recommended for children with irritable stomachs.

Nothing will sooner relieve a feeling of exhaustion than taking a raw egg beaten in a glass of milk and sweetened and seasoned to taste. Such a drink furnishes more real energy than tea or alcoholic beverages, and without their evil effects many a tired woman would be the better for it.

Eggs may also be served in tea, coffee, lemonade or hot broth in the same fashion.

Soliloquy.

(Contributed by J. S. Y.)

There once was a very old city
Ruled by men not sagacious nor witty
Victoria by name
Slow-going by fame
To have to confess it, 'tis pity.

The Council of nineteen nought seven
Was certainly not sent from Heaven
It was stupid and slow
And without any "go"
A most utterly d—n poor eleven.

If you ask them what they've effected
Ever since they first were elected
"We have found," they will tell
"That there's lots go to "W—ll.
"By the crimes which We have detected."

"Now the lady who 'nips' on the sly,
"No longer her 'sugar' can buy
"At the same kind of shop
"Where they sell the drink 'slop'
"Tho', of course, she can still 'wet her eye.'
"The liquor men, too, we have beat,
"By fixing our by-law so neat
"The 'drunks' round a bar
"Are fewer by far
"Tho' more numerous now 'on the street.'
"But, of course, there is still lots of matter
"Upon which to expend idle chatter,
You can still wet your feet
In the holes, Government street,
After which you get 'mad as a hatter.'

Elector—
If we give the matter reflection
And the works of the Council inspection
We'll decide in the end
That they'll all have to mend
Their ways if they want re-election.

The Duke of Westminster has distributed over £900 among Chester charities from the entrance fees paid by excursionists to inspect Eaton Hall.

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

People of all parties will unite in commending the action of the provincial government in giving employment to the people who are idle in Vancouver. While, during the winter season, the men engaged in the work of improvement at Point Grey will not earn high wages they will make enough to keep the wolf from the door. The scarcity of employment is only temporary, and with the coming of spring there will be plenty of work for all these men on the farms and in the various other industries of the province.

British Columbia is not the only province of Canada where just now, there are more people than there is employment for. There was between the months of April and October an immigration of 211,562 people into Canada. All of these people would not at once obtain employment, and a large proportion have no means. Canada has work for all, and more than all these people. British Columbians may feel proud that this western province is one of the first to take measures to prevent new arrivals within her borders from enduring even temporary suffering.

* * *

We are accustomed to think of the blind as being the most unfortunate of human kind. To those who possess the sense of sight no calamity seems so awful as the loss of it. This is no doubt true. Yet the law of compensation works very mercifully in the case of the blind. Their senses of touch and hearing are more acute, and they can do things that would be utterly impossible to one suddenly deprived of sight. This is realized when one sees blind men handling edged tools with skill and dexterity and working patterns with colored materials.

One of the most benevolent projects of the day is the publication of a magazine for the blind.

This periodical, the Matilda Zeigler Magazine, is published by Matilda Zeigler, the widow of William Zeigler, a multi-millionaire noted for his connection with Arctic expeditions.

The magazine is sent to every blind person who wants it at ten cents a copy. The office is in New York, and it has a circulation of 7,000. All institutions and schools for the blind are supplied with free copies, so that the pupils will have an opportunity of reading the articles while they are new. The book is printed on paper as thick as the heaviest wrapping paper, but of much better quality. The raised letters are not the ordinary alphabet, but more like the signs used by telegraph operators. The signs, which to the seeing eye, closely resemble one another are readily distinguished by the nice touch of the blind. To show that the world in which these blind people live is not circumscribed the following table of contents is published.

* * *

A number of the Eastern papers are publishing articles on the subject of missions. Some time ago a number of business men met in Toronto and voted half a million of dollars toward the support of foreign missions. About the same time a deputation was sent to England to solicit support for missions in the Middle West.

This, some good people think, is very inconsistent. It does not seem as if there were much harm in asking rich English people for help to build churches for the emigrants who have perhaps but lately left their neighborhood. The other day some little girls in Victoria had a sale of work for the purpose of building a house for a missionary in a neighboring province. No one thought of blaming them, although there are many places where the money is needed in our own province, perhaps in our own town. The world is wide, and there is need everywhere for good to be done. No earnest effort for the uplifting of mankind is wasted. If we cannot give to every cause we cannot go far wrong when we bestow time or thought or money on that which appeals most strongly to us. If we feel the need our efforts will be greater and produce better results than if we work, however conscientiously, in a cause which appeals to no less strongly. The habit of giving grows, and it is much to be doubted whether Canadian missions are the poorer by the half million sent to the foreign field or whether the generous English men and women who help the Canadian churches do not give most liberally to the wants of the poor, the needy and the sinful of their own country.

* * *

It would be interesting to know what is the opinion of persons competent to form a judgment on the practice of letting little children out in cold weather with bare heads and naked legs. It looks strange to see fathers in town with long overcoats, while their little sons run about scantily clad. There are those who say that the idea of hardening the constitution by exposure is a dangerous one. But, of course, such people may be hopelessly old-fashioned.

* * *

Among the audience at Rev. Leslie Clay's lecture last night were a large number of ladies from the Maritime Provinces, who were glad of the opportunity of meeting old friends and making the acquaintance of new arrivals from the Atlantic coast.

Disraeli and Princess Louise

In the Duke of Argyll's new book, "Passages From the Past" there is a delightful letter from Mr. Disraeli "with his humble duty" to Queen Victoria, offering his congratulations on the approaching marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne. Here is an extract: "The engaging demeanor of her Royal Highness, her beauty, her sensibility and refined taste had always interested him in her career, and made him desirous that her lot should be worthy of a nature so full of sweetness and promise. What is about to happen seems to him as wise as it is romantic. Your majesty has decided, with deep discrimination, to terminate an etiquette which has become sterile, and the change will be affected under every circumstance that can command the sympathy of the country."

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

WOMEN'S WORK

All friends of the Young Women's Christian association and all lovers of good music will unite in attending the concert to be given in the theatre on December 19, by the Leipzig quartette. The Y. W. C. A. is doing a good work and its usefulness will grow with the growth of the city.

* * *

The children of the Cathedral branch of the Foreign Women's Auxiliary, and their leader, Miss Ramsdale, feel very grateful to all those who so liberally patronized their sale of work and entertainment, Wednesday last. Over $130 was realized, of which $100 has been sent to Arcadencon Lloyd, towards the cost of a house for the Catechist, whom this branch has undertaken to assist.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD

Lady Wimborne, who is interested in the experiment of establishing small holdings in Dorset, is sending a deputation to Denmark to study the Danish methods of rearing poultry and marketing eggs.

Mrs. Kendal, the well-known actress, has said that, in order to become a good actress, one must have the temper of an angel, the figure of a Greek statue, the face of a goodess and the skin of a rhinoceros."

Switzerland possesses the only woman jailer in the world. She is Mme. Porchet, "governor" of the jail at Aigle, in the Rhone valley, for seventeen years. The jail has accommodation for twenty offenders, whose sentences range from a month to two years' imprisonment.

The countess of Warwick has just returned from a visit to the United States and is more than ever devoted to her socialistic ideals. She says: "I am angry when I see, not workmen alone, but every class, ignorant of the splendid future which might be preparing for them if they would cease to act like the man with the muck rake and lift their eyes and survey the prospect about them."

Mrs. O. T. Holt, of Houston, Tex., is one society woman who failed to yield to a dare. She is working in the interest of a children's home and asked a business man to contribute to the funds. He said he would give her $100 if she would pick a hundred pounds of cotton. She performed the task and received the money. She shows her philanthropic tendency in not being baffled when the strenuous side of the work is presented.

One of the teachers in the sum district says that she never had better pupils than she finds in the Russian Jews, who are in great numbers in her school. They are so anxious to learn that they never think of anything else and the teacher stands next to the rabbi in the estimation of the parents, who help the children in every way possible. The consequence is that in a generation there will be few of these children without an education, while many of the American-born children may still be among those not getting an education because they are not urged to it by the parents.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." The aged and lonely old lady who was once empress of France, has taken to her bosom the baby boy of the young king and queen of Spain. It is pleasant to think of the once famous beauty as having an interest in life once more. A telegram from London describes the incident in this way:

The dinner party which ex-Empress Eugenie recently gave at Farnborough Hills for the king and queen of Spain was the first entertainment given by her that could be described as royal since those she gave at Complegne before the Franco-Prussian war.

For nearly forty years she had not gone beyond receiving a few personal friends and dining with them in a quiet, informal way.

It is rumored in circles in close touch with the court that one purpose of the visit of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie to the latter's godmother was to complete the deed of gift to the baby heir to the Spanish throne.

This gift, it is said, is to be left to accumulate until the Prince of Asturlas comes of age, by which time the sum donated will amount to a very considerable fortune.

It is said to be the desire of the venerable ex-empress of the French to render Queen Victoria Eugenie's first-born independent of any possible dynastic changes or revolutionary upheavals in Spain.

Pithy Sayings.

Most of a man's hero-worship is wasted on himself.

An easy-going man is sometimes difficult to get rid of.

Lots of charity begins at home and never leaves the premises.

A woman who cheapens herself should remember that bargains are seldom highly valued.

There is nothing that makes a man so interesting or a woman so uninteresting as a broken heart.

An excuse is seldom a justifiable excuse.

Sweet are the uses of adversity—for our neighbors.

When a woman wants to make a man feel like a dollar minus 70 cents she asks him to describe the costume some other woman had on.

The headache of a woman is natural but that of a man is usually acquired.

When a young man squanders a month's salary on an engagement ring—that is love.

The neighbors may know what you have got but what they don't always know is how you got it.

It is far better for a man to be called down by his wife than to be shown up by his neighbor.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hollins-Crook

On Wednesday evening, December 11, the marriage of Mr. John Moore Hollins, a popular employee of the postoffice staff, and Miss Eliza Annie Crook, was solemnized at St. John's church, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard officiating.

The bride looked very sweet in a pretty robe of cream nun's veiling, with trimmings of satin and lace. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and lilies of the valley. Her cousin, Miss Florence Greenhalgh, attended as bridesmaid, wearing a dress of cream with bouquet of pink carnations. Mrs. A. M. Bowen, aunt of the bride, was matron of honor, gowned in a very pretty robe of black silk, with white satin and chiffon trimmings. Ernest Haynes, of the postoffice staff, assisted the groom; while upon Capt. C. E. Clarke, devolved the happy duty of giving the bride away.

After the ceremony a reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. Hollins at Del-Monte, Third street, the residence of Mrs. Bowen, where many friends assembled to congratulate the happy couple. The residence was charmingly decorated, the color scheme being white with deep rich tone of crimson.

After partaking of a bountiful supper, some time was happily spent with music, Prof. Haynes, Miss Haynes and Mr Longfield contributing many choice selections. Later Mr. and Mrs. Hollins left by boat for Seattle, where some days will be spent.

Many presents were received testifying to the popularity of both bride and groom. Among them were:

Prayer book, bound with white Morocco, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard; five o'clock tea cloth, Irish linen, Junior Guild of St. John's; oak and silver butter dish, W. Cecil Rolston, Duncans; silver tea set, Ernest Haynes; silver and cut glass cruet, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Shakespeare; silver berry spoons, B. Shipton; silver bread knife, E. Woodward; silver coffee spoons, Capt. and Mrs. O'Leary; silver cake plate, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Watson; silver butter dish, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cole; silver photo frame, Mr. and Mrs. G. Copeman; drawn work tea cloth, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward; Morocco traveling case, Mr. and Mrs. L. Baird; hanging jardiniere with fern, Prof. F. Giles; silver photo frame, Miss C. Rolston; point lace collar, Mrs. Notter, Toronto; Morocco hymnal, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rolfe; case silver spoons and tongs, Mr., Mrs. and Jesse Longfield; silk chiffon centre piece, Mrs. H. Pomfret, Elkhorn, Man.; carving set, H. Henderson; silver sugar spoon, Louis O'Leary; two bon-bon dishes, Mrs. H Lees; limoges card receiver, Mr. and Mrs. W. Disher; burntwood glove box, Miss Louisa Baird; berry set, Master G. and Miss Phyllis Hughes; silver and orange wood salad set, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Haynes; Mount Mellick centre piece, Mr. and Mrs. A. Forbes; drawn-work tea cloth and doylies, Mr. and Mrs. Hedges, Port Arthur; terra cotta vase, H. Dishes; burntwood picture frame, Miss G. Woodward; poems, in Russian leather, Miss J. Fetherstone; embroidered silk tea-cosey, Mrs. John Black; vase, Satsuma, Mrs. Spain; handkerchief box, burntwood, Miss Leonore Black; two bon-bon dishes, Miss F. Greenhalgh; rose china salad bowl, Mrs. Ledger; Devon teapot with cosey, Miss M. Spain; leather bound copy poems, H. Baird, San Juan; rose pattern embroidered centrepiece, Dr. and Mrs. Rolston, Duncans; silver cake basket, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes; hand painted lemonade jug, Mr. and Mrs. Clipston, Port Arthur; pair Cloisonne vases, Mrs. Fetherstone; Limoges China vase, Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker, Vancouver; silk tapestry sofa cushion, Bert Rolston; two framed engravings, Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Clarke; ebony and silver teatray, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rolston; embroidered linen 4 o'clock tea cloth, Mrs. Skrimskiro, Duncans.

Aubel-Moar

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell, 1442 Hillside avenue, was the scene of a pretty home wedding on Wednesday evening last, Dec. 11, when Rev. G. K. B. Adams united in marriage Conrad L. Aubel and Mrs. Eliza G. Moar, both of Victoria.

Miss Annie Aubel was the bridesmaid, while Master Harold Campbell supported the groom.

The house was artistically decorated with evergreens and cut flowers. The bridal party stood under a beautiful evergreen arch from which was suspended a large wedding bell.

After the ceremony was over, refreshments were served, and the bride and groom received the good wishes and congratulations of the friends who were present.

Although no formal invitations were issued, the bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly presents from friends in Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Aubel will make their home in this city on Ladysmith street, James bay.

TRIED RECIPES

Wonders.

Beat one egg, add one saltspoonful salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter, roll as thin as wafers, cut with fancy cutters, fry one minute in hot lard, serve with jelly, sauce, syrup or honey.

Cocoanut Pudding.

Three cups milk, three finely rolled crackers, two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls sugar, one-half cup prepared cocoanut, a little salt and grated nutmeg; bake and then frost with white of an egg and tablespoonful of powdered sugar.

Cracker Pudding.

One quart of scalded milk, five tablespoonfuls rolled cracker, small piece of butter, four eggs, bake one-half hour, serve with any kind of sweet sauce.

Fruit Pudding Sauce.

One large tablespoonful butter beaten to a cream, add gradually one cup powdered sugar and beaten white of one egg, beat very light, and just before serving add one pint of mashed fruit of any kind.

Wine Sauce.

Three-fourths cup butter beaten to cream, two cups powdered sugar, beat well and stir in one tablespoonful corn starch, wet in one-half cup cold water. Cook until thick, add one-half cup wine.

Orange Pudding.

One cup sugar, one-half cup rolled cracker, two eggs, one-half tablespoonful butter, one orange, grate rind and squeeze juice, one quart milk; bake like custard; serve cold.

BOOKS IN DEMAND

The following paragraphs are clipped from a report of a librarian in the city of St. Louis:

"The demand for works of reference in every branch of science and in the various arts is growing. More novels are read than before, but many more books of other kinds are also read. And this is not the result of compulsion. In the early seventies the library board undertook to form the public taste, and novels, except those of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray and a few others, were almost entirely ruled out. The result was that the registry of members and the issue of books fell off so seriously that at the election of 1875 a new board, pledged to a change of policy, was chosen.

"An effort is made to elevate the standard of reading, but entirely by way of suggestion. If Mrs. Holmes or Mrs. Southworth or the Duchess are called for, the book is handed out without a word of discouragement, but in it is placed a list of books, which, without preachment of any kind, are recommended to the reader. This method was devised by Mr. Crunden, and its results have been most excellent. Mrs. Southworth has been almost entirely forgotten, and Mrs. Holmes and the Duchess have lost their friends in troops.

"The current novel, in the public library, as elsewhere, seems to predominate, but this is only seeming. The current novel soon ceases to be current, and long before it has been worn out by use, it encumbers the shelf and is sent to the old book man and sold at any price to make way for something else. But the best books are called for again and again. They are read and re-read, until dog-eared and dirty, tattered and torn, even the rag man complains of their condition, and then new copies are bought to take their places."

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FOR the convenience of our numerous patrons and in order to handle the extra press of business during Christmas week, we will be

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This gives everyone the opportunity to get coupons for extraordinary offer of

$100 in Cold Hard Cash

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Our fine selected stock of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Talking Machines and Records is the largest and most complete in British Columbia.

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TRY US FOR YOUR WINES AND LIQUORS.

Port Wines, a bottle	35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25
Sherry Wines, a bottle	50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25
Claret Wines, a bottle	35c, 50c, 75c
Caledonian Scotch Whiskey, a bottle	$1.00
King George IV. Whisky, a bottle	$1.50
20-Year-Old D. C. L. Whisky, a bottle	$2.00
Also 20 other different varieties, a bottle	$1.00

There is nothing you might need that we don't carry, and of the very best.

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

PHONE 88 TRY US 42 GOVERNMENT STREET
A SPECIAL LINE OF FRENCH FRUITS

Christmas Turkeys and Geese

You can get your Christmas Goose or Turkey here, if you order it early enough. We will have a very fine selection this season. Prices will be right. We have scores of orders booked already, so don't delay if you have not yet ordered

CHOICE CAPE COD CRANBERRIES.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 28 JOHNSON STREET
CALL ON US FOR CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES

Bovril in the Study

Have a nice hot cup of Bovril sent to your study after hours of work and there will be no brain fag.

BOVRIL

gives renewed brain vigor. It is specially rich in phosphates.

By Royal Warrant *Purveyors to The King*

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This Week We Make our Initial Display, for the Christmas Trade, of

Imported Novelties in Men's Apparel

Never before have we had such an extensive line of HIGH GRADE MERCHANDISE as we have now.

WE SPARED NO EXPENSE TO SECURE

The Latest Styles in Men's Wear From Europe and the United States

AMONG WHICH MAY BE MENTIONED

FANCY VESTS, $10.00 to **$2.50**
DRESSING JACKETS, $20.00 to **$4.00**
DRESSING GOWNS, $20.00 to **$6.00**
BATH ROBES, $10.00 to **$3.00**
TIES, $4.00 to ..... **35¢**
FANCY UNDERWEAR, high as, per suit **$25.00**
FINE SHIRTS, $5.00 to... **$1.25**
The Latest in MEN'S HATS, $7.00 to **$3.00**

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OUR NAME A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY AND GOOD FORM.

HATTERS 1107 Government Street **Finch & Finch** HATTERS 1107 Government Street

WINS WITHOUT A FALL.

Wrestling Match at London Ends In Peculiar Manner.

London, Dec. 14.—The Galician wrestler, Zbysco, and his Russian rival, Padoubny, wrestled in the London pavilion for $1,000 a side and the right to meet George Hackenschmidt for the world's Graeco-Roman championship. Padoubny was twice cautioned and finally disqualified for tripping. The match was awarded to Zbysco without a fall.

Oxford Defeats Cambridge.

London, Dec. 14.—The annual university rugby football match was played at the Queen's club. Oxford beat Cambridge 17 to 0. The Cambridge fifteen was on the defensive throughout.

O'Brien Picks Out an Easy One.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14.—Jack O'Brien, of this city, made his first appearance in the ring last night since his fiasco with Tommy Burns in California, and knocked out Bill Heveron, the English heavyweight, in the opening round before the Industrial Athletic club.

O'Brien's first blow was a right to the jaw, which put Heveron down for the count. He staggered to his feet and was immediately floored again. As Heveron arose to his feet O'Brien steadied himself and sent another vicious right to the jaw. Heveron dropped like a log and had to be carried to his corner.

Heveron did not land a single blow.

FAST BASKETBALL AT THE DRILL HALL

Bays Beaten by a Single Point in Exciting Game by Y. M. C. A.

drill hall last evening produced two good games, the Y.M.C.A. winning from the James Bay Athletic association by one point and the Fifth Regiment defeating the Firemen by 6 points. A band concert by the Fifth Regiment band and a dance afterwards to the music of the band provided a lengthy programme which brought out a good attendance.

The game between the .YM.C.A. and the James Bays was one of the most exciting in a long time. The score was 15 to 14. The Bays took a good lead in the first half and at half time had the score 7 to 1. The Broad street boys tied the score early in the second half and thereafter it was nip and tuck, the teams alternating in the lead. The winning basket was scored just before the whistle blew for time. Both teams were very fast and the game was a good one all the way. Cousins scored four of the Bays' points, and A. Dakers ten. Whyte got eight of the winners' points; Peden five and Roscamp two. The teams were as follows:

James Bay		Y.M.C.A.
K. Hughes	Guard	T. Gawley
J. Dakers		R. Roscamp
Joe Dakers	Centre	R. Whyte
C. Cousins	Forwards	J. Pettierew
A. Dakers		T. Peden

Referee—M. Smith.

The game between the Regiment and the Firemen was a fair exhibition, but the Regiment team was easily the better one and could have won by a bigger margin, if they had been extended. The half time score was 7 to 2, and the final score 13 to 7. C. Fairall 9, W. Fairall 2, and Loat 2 were the scorers for the winners, while Malcolm 6, and W. Stewart 1 did the counting for the losers. The teams were as follows:

Fifth Regiment.		Firemen.
Elworthy	Guard	W. Malcolm
A. Sellick		W. Stewart
W. Loat	Centre	T. Henry
C. Fairall	Forwards	F. Oak
W. Fairall		W. Stewart

Referee—Mr. Smith.

NO FOREIGN CREWS

Henley Stewards Re-Affirm Their Decision on 1908 Regatta

London, Dec. 14.—At a meeting held this evening, the stewards of the Henley Regatta re-affirmed their previous decision not to allow foreign crews to compete in the regatta of 1908.

No Game at Portland.

Portland, Dec. 14.—Portland may not see the Stanford university team play rugby after all. Plowden Stott has received word from Manager Knupp that it will be impossible to play here, and that the team will stick to its chedule, which requires three games at Vancouver and one at Victoria. No reason is given for the change. The team will be in Portland a week from Sunday on its way north.

TEAM FOR TREAT CUP IS HARD TO CHOOSE

To Fill Last Two Places Thirteen Men Will Play Two Trial Rounds

The committee of the Victoria Golf club has found the picking of the team to represent the club in the matches for the Treat cup a very difficult matter. So difficult in fact that they have decided to relinquish the task and initiate a sort of informal competition, the winners of which will fill the last two places on the team. The first four have been picked without a great deal of difficulty, but then there are quite a number of players who are so evenly matched that it almost impossible to draw a line between them. On their best form there is nothing to choose.

Accordingly the following plan has been devised. The names of thirteen men have been chosen from whose ranks the two places on the team still vacant will be filled. These players, provided they are willing to travel with the team, for half of the matches will be played on the grounds of competing clubs, the time suggested being between Christmas and New Year, are requested to play a couple of rounds without handicap against "Bogey" and to hand the cards therefor to the committee on or before the evening of Dec. 22. The last two places on the team will be filled after the receipt of the cards.

The following players are asked to play the two rounds and send in cards for them: C. H. Cookson, A. P. Luxton, J. A. Rithet, W. F. Barton, K. Scholefield, J. R. Waghorne, C. W. Rhodes, C. S. Birch, R. H. Pooley, D. R. Irving, Stewart Gordon, A. T. Goward and A. W. Jones.

The four men who have been definitely selected to represent the club are H. Combe, C. K. Magill, C. A. Boyd and C. J. Prior.

The Treat cup, it will be remembered, was donated by H. W. Treat, of Seattle to be competed for by the Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria Golf clubs each club to play the other twice and the club making the greatest number of points to take the trophy. Victoria has played one match already in the competition against Portland, on the home grounds which resulted in a victory for the Victoria club by a narrow margin. Each club won three of the individual watches, but the Victoria men won by larger margins.

Phillips Gets $1,500 for Season

Kenora, Dec. 14.—Tom Phillips says he has signed a contract with the Montreal Wanderers for $1,500 to play until April 1, after which he returns to his old position in the Rat Portage Lumber company here. The mill closes down next week, Phillips joins the Wanderers in Winnipeg Dec. 24. The team here will still be strong and will be composed of local talent with Tom Hooper as captain.

(Additional sport on page 11)

In a case at Grimsby it was decided that a stage manager is not a workman.

XMAS GOODS

Ward's Safety Razors. IXL Carving Sets
Curley Ideal Safety Razors IXL Pocket Cutlery
Whittl's Razor Strops Boker's Pocket Cutlery
IXL Table Cutlery

All in great variety and at right prices.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld. Lty.
VICTORIA, B. C.

FEW GIFTS FOR MEN EQUAL NECKWEAR

You'll find the grandest Xmas Bargains on record at Cameron's. Ask to see neckwear, stylish as other store's $1.00 line for only 50c.

President Suspenders, nice, sensible gifts..... **50c**
Handkerchiefs, Silk Initial, each 25c and..... **50c**
Mufflers, plain and fancy, large size 50c, 75c, $1.00 and..... **$1.25**
Gloves, silk lined, also wool lined, $1.00 to..... **$1.50**
Flannelette Pyjamas, per suit, $1.50 and..... **$2.00**
Flannelette Night Shirts, each 85c, $1.00 and..... **$1.25**
Wool Cardigan Jackets, $1.50 to..... **$3.50**

Boy's Covert Overcoats **$4.50**
BOY'S COVERT OVERCOATS..... **$2.50**

Fine things for fair prices. Come and see how good they are. Gift Goods selling at your price

W. G. CAMERON
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For Women

BROOCH
RING
NECKLET
BRACELET
BELT BUCKLE
FAN
HAT PIN
SET OF HAIR COMBS
HAT PIN STAND
SILVER TOILET SET
JEWEL CASE
HANDKERCHIEF BOX
GLOVE BOX
WRITING SET
BLOUSE PINS
OPERA GLASSES
SILVER CARD CASE
SILVER TRINKET BOX
GOLD PURSE
SILVER PURSE
BUTTON HOOK
SILVER SCISSORS
SILVER PUFF BOX
SILVER PHOTO FRAME
SILVER HAIR BRUSH
SILVER PERFUME BOTTLE
SILVER MANICURE SET
EBONY MANICURE SET
EBONY BRUSH
PEARL COLLAR
BONNET WHISK
CUT GLASS VASE
CABINET OF SILVERWARE
SMELLING SALTS BOTTLE
PEARL TRINKET BOX

READING LAMP
EMERY CASE
GOLD SAFETY PIN
BON BON DISH
ROSE BOWL
BERRY SPOON
PINCUSHION
CUP & SAUCER
OAK SALAD BOWL
FRUIT DISH
SILVER TEA SET
COFFEE KETTLE
ENTREE DISHES
CANDLESTICKS
SILVER TEA POT
SHOPPING BAG

If You Wait

Until the last day before Christmas, you will worry yourself nervous trying not to forget anybody. Better avoid this by shopping in earnest tomorrow.

COLLAR SUPPORT
SILVER THIMBLE
BEDROOM CLOCK
FERN POT
READING GLASS
CHINA TEA SETS
CHINA VASES
IVORY MINIATURE ATOMIZER.
FISH SERVERS
CARVERS
SET OF SPOONS
KNIFE RESTS
FOUNTAIN PEN
PENCIL
BLOTTER
BRIDGE SET

Shopping Suggestions.

Only Seven Purchasing Days, then Christmas. The longer you delay your shopping the more perplexing will grow the momentous question. We have endeavored to make a general anticipation of your requirements, and we think you will agree with us that our showing is the finest ever exhibited under one roof in Victoria. In every department the most surprising price concessions are noticeable, considering the high-grade-ness and exclusiveness of our stock. Beautiful and sensible gifts for mother, for father, for sister, for brother, for wife and husband, for friend and sweetheart, and the selection so wide and so varied in price that everyone may be suited. Kindly read the appended list, perchance the suggestions will help you solve the problem of what to give:

For Girls

SILVER BANGLE BRACELET
CHAIN BRACELET
EBONY HAIR BRUSH
EBONY MANICURE SET
NECKLET (GOLD)
RING
LOCKET
CROSS
CORAL NECKLET
AMBER NECKLET
NAIL FILE
NAIL POLISHER
POMADE JAR
SHOE HORN

For the Baby

RATTLE
RING
NECKLET
BRACELET
BRUSH
SPOON
FOOD PUSHER
PUFF BOX
SILVER CUP
PAP BOWL
KNIFE, FORK & SPOON

For Boys

EBONY MILITARY BRUSHES
POCKET KNIFE
WATCH
CUFF LINKS
SHIRT STUDS
WATCH CHAIN
LOCKET
SILVER PENCIL
CANE
FOUNTAIN PEN
COIN BOX
PURSE
SCARF PIN
FIELD GLASS
WHISTLE

Challoner & Mitchell
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS
47-49 Government St.

For Men

FOUNTAIN PEN
CUFF LINKS
SCARF PIN
INK WELL
BRIDGE SET
TOBACCO POUCH
FLASK
CARD CASE
CIGARETTE CASE
CIGAR BOX
MATCH BOX
EBONY MILITARY BRUSHES
SILVER MILITARY BRUSHES
SHAVING BRUSH

Don't Procrastinate

You must forgive us if we speak emphatically, but we have had so much experience with this very point, and we know how it works out.

BOOK MARKER
PIPE
UMBRELLA
CANE
LOCKET
SHAVING CUP
SIGNET RING
SHAVING MIRROR
SILVER MOUNTED SUSPENDERS
COIN BOX
BOOT DUSTER
DECANTERS
CLOTH BRUSH
LOVING CUP
OPERA GLASS
CORKSCREW

WATCH
CHAIN
CIGARETTE HOLDER
BRASS BOOK RACK
LEATHER BILL BOOK
DESK LAMP
LETTER SEAL
FIELD GLASS
CIGAR CUTTER
SHIRT STUDS
PENCIL
ASH TRAY
TOBACCO BOX
FOB
PAPER KNIFE
BLOTTER
FINE PLAYING CARDS
BRASS PEN WIPER
MOTOR CLOCK
TIE CLIP
TRAVELING CLOCK
WHISTLE
MEMO TABLETS
CALENDAR
READING GLASS
LIQUEUR SET
TICKET CASE
STEINS
LIQUEUR CABINET
WHISK
WHIST MARKER
BOTTLE OPENER
PAPER WEIGHT
LETTER CLIP
WINE COOLER
PUNCH BOWL
CRIBBAGE BOARD
CIGAR LIGHTER
BAGGAGE TAG
ICE PAILS
CASH BOX

On the Waterfront

CREW PERISH IN SCHOONER WRECK

Thomas W. Lawson, a Seven-Masted Sailer, Goes Down Off Scilly Island

ONLY TWO OF HER KIND

Was of Special Type—Named After "Frenzied Finance" Man

Hughtown, Scilly islands, Dec. 14.—The American seven-masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson, Capt. Dow, was wrecked in Broad Sound, Scilly islands, during a fierce gale last night, and as far is known all of the crew excepting one man was lost.

The schooner turned turtle during the night and is now floating bottom up.

Three dead bodies have been found off Annette island, an uninhabited island off the Scilly group.

The sole survivor, who has been landed at St. Agnes by the lifeboat from there, is only partly conscious. Distress signals were heard at the Bishop Rock lighthouse at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two lifeboats at once put off and found the Thomas W. Lawson anchored in a dangerous position.

Great seas were running, and the lifeboats, although they stood by for several hours, were unable to render any assistance. At the request of the captain of the Lawson the St. Mary's lifeboats, masts of which had been broken off in attempting to rescue the crew, put back with the purpose of telegraphing for a tug to come to her assistance. The St. Agnes lifeboat was left standing by. A little later, however, this lifeboat had to leave, as one of its crew was believed to be dying of exposure while others were almost completely exhausted.

About 2.30 a.m. today the lookout at St. Agnes and Bishop Rock lighthouses and the coast guards missed the lights of the Lawson at the same time, and when a lifeboat returned to the scene the oil floating on the water indicated a disaster. A few minutes later the lifeboat crew found the Lawson bottom upwards.

While searching in the vicinity of the St. Agnes light a boat picked up the solitary survivor, a man named George Allen, of London, and found three bodies off the Annette islands. The survivor and the dead were brought to St. Agnes.

The gale is still blowing fiercely and great seas are running mountain high. A doctor from St. Mary's has gone out in a lifeboat to render assistance. Among the drowned is W. C. Hicks, a Sicillian pilot, who managed to scramble on board the Lawson during one of the attempts of the St. Agnes lifeboat to reach the ill-fated ship.

The number of drowned is said to be eighteen. Allen was very seriously injured and may not recover. From what he says, it seems that the Lawson encountered prolonged bad weather and lost all her boats on the trip from Philadelphia. She sighted the Scilly islands yesterday afternoon and dropped both anchors in the hope that the weather would moderate.

At midnight the wind rose to hurricane force, and the vessel finally turned over. Allen says that the last he saw was the captain and mate of the Lawson and the pilot lashed to the rigging.

The Thomas W. Lawson, which was carrying a cargo of gas oil, loaded in bulk, from Philadelphia to London, a venture looked upon askance by shipping men. She sailed November 19, and when bound out of the Delaware, grounded, being floated by the steamer Toledo, soon afterwards without damage and the tug Bristol towed her to sea.

The schooner, of which but one similar vessel exists, was built at the Quincey, Mass., yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding and Engineering company, in 1902 for the Coastwise Transportation company, of which Thomas W. Lawson, after whom she was named, is one of the principals. Thomas W. Lawson, who gave his name to the schooner, is the author of "Friday, the 13th," and the coincidence is noted that the vessel was lost on Friday, the 13th. The vessel was a steel seven-masted schooner of 5,218 tons gross, 5,006 tons under deck, and 4,914 tons net, tonnage. She was 375.6 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 22.9 feet deep. The great size of the vessel, considering her schooner-rig is indicated by the fact that the poop was 67 feet long, and the fo'c'sle 62 feet long. She had two decks and was fitted with tanks to carry water ballast, also with a big transverse bulkhead. The top tower masts were all of tubular steel with topmasts of pine, reaching 155 feet above deck. The sail area was very large, yet easily handled, the vessel being equipped with numerous donkey engines used for hoisting the sails. She was fitted up luxuriously, and heated with steam and lighted with electricity. Until a short time ago she was used in the coast wise trade out of Boston, carrying 8,200 tons of coal. The value of the charter upon which she made her fatal voyage was $78,000.

PILOT RETURNS

Sighted Steamer Alaskan Near Cape Mudge With Tug Nearby

The tug Pilot has returned from Blenkinsop bay and other points along the northeast coast where she went to carry the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. James Dunsmuir on a duck-shooting expedition. On Thursday night the Pilot sighted the stranded steamer Alaskan, still ashore, and seemingly high up on the boulder-strewn ledge off Cape Mudge. The tug Escort No. 2 of Vancouver, and the barge Georgian were standing by seeking to aid the stranded vessel.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Tatoosh, Dec. 14, 8 a.m.—Weather cloudy, wind south, 65 miles an hour. Out, steamer Wimbledon, from Nanaimo for Eureka.

Carmanah, 1 p.m.—Light east wind, coudy, smooth, showery. No shipping.

Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Cloudy, smooth, calm. No shipping.

Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, a light northerly wind, moderate sea. No shipping.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—Calm, clear and smooth. Nothing in sight.

FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR THE BARK CASTOR

Believed She May Have Had Similar Fate as the Cadzow Forest and Ship Andrada

Alarm is being felt for the British bark Castor which was sighted off the Columbia river bar Nov. 16, and has not since been heard from. The Castor, a bark of 1,953 tons, commanded by Capt. Vance, reached the mouth of Columbia on the night of Nov. 16, bound to Portland under charter to load grain for Europe. She was caught in the heavy southerly gale which blew shortly after she was sighted, and presumably was driven to the northward. Several southerly gales have since been encountered and there is anxiety regarding the sailing vessel.

Several disasters have occurred to vessels within the past few years under similar circumstances. About nine or ten years ago the British bark Cadzow Forest arrived off the mouth of the Columbia river and Capt. Cordner, a pilot, was placed on board. A heavy southerly gale blew shortly after the pilot was embarked and the vessel was blown to sea. It was thought she turned turtle and foundered. Nothing has since been heard of her.

Another similar disaster was that which befel the British ship Andrada about seven years ago. The Andrada from South America in ballast, was spoken off the Columbia river bar and blown off by heavy weather. Nothing more was heard of the vessel.

FOR LIFE SAVING

First Class Ocean Tug to be Stationed At Neah Bay

News of proposed new life-saving stations for the United States government of the North Pacific coast is given in the annual report of General Superintendent Kimbell, of the United States life-saving service, presented at Washington on Thursday. The report says:

"Contracts were made during the year for construction of new life saving stations at Bethany Beach, Delaware, and at Garibaldi, Oregon, at the entrance of Tillamook bay. A station at the first named place has been completed and put in commission, and that at the entrance of Tillamook bay is approaching completion.

"The title was secured to a site for a new station to be placed at Neah bay, Wash., under an act of congress approved April 19 1906. The station is designed for service in connection with the first class ocean-going tug, to be built and operated by the revenue cutter service, in saving life and property along the Washington coast.

"The necessity for such protection was forcibly emphasized by the terrible disaster to the Valencia, which was wrecked and sunk near Cape Beale off the coast of British Columbia, January 22, 1906, with appalling loss of life."

JAPANESE STEAMSHIPS OUSTING P. & O. BOATS

Chairman of Prominent British Line Says Trade in Orient is Being Taken by Allies

How the Japanese shipping is driving out British and other craft competing in far eastern waters is shown by the statement made by Sir Thomas Shoreland, chairman of the directors of the Peninsula & Oriental Navigation company, at a meeting held in London last Monday. He said he had to make the disagreeable confession that the entire trade of the line between Bombay and Japan had been wiped out by its Japanese competitors.

Speaking of the startling strides made by Japanese trade in the past, the chairman said it seemed to him that the "soul of a people that had lain dormant for centuries had suddenly awakened to almost supernatural activity."

He said he thought the Japanese Government, to a certain extent unfairly, was forcing the Japanese steamship company to increase their Bombay sailings, and the result was that the Peninsula and Oriental company had been entirely left out in the cold.

In this connection the reference to the Yokohama-Bombay service of the line made in the annual report of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's foremost shipping company, published yesterday, is interesting:

"Since last year the company has used six steamers, leaving Kobe once every two weeks. In view of the growing trade between India and Japan the company has decided to add three more liners, making a total of nine liners which will leave Yokohama hereafter via Kobe once every ten days. The shipping of cotton to Japan was very voluminous. The exports from Japan to ports of call also showed a marked increase."

The report also says:

"The company is still carrying on competition over the Hongkong-Bangkok service with a foreign shipping company company, and is resolved to fight to the last."

NORWEGIAN STEAMERS IN CANADIAN TRADE

Seafarers of Maritime Province Making Similar Protests to Local Shipping Men

The memorial which is being circulated among the seafearers and others of this province for presentation to the federal government asking that steps be taken to endeavor to secure relief from the unfair competition of Norwegian shipping, as well as of several other Continental nations, which are permitted to enter the coastwise trade of Canada to the detriment of the seafaring business and other interests dependent upon the shipping trades, will find an appreciative seconding by the seafarers of the Martime Provinces where the competition of Norwegian shipping is cutting even deeper int othe business than here, and working hardship to the Canadian shipping in its home trade. There has been much complaint from the shipping ports of the Maritime Provinces regarding the allowance of Norwegian craft into the Canadian coastwise trade, and the last issue of Shipping Illustrated has an article based on a sidelight of the grievance. The New York paper says:

"In connection with the coal supply at Canadian provincial ports a curious cause for complaint has recently become the subject for agitation. All but one of the Eastern Canadian provinces are, like the New England states, devoid of coal deposits. The only supplies of Canadian coal are found in Nova Scotia, but very extensive seams of the bituminous article have for many years been worked in that province. They all lie along the northern part of the peninsula or in Cape Breton island, sometimes cropping out upon the sea and in no place more than thirty miles from it. The shipping ports are Sydney, Louisbourg, Port Hood, Port Hastings, Pictou and Parrsboro, the latter being on the upper waters of the Bay of Fundy. The Cape Breton coals, chiefly on account of their quality, have led in supplying the general demand and in recent years great quantities have been shipped from Cape Breton to the New England ports as well as up the St. Lawrence. Very naturally the colliery companies have gone to the cheapest markets of transportation for delivery of their coals and have made extensive contracts for delivery at distant ports on the basis of the transportation figures thus afforded them, being enabled by such enterprise to immensely develop their properties and afford employment for a continually increasing number of hands. It so happens that in this transportation Norwegian steamers have come to play an important part, for the Canadian government does not exclude from its coastwise trade the vessels of another government which extends like privileges to Canadian vessels. The cause for popular complaint now appears, however, and it is that local supplies to other provincial ports are not made promptly available. These local supplies have been generally carried by the little schooners owned at the other ports, which have been employed in fishing or trading all summer and in October or November drop around at one of the coal ports to purchase a cargo for domestic consumption. This year more than ever they have found the supplies from the collieries sent under contract by the big Norwegian steamers demand so much coal and so much time in the use of pier facilities that the little schooners asking for coal not contracted for long in advance are obliged to wait intolerably and take their chance, with the prospect of their own ports being frozen up before they can get home. Hence the outcry against the Norwegian steamers."

CHOLERA SHIP TURNS INTO CHARNEL HOUSE

Thirty-eight Deaths on Plague Ship Quarantined at Hongkong—Carried 1,236 Chinese

Advices from Hongkong tell of the arrival of a cholera infected vessel, the Chinese-owned steamer Hongbee, which was quarantined at Hongkong with 1236 Chinese on board. Thirty-eight had died of cholera. The steamer also had a crew of six Europeans and 103 natives. Nine of the deaths had occurred on the voyage, the remainder while the steamer was in quarantine, prior to the sailing of the steamer Shawmut. After the Hongbee was placed in quarantine, the first step was to remove seven natives, who manifested symptoms of choleric diarrhoea, to the infectious diseases bulk Hygeia. The next step was to provide for the segregation of the passengers during the process of disinfection, and for this purpose a fleet of junks, twenty-seven in number, was chartered. Some little unwillingness was at first displayed, but the situation having been clearly explained, the difficulty of transferring about 1,300 people from the infected steamer to the junks was overcome and the work of disinfection commenced.

Meantime, during the fumigating operations, the passengers are spending their time idly but anxiously on junks moored within the quarantine anchorage, and one is led to think of the consequences and whose would be the responsibility should one of the sudden storms to which Hongkong is subjected happen along. The "prisoners" are fed daily from the ship, the chief officer being in charge of the commissariat. The food, mainly rice, is cooked on board, and lowered over the side in big tubs, which are then distributed among the various junks according to the number on board. This arrangement works excellently and, so long as the ship's stores last, will obviate undue communication with the shore, which hitherto has been confined to the health officers alone.

Two days after the vessel was quarantined the death list totalled twenty-seven, including the nine who died on the voyage, and the total stood at 38 when the Shawmut sailed. The Europeans on board had escaped and were assisting the fumigating operations. As soon as the junks showed a clean bill of health for three consecutive days, they were to be allowed to proceed to Swatow, the destination of the Hongbee.

SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK

Gloomy Prospect for British Shipyards, Especially for Builders of Cargo Boats

The outlook for shipbuilding in Great Britain, especially cargo-boat builders, is, according to Fairplay, gloomy in the extreme. The writer says: "The inquiries that are in the market are practically confined to high class steamers and for these there is very keen competition. As showing how prices have fallen recently a copy of a circular has been received, which has been sent round by a firm stating that they could place an order for a shelter-deck steamer to carry 7,000 tons on 24 ft., dimensions 360 ft. by 49 ft., by 26 ft. 8 in. moulded, accommodation on shelter deck; engines 25 in., 41 in. and 69 in. by 48 in. stroke; three large boilers, 180 lbs. pressure; speed about 10 knots, and good specifications, for £39,000. Of course, without seeing the specifications, it is impossible to say what the term "good" implies, but it is understood that the price of this special type steamer during the past seven years has been as high as £60,000, and that it is far more difficult to secure a buyer at the present price than it was when the higher figure was asked. A journey up the Tyne and Wear discloses a very large quantity of bare poles, and some builders are offering, in order to keep their permanent hands together, to construct a steamer at cost price for labor and material plus only half the establishment charges, which should be allocated to the vessel, leaving of course, no profit for the shareholders. In the case of one vessel which the owner could not take up, the builders are unable to find any shipowner who can pay the necessary money (about £30,000) in cash, although they are asking ten per cent. less than the contract price."

STOLE HALIBUT

Fishing Steamer Flamingo Loses Part Cargo at Vancouver

The fishing steamer Flamingo had considerable halibut stolen while in port at Vancouver. The Vancouver World says: Two men, said to have the style and appearance of steamboat fishermen, offered 1,200 pounds of fine halibut for three cents a pound to several likely buyers a few days ago. The fish had evidently come from the boxes of some fishing boat as they were covered with shaved ice. The men at first asked for three cents a pound, but seemed only too eager to accept any amount which might be offered for the entire stock. The identity of the men could not be discovered, but it is reported that when the Flamingo docked at the New England Fish Company's wharf a rowboat was seen approaching the vessel about 5 o'clock in the morning. At the time the incident occurred no attention was paid to it, but the same day the stolen halibut was being peddled about town. Mr. Greer Starrett when asked about the matter said that there was not the slightest doubt but that the fish had been stolen from the Flamingo.

MARINE NOTES

The steamer Boveric of the Australian Mail line which loaded part cargo of lumber at Chemainus and Vancouver passed out yesterday for San Francisco whence she sails for Australia next Friday.

The steamer President which left San Francisco on Friday is due today. The steamer Governor will sail southbound from the outer dock tomorrow night.

The lifeboat for Banfield creek which reached Seattle eight days ago, is to be brought from Sidney under its own power when the boat is ferried there from Port Guilbon.

Shipping reports from Carmanah are being bulletined at the post office building by W. Dee, the government telegraph operator.

Advices from Tokio state that reductions have been made in the budget resolutions affecting the navy to the amount of $15,000,000 and as regards other departments to the amount of $5,000,000. It is said that construction at Kure and Yokosuka dockyards is at an absolute standstill. It is stated that the outlay in repairing the thirteen warships taken from the Russians was equivalent to the cost of three first-class battleships, while the result is a preponderance of ineffective ships in the navy.

While at Vancouver discharging cargo a boom of the steamer Oanfa fell, injuring a 'longshoreman named Samuel Cormier, whose leg was broken, and a Chinese boatswain who is in a precarious condition. The accident was caused by the donkey engineer working the steam winch, allowing it to run away, and the big load swinging at the end of the wire cable over No. 6 hatch went down into the hold with a tremendous crash. The men on deck yelled to those below, and all escaped except Cormier and the boatswain's mate, a Chinaman named You Si who was crushed to the floor. It was thought at first that both were killed, but Cormier revived and it was found that his leg was broken and he was otherwise badly injured. He was taken to the general hospital. You Si was in a precarious condition.

Rate or reinsurance on the overdue ship Arthur Sewell was advanced to 90 per cent yesterday, and on the bark Adolf Obrig to 85 per cent. The Sewell is now out 252 days from Philadelphia to the sound and the Obrig 248 days out from New ork forY this port.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.

From the Orient.

Vessel.	From.	Due.
Cyclops		Dec. 25
Tango Maru		Dec. 26
Empress of China		Jan. 5
Tremont		Jan. 7
Bellerophon		Jan. 9
From Australia.		
Pondo		Dec. 15
Oriana		
Moana		Dec. 18
Marama		Jan. 15
From Mexico.		
Georgia		Dec. 17
From Liverpool.		
Princess Ena, sailed (Arrived Montevideo Dec. 3.)		Oct. 31
Cyclops, sailed		Oct. 12
Bellerophon, sailed		Nov. 9
Ning Chow		Dec. 5
From Skagway.		
Princess May		Dec. 18
Northern British Columbia ports		
Queen City		Dec. 16
Camosun (Saunders)		Dec.19
Venture		Dec. 23
Princess Beatrice		Dec. 15
From West Coast.		
Amur		Dec. 18
From San Francisco.		
President		Dec. 15
City of Puebla		Dec. 20
Governor		Dec. 25
President		Dec. 30

Sailing Vessels.

Left.	Date.
Loudon Hill, Liverpool	May 24
(put into Capetown leaking, Aug. 17), sailed	Oct. 15
W. F. Babcock, Newcastle	
Jas. Neswith, Newcastle	
Alta	Newcastle
Seestern, Callao	
Hillston, Cardiff	Sept. 7
Invernelll, Honolulu	
Strathgyre, Callao	
Schwarzenbek, Callao	Nov. 16

Steamers to Sail.

For the Orient.

Line.	Date.
Empress of Japan	Dec. 23
Shinano Maru	Dec. 24
For Australia.	
Kazembe	Dec. 20
Moana	Jan. 3
For Mexico.	
Georgia	Dec. 31
For Skagway.	
Princess May	Dec. 25
For Northern British Columbia Ports	
Princess Beatrice	Dec. 15
Vadso	Dec. 26
Camosun	Dec. 19
Queen City	Dec. 18
For West Coast.	
Tees C. P. R.	Dec. 20
For San Francisco	
Governor	Dec. 16
President	Dec 21
City of Puebla	Dec. 26
Governor	Dec. 31

Local Steamers

Vancouver-Victoria

Princess Victoria.

Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily.
Leaves Victoria 1 a. m. daily.
Arrives Victoria 6:30 p. m. daily.
Arrives Vancouver 8 a. m. daily.

Victoria-Seattle.

Princess Royal.

Leaves Victoria 8:30 a. m. daily, except Monday.

Leaves Seattle 11:30 p. m. daily, except Monday.

Arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. daily, except Monday.

Arrives Victoria 7 a. m. daily, except Tuesday.

Chippewa.

Leaves Victoria daily except Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.

Arrives daily except Thursdays 1.30 p.m.

Victoria-New Westminster

R. P. Rithet

Leaves Victoria Tuesday and Friday.
Leaves Westminster Wednesday and Saturday.

Upper Fraser River

Beaver

Leaves New Westminster 8 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

Lower Fraser River

Transfer

Leaves New Westminster Monday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday aand Friday and Saturday 2 p. m.; Additional trip Monday 5 a.m.

Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a.m.; Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.

Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry)

Joan

Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m.
Leaves Vancouver 1.30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

Victoria-Nanaimo.

Nanaimo-Comox-Union—(E. & N. Ry.)
City of Nanaimo.

Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a. m. Arrives Nanaimo Tuesday 4 p. m.

Leaves Nanaimo Saturday 2 p. m. Arrives Victoria Saturday, 9 p. m.

Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday, 7 a. m. Arrives Union Bay and Comox Wednesday 2 p. m.

Leaves Union Bay and Comox Thursday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Nanaimo Thursday, 2 p. m.

Leaves Nanaimo Friday, 7 a. m. Arrives Union Bay and Comox Friday, 2 p. m.

Leaves Union Bay and Comox Saturday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Nanaimo Saturday, 1.30 p. m.

Sidney to Gulf Islands.

Iroquois, leaving Sidney daily.

Freight Rates

Destination	Puget Sound or B. C.
Sydney	32s 6d
Melbourne or Adelaide	35s to 36s 3d
Port Pirie	35s to 36 3d
Fremantle	42s 6d
River Platte Ports	47s 6d
Japan ports	35s
Shanghai	35s to 36s 3d
Taku	35s to 36s 3d
Callao	50s
Direct Nitrate port	50s
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Pisagua 2s 6d, less direct	52s 6d
South Africa Ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay Range	62s. 6d
Direct port United Kingdom,	65s
Cork for orders to discharge at a safe port, United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H.	67s 6d

Grain

For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 33s 9d for the United Kingdom or continent, and sailors 31s. to 32s. 6d.

The Overdue Vessels.

American ship Arthur Sewall 253 days from Philadelphia for Seattle, 90 per cent.

American ship Adolph Obrig out 247 days from New York for San Francisco, 85 per cent.

British ship Armadale out 138 days from Antofagasta for United Kingdom. Reinsured at 4 per cent.

German bark Vidylia, 133 days from from San Juan del Sur, for Falmouth, 10 per cent.

British ship Alacrita, 132 days from Delagoa Bay for Hong Kong. Reinsurance 25 per cent.

Italian ship Pellegrina O., 132 days from Newcastle (N. S. W.) for Antofagasta. Reinsurance 80 per cent.

British ship Halewood, out 133 days from San Jose de Guatemala, for Sydney, 8 per cent.

Swedish bark Arabella, 141 days from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres, 10 per cent.

Norwegian schooner Remittent, 124 days from Cardiff for Rio Grande, 10 per cent.

Recent Charters Reported by Hind, Rolph & Co.

S. S. "Cambrian King," 35s. 6d., Eureka and Columbia River to Melbourne.

S. S. "Mortlake," 35s., Columbia River or Puget Sound to Adelaide.

S. S. "Hazel Dollar," Puget Sound to Shanghai (Owners account.)

S. S. "Mackinaw," San Francisco to Mexico, Central America and Panama. (Time Charter.) (Private Terms.)

S. S. "Halvard," Puget Sound to Japan and China. (Private Terms.)

S. S. "Frankby," 30s. 9d., Portland or Puget Sound to Cork, f. o. U. K.

S. S. "Herm," 30s. Portland or Puget Sound to Cork, f. o., U. K.

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to enable those attending

Football Game

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Empress of Ireland	Dec. 27
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Empress of Ireland	Feb. 7
Empress of Britain	Feb. 21
Lake Manitoba	Feb. 29

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BAYS ARE ALMOST CERTAIN CHAMPIONS

Esquimalt Holds Leaders to a Draw But They Have a Winning Lead

The colors of the James Bay Athletic association, the leaders in the Victoria District Association Football league, came near being trailed in the mud by the Esquimalt team at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, but a minute before time was up the Bays tied up the score and secured a rather lucky draw. The score was 1 all. The additional point secured by the tie makes the Bays almost certain champions of the league, however, though they have still three games to play and have only a margin of four points over the two next teams, the Y. M. C. A. and Esquimalt. The games the league leaders have yet to play are easy ones, and they have but to win one of the three to put the championship beyond all question. They have yet to meet the Fifth Regiment once and the Egeria twice, and neither of these teams is in the same class with the Oarsmen.

The other games were played yesterday, but only one of them was really a game. The Y. M. C. A. and the Shearwater teams had a hot struggle at Work Point, and wound up in a tie, with the score 1 to all. The other game at Beacon Hill between the Fifth regiment and the Egeria was a walkover for the sailors, the soldiers failing to get a full team out. The score was 8 to 1.

The following is the standing of the league to date:

	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pt.
James Bay A. A.	8	0	2	23	8	18
Y. M. C. A.	5	3	4	18	16	14
Esquimalt	6	4	2	33	20	14
H. M. S. Shearwater	6	3	1	16	12	13
Garrison	6	4	0	12	16	12
H. M. S. Egeria	4	3	0	12	11	8
Fifth Regiment	3	7	10	10	27	7
Victoria United	0	14	0	2	16	0

Games This Week.

Dec. 19—Garrison vs. Egeria.
Dec. 21—James Bay A. A. vs. Egeria; Shearwater vs. Esquimalt; Garrison vs. Y. M. C. A.

PRACTICE FOR EGERIA MEN.

Fifth Regiment Has Only Four Regulars Out and is Badly Beaten.

Only four members of the regular Fifth Regiment football team turned out for the league game at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon, and seven intending spectators had to be impressed into play to make up a team. The Egeria had a poor team out, but it was just seven goals better than the combination that represented the regiment. The score was 8 to 1 in favor of the sailors, who won as they pleased. The regiment managed to score in the second half and avert a shutout. The losers are about out of football for the season, and the entry for the Island league which had been made will be withdrawn.

ANOTHER DRAW FOR Y. M. C. A.

Shearwater Lucky to Make a Tie Out of the Game at Work Point Ground.

The Y. M. C. A. football team figured in another drawn game yesterday afternoon at Work Point barracks, the Shearwater men being their opponents. The score was 1 to 1. The Broad street team scored in the first half, J. Sheritt putting the ball through, and they held their lead till just a few minutes before the game ended, when the Shearwater scored a lucky goal, the ball being put through by one of the Y. M. C. A., who miskicked in trying to clear. The Y. M. C. A. had the better of the play the larger part of the time and should have won. Sergt. Askey officiated as referee.

LUCKY DRAW FOR THE BAYS.

Esquimalt Has the Game Won Up to the Last Minute of Play.

Esquimalt gave the followers of the James Bays a bad time of it for almost 89 minutes of play at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon, and then, with victory in their grasp, became careless and permitted the league leaders to tie up the score almost as the game ended. It was a rather lucky draw for the Bays, as they were outplayed most of the way. Esquimalt got a goal in the first half, and there was no more scoring till the game was within a minute of being ended, when the Bays scored the goal that left the score 1 all.

The league leaders had out a strong team, but they failed to play up to form. The halfback division, usually the strong feature of the team, was away off color, Ken Hughes in particular failing to distinguish himself. The forwards were checked hard and closely throughout, and did not get much opportunity to make use of their speed. The Esquimalt team was strong in all departments and really deserved to win, only some hard luck combined with some very poor shooting prevented them from running up a score. They had the weight on the Bays and made use of it.

Esquimalt secured its goal near the end of the first half on a penalty, Prevost putting the ball through. All through this period the Bays were outplayed. The teams crossed over with no change in the score and the Bays' rooters were quite confident that the boys would make their usual strong second-half finish. Instead, Esquimalt again had the better of the play, and continually pressed. As time passed and the Bays did no better, their supporters began to look downhearted, and with only a trifle over a minute to play, it looked like a cinch for Esquimalt. When the outlook looked toughest, Todd and Tait, of the Bays, got the ball over on the right wing and carried in a little distance. Then with both backs and the goaltender between him and the goal, Tait took a long chance and sent in a swift low shot. Goaltender Jasper was taking things easy, not looking for a shot, while Fullback Lockley went after the ball carelessly, with the result that the ball beat both of them and the score was a tie. In the minute left to play the Bays had the better of it, but neither team was able to score.

Lockly and Prevost played a good, safe game at fullback for the Esquimalts, while Dufty was in great form at centre half. The forwards were on the ball all the time. Sam Lorimer was not as steady as usual at fullback, but still he was the mainstay of the defence, though Peden had lots of work in goal. Sam Shank was the best of the halves, while the forwards were going hard, though generally to little effect.

Referee Warder was lenient and gave the players lots of liberty, but he was strictly impartial.

The teams were as follows:

James Bay A. A.		Esquimalt.
Peden	Goal	Jasper
S. Lorimer	L. Fullback	Lockley
Lawson	R. Fullback	Prevost
J. Lorimer	L. Halfback	Sheriff
Hughes	C. Halfback	Dufty
Shanks	R. Halfback	Dobie
Davis	Outside L.	Okell
Sedger	Inside L.	Walker
Dakers	Centre	Telford
Todd	Inside R.	Young
Tait	Outside R.	Martin

Referee—Sergt.-Major Warder.

BIG BASEBALL TRADE.

Mugsy McGraw and Joe Kelley Swap Big Batch of Players.

New York, Dec. 14.—One of the largest exchanges of players ever recorded in major league baseball was effected at the conclusion of the National league meeting here, when the New York National league team exchanged Frank Bowerman, catcher; Cecil Ferguson, pitcher; Daniel McGann, first baseman; George Browne, right fielder, and either William Dahlen, shortstop, or John Hannifan, substitute, for Fred Tenney, first baseman; Thomas Needham, catcher; Al Bridwell, shortstop, all of the Boston National league team. The exchange was effected by John J. McGraw, manager of the New York club, and Joseph Kelley, the new manager of the Boston club.

A representative of the Boston club said that Dahlen would be accepted, but not Hannifan.

With the passing of Bowerman, McGann, Dahlen and Brown, there remains but a fragment of the famous ball team familiarly known as the "Giants," who captured the pennant after following close to it for four or five years. Devlin and Seymour are the only fielders remaining who were in the old aggregation. Several of the pitchers, including Mathewson and McGinnity, and Catcher Bresnahan remain, and of these it has been said that McGinnity was likely to be displaced. There has also been some talk of trading Bresnahan, but in view of today's changes the plans regarding him will probably be dropped.

FOURTH STRAIGHT WIN FOR VICTORIA

The James Bay Rugby Team Beaten Again at Oak Bay Yesterday

Winning seems to have become a habit with the Victoria rugby team now, for yesterday afternoon at the Oak Bay oval, the red and white clad players acquired their fourth straight victory over the James Bay Athletic association fifteen. It was an easier win, too, than on any of the three previous occasions, though the Bays led for the first few minutes of play.

A lucky try, shortly after the start, secured by Thompson, who received the ball on a throwin from touch at centre and sprinted sixty yards for a touchdown with practically an open field before him, acquired the Bays only score of the game, while Victoria secured no less than four tries during the game. Not one of the entire five tries was converted into a goal, and the final score was 12 to 3.

A wet slippery field made the footing uncertain, and was responsible for much loose play, while the fact that both teams were trying out new men also detracted from the quality of the rugby shown, the game not being nearly as good as the two previous games in the series. The Victorias with their greater weight, superior back division and better knowledge of the game, had things well in hand at all stages and it was apparent from the time they equalized the score in the first half that it was only a question of how big the total would be. An unfortunate accident was responsible for the retirement of Heb. Gillespie in the second half with an injured ankle, the result of a kick, and it is possible that he may not be able to play again for some time. If such is the case, his loss will be a serious one to the local club, when it meets Vancouver next Saturday.

The first try of the game was scored soon after the start, when Thompson made his sensational sprint from midfield for a try. He and his check lunged for the ball, when it was thrown in from touch, at the same time and Thompson nailed the oval. He dodged his check and cut loose the safety calve in making his record halves. The forwards had weight, but their tackling was not up to the mark and they did not show any excessive speed in following up. The Bays lacked chiefly in weight, though they were also shy on the fine points of the game. Johnson, a school boy at fullback, handled everything that came his way nicely. The threequarters were slow in getting away and weak in kicking at times. McCarter and Bendrodt worked hard at half, while Leo Sweeney was a power among the forwards. Referee Harry Austin had a difficult job, but he filled it satisfactorily.

The teams were as follows, Victoria playing four three-quarters and eight forwards, and the Bays five three-quarters, with seven forwards:

Victoria		James Bay
Cullin	Fullback	Johnson
Winch	Three-quarters	Sargison
Gillespie		Gibson
Harvie		Thompson
Meredith		Morrison
		Nason
Newcombe	Halfback	McCarter
Brae		Bendrodt
Sparks	Forward	Milligan
Bellew		L. Sweeney
Cartwright		Arbuckle
Morley		Campbell
Roberts		W. Sweeney
Keefer		Kennedy
Couch		White
Spalding		

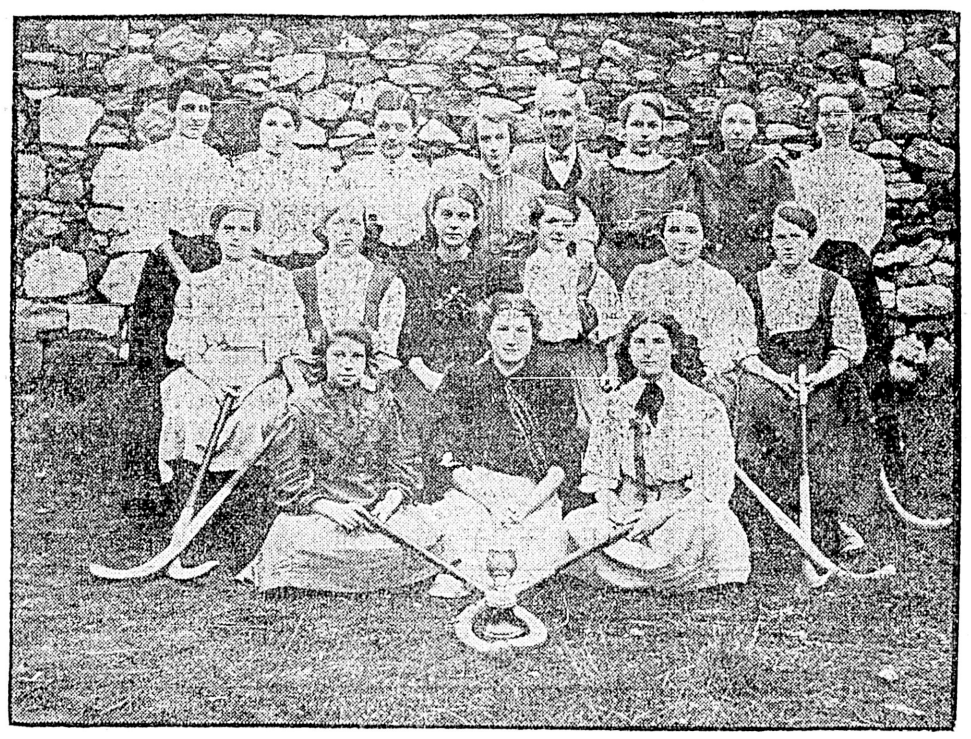
Referee, Harry Austin.

Cold Shoulder for Jim Britt.

Jimmy Britt and his ulna bone are in the Hawaiian Islands with Mique Fisher's star baseball team, and the frost Britt received in the insular opera house ought to dampen his matinee idol ideas. Jimmy has long had the theatre bee buzzing in his helmet, because of the easy money Gans, Burns, Corbett and Fitzsimmons have been making. He left with the baseball players, ostensibly for a vacation from the knockers at San Francisco. Instead, he wanted to make his debut on the stage.

The Honolulu paper says he drew the champion lightweight house. It was so light that when Mique, as master of ceremonies, addressed the audience, he said: "Ladies and gentlemen, if there are more of you under the seats I wish you would come out." The critic declares it a draw whether the house or the show was the worse, and that the redeeming feature was it was out early.

Two Japanese judges occupied seats on the bench at the New Bailey, London, recently .



CHAMPION HOCKEY TEAM

North Ward School team, winners of the Colonist Cup for the present season.
Top Row—Miss Sprague, treasurer; E. Johnston, sub.; I. Kenworthy, sub.; B. Hampton, principal; L. Tait, M. Ledingham, F. Norrish, sub.; Miss Johnston, secretary.
Second Row—C. Sanderson, B. Ledingham, H. Morrison, G. Jackson, M. avis, D. Baker.
Bottom Row—R. McGarry, I. Clark, captain; B. Vaic.

GERMAN TEAM WINS SIX DAY BIKE RACE

First Time in History of New York Grind That Foreigners Emerge on Top

Madison Square Garden, New York, Dec. 14.—Rutt and Stoll, the German team, won the six-day bicycle race tonight. This is the first time in the history of the sport that a foreign team has captured first honors of the struggle.

Shortly before 11 o'clock all the teams were withdrawn from the track with the exception of Rutt, who rode for his team, and Fogler, who rode for the American team, these teams being tied for first place. The two riders raced for a mile, and with a final burst of speed, Rutt led the way past the finish line a winner. The two leading teams made 2,312 miles 5 laps when the race was stopped, and the teams withdrawn for the final mile sprint of the two leaders.

Fogler and Moran won the second honors of the race, while Georget and Dupree were third. Downing and Downey fourth and Galvin and Wiley fifth.

UNITED SERVICE IS BEATEN BY VICTORIA

Interesting Interclub Team Golf Match at Macaulay Point

The Victoria Golf Club scored a victory over the United Service Golf Club in their inter-club team match which was played at the United Service links at Macaulay Point yesterday afternoon. Fourteen players a side competed, and each individual victory counted a point, Victoria being 3 up all round at the conclusion. The score was 8 q 8 1-2 to 5 1-2.

The only drawn game of the day was between Mr. Justice Irving and J. Nason. Col. Jones, Stuart Robertson, C. Johnson, L. A. Genge, J. A. Babcock, C. Gamble, W. H. Langley and G. H. Barnard won their games for the Victoria Club, while C. Combe, Boyce Combe, J. H. Brown, M. Cane and T. R. Futcher were the winners for the United Service. The complete score is as follows:

Victoria, Col. H. W. Jones (captain), 1; United Service, Col. J. A. Grant (captain), 0.

Victoria, Stuart Robertson, 1; United Service, Captain Elliston, 0.

Victoria, Mr. Justice Irving, ½; United Service, J. Mason, ½.

Victoria, G. Johnson, 1; United Service, B. R. Smith, 0.

Victoria, L. A. Genge, 1; United Service, Admiral Fleet, 0.

Victoria, J. A. Babcock, 1; Commander Allgood, 0.

Victoria, E. V. Bodwell, 0; United Service, Brian Combe, 1.

Victoria, C. W. Roberts, 0; United Service, Boyce Combe, 1.

Victoria, C. Gamble, 1; United Service, D. G. M. Fraser, 0.

Victoria, E. Scholefield, 0; United Service, J. H. Brown, 1.

Victoria, W. H. Langley, 1; United Service, S. G. Bowley, 0.

Victoria, R. M. Swinerton, 0; United Service, M. Cane, 1.

Victoria, G. H. Barnard, 1; United Service, J. Mason, 0.

Victoria, Judge Lampman, 0; United Service, T. R. Futcher, 1.

Majority for Victoria 3 points.

The weather was glorious for golfing, and the day proved most successful. In addition to the team match there was an individual game that proved very interesting. Harvey Combe, secretary of the Victoria Club, met and defeated H. A. Edmonds, the professional for the United Service Club. Mr. Combe played in splendid form and won handily by a good margin.

Testimony to the cures effected by Christian Science given in Leeds, included in the evidence of a man who has ceased to use bad language.

The largest herring catch of the season at Lowestoft—200,000 fish—brought in by a Scottish boat, has been sold to one buyer for $1,000.

Why Liquid Catarrh Remedies Fail.

They go direct to the stomach, have very little effect on the linings of the nose and throat, and entirely fail to cure. Only by cleansing the air passages by relieving the inflammation and killing the germs is cure possible. No combination of Antiseptics is so successful as Catarrhozone. In breathing it, you send the richest pine balsams right to the seat of the disease. Irritating phelgm is cleared out, hoarseness, coughing and hacking are cured. For a permanent cure for catarrh, nothing equals Catarrhozone, 25 cts. and $1.00 at all dealers.

IT CURED THE DOCTOR

New Scientific Dandruff Treatment Recommended by a Physician

Mrs. Mary C. Crawford, Oakesdale, Wash: "Herpicide cured me perfectly of dandruff and falling hair."

Dr. E. J. Beardsley, Champaign, Ill: "I used Herpicide for dandruff and falling hair, and I am satisfied with the result."

Alf R. Kelly, 2195 Desadero street, San Francisco: "Herpicide put a new growth of hair on my head. Herpicide does more than is claimed."

Herpicide kills the dandruff germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect"—cures dandruff, falling hair and prevents baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes, 50c and $1.00. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

Here You Are

The Chance of a Lifetime to Buy a Piano

Realizing that many people would like to buy a Piano now, but owing to the usual tightness of money around the holidays are hanging back waiting for an opportunity to buy cheap, and being crowded for room with the largest as well as the best stock of Pianos ever shown in Victoria, we have decided to Sacrifice Profits to make room and reduce stock before the end of the year by holding

The Greatest Piano Sale in the History of Victoria

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 19, 20, 21.

We will sell all Pianos, no matter what make, at the following reductions:

$250.00 Brand New High Grade Pianos at	$222.00
$275.00 Pianos at	$237.50
$300.00 Pianos at	$254.00
$325.00 Pianos at	$272.00
$350.00 Pianos at	$290.00
$375.00 Pianos at	$317.00
$400.00 Pianos at	$336.00

These are bona fide reductions from regular prices, and we offer

$1,000 Reward

To anyone who can prove that the prices marked in plain figures on each Piano have been raised so much as a single cent during this sale.

REMEMBER—This sale will last three days only. Tickets entitling you to a chance at our Grand Drawing for ten Forty-Dollar Graphophones will be given with all cash payments

FLETCHER BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
BLUTHNER, GERARD HEINTZMAN, MARTIN-ORME, MENDELSSOHN, ESTEY AND KARN PIANOS.

UMBRELLAS

Our Umbrellas are emphatically a "Jewelers' Umbrella"—elegant in appearance and of splendid wearing quality. Handles of gold, silver, bronze, mother of pearl—Oriental pearl, etc. Prices from $5.00 to $15.00.

Every article in this stock Bran New.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO
JEWELLERS
1003 GOVERNMENT ST.

HOLIDAY SALE from MONDAY NEXT

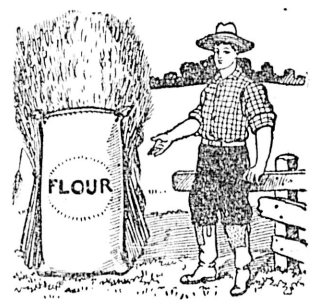
9th DECEMBER TO THE 24th

Yokohama Bazaar, Japanese fancy goods store, **1422 Government St.,** will present a tombola ticket to all their customers for every 50 cents worth purchase. One ticket stands for a lot for these prizes as under:

1st. A tea set of 42 pieces, beautiful hand painting.
2nd. A pair of large flower vases, gorgeously colored hand painting.
3rd. A tea set of 21 pieces, handsome design, also hand painting.
4th. A brass jardiniere.
5th. A silk bronze set, beautiful hand embroidery.
6th. A small Satsuma bowl.
7th. A cushion-top, silk satin, gold thread embroidery.

All prizes are exhibited in the store of Yokohama Bazaar and inspection is cordially invited.

On the 26th of December, at 10 o'clock, tickets will be drawn by any customer who happens to call in the store at that time.



CHRISTMAS COOKING

Christmas cooking is one of the great factors in this festive season. Perhaps at no other time of the year is a housewife's ability and refinement judged as much by the table she sets as during the Xmas season. Certainly at no season of the year are pastries so popular and so generally used.

"WILD ROSE" PASTRY FLOUR

"made in Vancouver" will prove a never failing friend to the lady who uses it. "Wild Rose" Pastry Flour has gained a reputation for itself by always producing thoroughly satisfactory results. It is milled from specially selected wheat by methods accepted as the most modern, and the resultant flour is fully tested before it leaves our mill and fully guaranteed to you.

Order "Wild Rose" Pastry Flour from your dealer for this Xmas

The Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.

Limited

Smythe St. (4 Blocks East of Granville St.) Vancouver, B.C.

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street LIMITED Victoria, B.C.

Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.

TWO LOTS fronting on one of James Bay's best streets, close to Parliament building, each equal to ¼ acre; price, $2,200 the two; terms. This is a real bargain.

10 ACRES, water frontage, close to Victoria. Price $150 per acre; terms.

$1,150—4-roomed cottage and lot 60 x 60, James Bay. Terms.

$1,300—Cottage and 2 lots, each 50 x 140. A bargain.

$1,350—5-roomed house, pantry, bath room, stable, lot 50 x 135.

$2,200 will purchase corner lot with store and dwelling, latter rented at $25 per month. A bargain.

$2,500 will purchase a modern brick dwelling and lot 30 x 120. Terms if necessary.

$2,600—5-roomed cottage, brick foundation and 3 lots, on terms.

$2,800—6-roomed cottage with 2 full sized lots, overlooking the water, Rock Bay.

$2,000—5-roomed cottage with bath and sewer on Pandora street, easy terms.

$2,300—6-roomed modern house with front and back entrance. Terms.

$2,400—6-roomed cottage and lot 35 x 120, less than 4 blocks from the centre of the city.

$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only $500 cash required.

$250 cash and monthly instalments of $40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only $2,750.

$4,500—Large dwelling in James Bay, with lot 60 x 240.

$3,000—7-roomed modern dwelling on Quebec street. Easy terms.

$4,000—Large corner lot on Dallas Road, with two cottages.

$2,000—Douglas Gardens—Choice lot, facing south, 56x158, front and back entrance.

Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only $2,100.

For Fruit and Farming Land call for Printed List.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

Just What You Want!

Five-and-a-half acres fronting on Elk Lake. All cleared and good soil. Price, for a few days only,

$1,200

APPLY

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

MONEY TO LOAN, STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET

Phone 1076 30 BROAD STREET P. O. Box 428

SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT

485 Acres close to Shawnigan station practically all good land with no rock, running stream, on main road and a splendid property for sub-division. House, barn and outbuildings worth $1,500; 40 to 50 acres cultivated; plenty of fruit trees.

Price $7,000

Terms $3,000 cash down and balance to be arranged.

PEMBERTON & SON - - 625 FORT STREET

VICTORIA, B.C.

Established 1858 **A. W. BRIDGMAN** Telephone 86

41 Government Street

CHOICE BUILDING SITE FOR AN APARTMENT HOUSE

As a business proposition, an up-to-date apartment house pays handsome profits. In Victoria the absence of such a house is generally remarked and at the same time regretted by the numerous Eastern new-comers. I have the exclusive sale of

FIVE CHOICE LOTS

Centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, and a like distance from Beacon Hill Park, where values are steadily increasing. The position cannot be equalled, and commands a clear view of mountains and sea. This is indeed the ideal location for a select apartment house.

Price $7,000.00 Only

For Full Particulars apply A. W. Bridgman, 41 Government St.

SACRIFICE SALE

Owing to exceptional circumstances we have for sale a new modern, eight-room House, containing three large bedrooms, one small bedroom, dining room, sitting room, reception hall, drawing room, kitchen, bathroom, pantry, cellar underneath whole of house, with cement floor; furnace, with radiators in every room. Electric light fixtures and blinds go with house. All the rooms are large, bedrooms each have good clothes closets. The house was not built to sell and could not be duplicated today for $500.00 more than the price asked. Call at our office for particulars as to price and terms.

We have several other Snaps in Houses, Lots and Acreage

GRANT & LINEHAM

TELEPHONE 664 NO. 2, VIEW STREET P. O. BOX 307

Money to Loan Fire Insurance Written.

A NEW AND THOROUGHLY MODERN

SEVEN ROOM BUNGALOW

Just completed. Six blocks east from the city hall in a good locality close to the car line.

Price $4,200. Terms

TELEPHONE A1092 **BOND & CLARK** TELEPHONE A1092

614 Trounce Avenue

P. O. BOX 336

GOOD INVESTMENTS:

WHAT?

Building lots. The choicest lots and best location in the city.

WHERE?

On the Gorge Road, only five minutes' walk from car line, opposite City Park property, and close to Tramway Park.

WHY?

Because of the low prices and easy terms at which they are offered. These lots are actually worth 50% more than our present prices.

WHEN?

Right Now! The time all things should be done.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

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632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

TIMBER LANDS

Sixty-five Timber Claims accessible to water. Can be economically logged.

COAL AREAS, GRAHAM ISLAND

Wanted—List of Improved and Unimproved City Property.

House to Rent.

7 roomed house, No. 61 North Park street, easy terms, $2,500.

Good house on corner lot, close to car line, park and beach. Rents for $30, easy terms. Price $5,500.

2 good houses, nice lawns and trees, 7-roomed, all modern, 2 blocks from beach, 3 blocks from Beacon Hill park, half block from car line, easy terms, each house $3,000.

7 roomed house on Kings road, $400 cash. Price $1,800.0

Good Office to Rent on Fort Street.

Beautiful residence on Gorge road, satisfactory terms. $6,500.

Good nine roomed house, all modern, electric lights, gas, hot and cold water, seven minutes walk from post office. $3,500—$500 cash, balance in four years. This will suit you.

Two five-roomed cottages in James Bay. $1,575 each.

Beautiful lot of eight acres, Gordon Head, fine house, stable, chicken runs, well, strawberries, fruit,—all for $7,350.

Lots as an investment, $300 and up, $50 cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months.

Good building lots in different parts of the city.
House to rent.

CALL AND CONSULT US BEFORE INVESTING. SAMPLE ROOMS FOR RENT

VICTORIA, REGINA AND SASKATOON

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

Choice Sites

FOUR LARGE LOTS

Northeast Cor. St. Charles and Belcher Sts.

This is one of the most fashionable residential sections of Victoria, and it is seldom any property is offered for sale having such ideal surroundings.

For prices and plans apply to our office.

620 Fort Street TELEPHONE 30 Victoria, B.C.

FIVE ACRE FARMS

THREE MILES FROM CITY HALL

We have instructions to sell a portion of the famous Tolmie Estate, which has been subdivided into 5-acre plots, all of which occupy a grand situation for fruit farms, market gardens or poultry ranches.

This property, which has been named "Braefoot" Subdivision, lies along the Cedar Hill Cross Road, and the main road from Victoria to Cordova Bay. The soil is very rich and the prices range from

$300 to $500 Per Acre

FOUR HOUSES TO LET

Boyd Street, Menzies Street, Bellot Street and Craigflower Road.

The Hugo Ross Realty Co.

Limited, 570 Yates Street

PHONE 1400 Opposite Bank B. N. A. PHONE 1400

Cut in Two

That is what has been done with prices on a block of lots we are offering. The only reason for such a cut is that the owners have determined to sell and, having bought at a low figure, are in a position to put prices down to rock-bottom without loss to themselves. There is a margin on every lot in the block of at least 50 per cent. By that we mean that you would have to pay half as much again for adjoining property. Full particulars at our office. Prices

From $125 to $300, Your Own Terms

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16 Trounce Avenue Phone 1246

OAK BAY

ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links; beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

Corner of Rockland Avenue and St. Charles Street

Large Lots for sale 120x120. splendid view of sea and mountains, fine soil, no rock

For plan and particulars apply to

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35 Fort Street Money to Loan Phone 697

REAL ESTATE, TIMBER, MINES

Do not buy real estate in a hurry,
Do not be in a rush or a flurry,
But for Houses or Lots,
Just consult Howard Potts,
Who will save you all trouble and worry.

Tho' for money we're all rather prest,
Yet the market is now at it's best,
Good returns we can show,
For the prices are low,
So that NOW is the time to invest.

HOWARD POTTS, 95 FORT STREET

PHONE 1192.

Comfortable House

Containing dining room, drawing room, kitchen, three large bedrooms, bathroom, etc. The lot is 100 x 100, nicely situated and within two minutes of the Esquimalt tram line. Price $3,750. Terms to suit purchaser. This is really a good investment and worth looking into.

PRICE $3,750 TERMS

An Island

Consisting of 100 acres of excellent land, splendid house with all modern conveniences; stables and chicken runs. Buildings are all new. Young orchard just commencing to bear. An ideal spot.

Good Fishing and Shooting

To Rent

Suite of well-lighted rooms. First floor Metropolitan Building

For Particulars Apply to

MATSON & COLES

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65 23-25 Broad Street P.O. Box 167

This Eclipses All Other Bargains

Eighteen acres of fine land, mostly all like the garden in your back yard, fine building site, land faces Burnside Road, 30 minutes drive from the city.

PRICE $250 per acre TERMS

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Mainland News

CONSUL WULFFSOHN GIVES UP OFFICE

Resignation Accepted by German Government After Some Delay

Vancouver, Dec. 14.—The resignation of Johann Wulffsohn as Imperial German consul in this city, tendered six months ago, has just been accepted by the German Foreign Office. Mr. Wulffsohn has filled the position for nearly fourteen years. In accepting the resignation Prince Von Buelow, the German chancellor, wrote a felicitous letter, thanking him for his valuable services.

Mr. Wulffsohn will devote all his time to his private business affairs. It is understood that Carl Loewenberg, German consul at Victoria, will shortly administer the affairs of the Vancouver consulate pending the appointment of a permanent official. Meantime Mr. Wulffsohn is acting consul.

"I have been trying to be relieved of the duties for nearly six years," said Mr. Wulffsohn today. "My application was always pigeon-holed. Six months ago, owing to the large increase of my private business affairs, I again sent in my resignation and pressed for its acceptance before the beginning of the new year. Recently it was accepted, and with the formal notification came a letter from the German chancellor thanking me for my services. I have recommended that Carl Loewenberg, the German consul in Victoria, be acting consul here until my successor shall have been appointed.

"I intend to devote all my energies to my large mining and real estate and industrial interests. I am also projecting a railway enterprise which will largely contribute to the development of a portion of the interior of British Columbia. I shall continue to reside in this city."

Mr. Wulffsohn recently interested German capital in several local realty deals and a number of industrial propositions. He is credited with having negotiated in 1901 the largest real estate deal ever closed in this city, when he acquired a total of over 8,200 acres in North Vancouver, and two miles of waterfront on the north shore of Burrard Inlet, between First and Second Narrows. The cash consideration involved was £850,000

Cattle Disease in Chilliwack

New Westminster, Dec. 14.—Through the efforts of the Farmers' institute, of Matsqui, the Federal government has been induced to commense an inquiry into the cause of the disease known as "red water." This is a disease which obtains among cows, the chief symptoms of which are a peculiar redness in the water voided, and a perceptible wasting away. The disease has become somewhat common about Chilliwack lately. It is supposed to be related to "anthrax," a deadly cattle disease, although "red water" is rarely fatal, and anthrax almost always is. Farmers and farriers have long thought that the disease originated by cattle feeding on rank herbage, or pithy turnips, and while veterinary surgery has effectually disproved this theory, it has advanced no other to take its place, acknowledging that nothing is really known of the disease. Dr. Tolmie has arrived from Victoria for the purpose of instituting the inquiry.

New Hotel

New Westminster, Dec. 14.—The handsome new Hotel Russell in this city will be opened early in January, with a ball.

Old Resident Dies

New Westminster, Dec. 14.—George Summerville, an aged resident, died at the Royal Columbian hospital last night. The deceased was 80 years of age, and was a native of Quebec.

To Build New Church

Vancouver, Dec. 14.—The congregation of the Park Drive Methodist church, Rev. J. J. Nixon, pastor, has purchased a site for a new edifice at the northwest corner of Venables and Victoria drive for $4,300. The new building will be commenced early next spring and the present church will be removed to the new location where it will be used as a Sunday schoolroom.

City and Railway

Vancouver, Dec. 14.—The by-law providing for the ratification of the agreement between the V., W. & Y. railway and the city council was considered at a special meeting of the latter body yesterday afternoon and passed up to the electorate. The agreement to be effective must be ratified by the electorate in a manner similar to money by-laws, requiring a three-fifths majority."

C. P. R. Officials Confer.

Vancouver, Dec. 14.—For the purpose of conferring with William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., relative to the appropriations for the Pacific Division for next year's work, F. F. Busteed, general superintendent, Mr. C. E. Cartwright, division engineer, left today for Winnipeg. From Winnipeg they will proceed to Montreal, where at a conference with headquarters officials early in January the estimates will be finally revised and the appropriations announced. As the general superintendents and the division engineers from the Pacific to the Atlantic will be in attendance at the Montreal conference.

FRASER RIVER PIONEER

Death Claims "Dutch Bill," Who Fished in the Fraser For Over Fifty Years

New Westminster, Dec. 14.—William Henry Vlanen, one of the first pioneers of the Fraser River valley, died yesterday afternoon of dropsy at his residence in the West End. Vlanen, who was better known as "Dutch Bill," was one of the first to settle on the banks of the Fraser, and his proudest boast was that he had fished in the Fraser river for fifty years.

His history is an unusual one. He emigrated from Holland when a boy, and traveled across the plains to Oregon, arriving there when the Indian rebellion of the early fifties was at its height. He secured a job driving a mule team in a pack-train of a regiment going to the front, and went through all the horrors of frontier warfare. After the rebellion was finally suppressed, he decided to emigrate to the Fraser River country, where it was reported gold was to be had for the washing. After a long period of arduous traveling he arrived at the fabled Eldorado, but failed to discover the great gold deposits. Reaching Fort Langley, then a Hudson Bay post, he applied for a job, and was hired at the munificent salary of ten dollars per month, ten and one-half ounces of bread, and six ounces of salmon per day, plus a modicum of rum. He remained there awhile, and then went hunting on his own hook. But as the company only paid two short-bits for mink, and four bits for bearskins, he found that he had to make a big killing to garner much coin so in 1857 he turned his attention to fishing, and from that day until a few weeks before his death, was always connected with or actively engaged in fishing in the Fraser.

He had been an Indian fighter, a member of the fire brigade, and was once employed on one of the government gunboats. Later he secured a captain's certificate, and navigated some of the largest vessels which entered the river as far up as Port Hope. Later still he entered the cannery business, in which he lost considerable money. Of late years he had been living in a little shack near the Emerson dry dock, spending his days fishing and spinning yarns of pioneer days.

IMPORTING TIMBER

Reasons for Grand Trunk Pacific and White Pass Railway Looking to Puget Sound

Vancouver, Dec. 14.—Four million feet of lost and tie timber, three-quarters of which is destined to enter into Grand Trunk Pacific railway construction and the remainder into new work on the White Pass & Yukon railway, have been ordered on Puget Sound after the orders were turned down by Vancouver mills. The reason given for the placing of these orders on the American side of the line is that "cut prices" were secured from the Americans, who are very badly in need of money.

The Grand Trunk Pacific order of three million feet was once actually placed with a mill in Vancouver, but within a few days it was cancelled as a result of a trip made to the Sound by an agent of the company, who found that he was able to scatter the order among a number of mills at cut rates. It is said that in one instance a rate of between $7 and $8 per thousand was secured, while in other cases the charge ran as high as $10 per thousand.

It is reported that the White Pass order was placed in Bellingham after it had been offered freely around Vancouver. The reason the order went elsewhere is said to be that the lowest price quoted here at ship's side was $12.50 per thousand, while the Bellingham people undertook to deliver to ship here at the cut rate of $11.25 per thousand.

It is estimated by an authority that at the present time there are approximately 115,000,000 feet of logs in the water on the British Columbia coast, a great deal of which material is of the rough and lower grades. All these logs were cut in the woods during the reign of high-priced labor.

INDIAN CONFERENCE BREAKS UP IN ROW

Chief Joe Capilano's Claims to Pre-eminence Not Well Received

Because Chief Joe Capilano insisted that his was the only personality among the Indian chiefs of British Columbia which would appear to good advantage in the limelight of a proposed delegation of chiefs to Ottawa, the conference of aborigines at North Vancouver has broken up in something akin to a row.

Chief Joe may command some of the talents of leadership, but he is no politician, and as a consequence of his self-assertiveness all the northern delegates have gone home in a huff after laboriously explaining to him the exact opinion they entertain of him and his abilities.

"Bad thing that Chief Joe see King Edward; he now not able wear hat his size. Chief Joe tell us his only hand fit grasp that of King, certain that he only chief can be seen by tyees of Ottawa," remarked one of the northern chiefs just as he stepped on board the steamer Venture last night en route home

The net result of the North Vancouver conference, which lasted for three days and three nights, is that the chiefs have disagreed among themselves on the question of precedence, and they are so sore at Chief Joe that by popular vote he could not be elected constable of a rancherie.

The Indians are all united on the point that they are dissatisfied with their present conditions; they are a unit for holding that owing to the increasing development of the country, the invasion of the logger and the fishermen, they are gradually being restricted to their reservations for a livelihood. They all declare that because of the increasing activity of the white men game is being driven from the woods and the fish from the seas and it is becoming more difficult every year for them to live as their forefathers did. About all these things there is no division of opinion, but the rock on which the chiefs have split is Chief Joe and his desire to be at the bat all the time, while the other chiefs stand by and furnish the applause for him.

Some time since the imperial government, as a result of Chief Joe's visit to King Edward, notified him that he would have to lay his complaint before Ottawa. He then called the conference. When all wrongs had been discussed Chief Joe outlined his pans. He announced that on May 24 next a great gathering would be held at North Vancouver, all the tribes of British Columbia would send delegates to accompany him to Ottawa, he would buy a first class ticket to Ottawa and leave on May 25—the other delegates could carry his grips and recount his prowess. All this was conditional that he should be elected spokesman to the Ottawa chiefs, and none of the other natives were to have anything to say or dictate what should be said.

Then the trouble commenced. The northern Indians said they wanted a subdivision of reservations, allotment of land to individuals so that there might be an incentive to individual agricultural effort, and they demanded the right to make their own talk to Chief Laurier. Joe, however, was obdurate.

It was then that the ire of the northerners broke loose; they declared that they were more highly civilized than the natives of the lower coast, that they did not potlatch and indulge in heathenish practices such as their southern neighbors delight in, and and they were all around better and higher class people. Stinging boast and angry retort punctured the atmosphere and Chief Joe's plans, and everybody packed up and started for home. The northern Indians declare they will present their claims without the aid of Chief Joe.

"And such is fame, the favor of kings and the ingratitude of my people," soliloquized Chief Joe as he sits alone and ponders over the glories of the past.

ASKING FOR CHANGE IN TIMBER LANDS

Petition to Legislature Adopted at Meeting Held in Vancouver

Vancouver, Dec. 14.—A well attended meeting of the British Columbia Lumber and Timber Chamber of Commerce was held last night at O'Brien hall. The most important matter of business transacted was the adoption of the following petition, which is to be freely circulated in every part of the province, and then presented to the legislature.

"Whereas under sub-section 2, section 53 of chapter 113 of the Consolidated Land Act of British Columbia, 1906, special timber licenses are annually renewable for 21 successive years only.

"And, whereas a very large proportion of the merchantable timber of the province of British Columbia—variously estimated at from seventy billion to one hundred and forty million feet, and without doubt, constituting the most valuable timber asset of the province—has already been placed under Special Timber License.

"And, whereas, under present legislation, the holders of special timber licenses must log their lands within twenty-one years (and in many cases much earlier) on pain of losing title to the timber.

"And, whereas the forced logging of this timber within the present time limit for renewal would be exceedingly detrimental. (a) To the revenues of the government. (b) To the prosperity of the logging and sawmilling industries; and (c) To the best interests of every citizen as a consumer of wood, and of every industry which requires wood for its continued development.

"In particular, (a) The annual license fees which now constitute a very large proportion of the timber revenues, would cease to be paid as rapidly as the limits were culled and abandoned. The government would also lose half its equity in the royalty by the destruction by fire of the lower grades of timber left standing on the hastily culled lands. These losses to the provincial revenue would undoubtedly amount, in the aggregate to many millions of dollars.

"(b) The operators—loggers and millmen alike—would be forced into the keenest possible competition in the disposal of their products. There would be a twenty-year struggle with over-production in all lines, greatly to the detriment of legitimate profits on the invested capital.

(c) The spoliation of more than half of the provincail forest assets within two decades would be nothing short of a provincial and even a national calamity. The twenty-year period of timber slaughter would be followed by a much longer period of timber scarcity and famine prices with no prospect of relief by timber importations.

"And, whereas, there is some doubt as to whether the present rate of annual dues for special timber licenses is statutory for the present renewal term of twenty-one years.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray: 1. That at the expiration of the present renewal period of twenty-one years, special timber licenses be made annually renewable for a further period of twenty-one years for special timber licenses. 2. That the present rate of annual dues be declared to be statutory for the present renewal term of twenty-one years."

Arbitration Decision.

New Westminster, Dec. 14.—Judge Howay, Registrar Cambridge and F. J. Coulthard, arbitrators in the case of Brown vs. the V. V. & E. railway, have arrived at a decision, but it will not be made public till it has been confirmed by the court.

LONG DISTANCE TOWING RECORDS OF THE TUGS

Dutch Towboats Achieve Some Notable Trips—The William Jolliffe's Good Run

Curiously enough it is to Amsterdam and to Rotterdam that we have to look for some of the most sensational tows of the past few years, although both Liverpool and London are not altogether out of the running, says Shipping Illustrated in a recent article on coastal and deep water tows. The Titan, one of the Amsterdam Tug company's fleet, made an enviable record from this side of the stormy Atlantic. It will probably be remembered that the big Italian shipentino Erasma, of 2,157 tons net, was at Philadelphia some time back in need of repairs, and her owners preferred to tow their lame duck right across to Genoa for reasons which have been laid down equally emphatically in as contradictory terms as might be expected under the circumstances. This Titan, worthy of her name, steamed across from Europe, hooked on to the four-master, and brought her safely to Genoa, despite a spell of real heavy weather experienced off the Azores. Still more recently the tugboat Thames, of the International Tug company of Rotterdam, took the dredger Colonia from Emden to Shanghai by way of Suez canal. During this trip she accomplished a record between Aden and Sabang, a distance of 3,200 miles, by covering it without a stop for bunker coal. A week after her arrival at the far off China port the tugboat Schelde of the same company also reached Shanghai with the dredger Rhenama. Ocean-going tugboats have seldom, if ever, successfully completed so long a tow. Consequent on the increasing demand for tugboats at ports abroad, some venture very far afield.

The well-known Liverpool tugboat William Jolliffe (now owned by the British Columbia Salvage company) was taken the long trip out to Vancouver island, and, almost immediately after reaching her destined haven, she was right on the spot to tow into port a stranded vessel after the latter had been reloated. About the same time the tugboat Tartar" went from England to Vancouver without mishap, a distance exceeding 15,000 miles, and this although she had to look in at several ports by the way for bunker. Accidents will happen, according to the old adage, even in the best regulated families, but very rarely indeed do tugboats and the vessel in their charge go ashore together, as was the case with the French four-master Jacquelin, Dunkirk to Port Talbot, in tow of the tugboats Vulcan and Director Gerling. The two former went ashore at the same instant, during a fog on the Cornish coast, but fortunately the other tugboat escaped and was able to tow them both off the merchantmarring rocks. What the modern tugboat can do is instanced by the tow of the new boy for the White Star liner Suevic, by the Liverpool tugboats Blazer and Pathfinder, from Belfast to Southampton, in very heavy weather. Tugboat owners, tugboat builders and tugboat crews, are to be congratulated on the fact that they keep right abreast of the demand for their services under every sky. That even the largest liners are dependent upon them is evident to every one who watches the giant Cunarders being safely docked by the aid of little tugs which are indeed pigmies as compared with their tow.

When the Stomach, Heart, or Kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the Stomach, nor stimulate the Heart or Kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves. Strengthen these nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test. Cyrus H. Bowes.

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As personal gifts, Bags and Card Cases of Leather are growing into more and more favor. Prices run from $2.50 to $20.00.

Every article in this stock is Bran New.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO
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1003 GOVERNMENT ST.

THE IDEAL SHOE STORE'S

Big Xmas Shoe and Slipper Sale

Tomorrow (Monday) our sale will be in full swing. Hosts of Christmas Presents, and buyers throng the store. The prices quoted below are simply wonderful, considering the Shoes are all new and bought especially for the Christmas Season. You should not miss this. Gifts for everybody at ridiculous prices. Ten first class salesmen to wait on you. No delays, everyone satisfied.

SPECIAL—Men's Walk-Over, Slater's Invictus, Dr. Reid and American Gentleman Boots cut down 25 per cent. This means that all $6.00 Boots now $4.50; $5.50 Boots now $4.00; $5.00 Boots now $3.75

Men's Shoes

30 Pairs MEN'S BOX CALF AND KID BOOTS, heavy and light soles. Reg. $4.50 and $5...$2.50

18 pairs only, MEN'S BOX CALF OXFORDS. Reg. $3.50.....$1.50

18 Pairs only, MEN'S STRONG OUTDOOR SLIPPERS. Reg. $1.50.....75c

200 Pairs MEN'S FANCY CHRISTMAS SLIPPERS, in fine leather and Morocco, French and German felts—90c to.....$2.50

100 Pairs MEN'S BLACK AND TAN "SPATS." Regular price $1.50. Now.....25c

Ladies' Shoes

100 Pairs LADIES' FINE KID, BLUCHER BUTTON BOOTS, military heels, good soles. Reg. $3.50 to $5, Now.....$2.50

25 Pairs only, LADIES' FAMOUS "SOROSIS," "TOREADOR," Vici Kid, French Heel Boots. Reg. $5. Now.....$1.50

TAN BOOTS, winter weight. Reg. $5. A few pairs only.....$3.00

20 Pairs LADIES' "SOROSIS" BOOTS, winter weight, waterproof. Reg. $5. Now.....$3.50

Misses' Shoes

40 Pairs MISSES' CALF KID, BUTTON, LACED BOOTS. Reg. $2 and $2.50. Now.....$1.00

100 Pairs CHILD'S SLIPPERS, OXFORDS, PLAIN AND FANCY. Reg. $1.50 and $2. Now.....75c

20 Pairs CHILD'S DONGOLA OXFORDS. Reg. $1.25. Now.....50c

50 Pairs MISSES' FELT SLIPPERS, Fur Tops, blue, brown and black.....35c

Children's Shoes and Slippers

60 Pairs CHILD'S HEAVY GRAIN BOOTS, water proof. Reg. $1.50. Now.....$1.00

100 Pairs CHILD'S BOX CALF LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS. Reg. $1.25. Now.....75c

100 Pairs CHILD'S FANCY GIFT SLIPPERS, bronze, suede and kid, different colors. Reg. $1.25. Now.....85c

Ladies' Slippers

50 Pairs LADIES' CROCHET VELVET AND FELT SLIPPERS, warm and all nice colors. Reg. $1.50, $2.....75c

100 Pairs LADIES' PATENT LEATHER EVENING SLIPPERS, 1 and 2 strap, Reg. $3.50. Now $2.00

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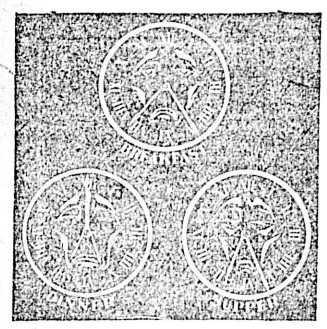
What Time Is It By YOUR Stomach

If Your Stomach Does Not Strike "Meal Time!" Three Times a Day, It Usually Means Dyspepsia.

HOW TO BE HAPPY-HUNGRY.

As a rule all hours of the day look alike, and feel alike, to the dyspeptic. There is no hankering for breakfast, no gnawing for lunch, and no mouth-watering for dinner. Disgust takes



the place of desire, and the clock itself at mealtime reflects the owner's grumpy face.

If before breakfast, before dinner and before supper you do not feel a happy-hungry feeling and longing for food, and feel that you could eat almost anything put before you, you have a symptom of dyspepsia.

If during your meals you still have an aversion to food, or feel hungry and not-hungry at the same time, you have a very pronounced case of dyspepsia.

If after meals you feel bloated, or gassy, or you have heartburn and pains in your stomach, or you feel gurgly brash rising in your throat, you have a chronic case of dyspepsia, and you have had it a long time, probably without realizing it.

For all these things there is a sure cure, a cure that will make mealtime an awaited pleasure, and the meal itself a soothing luxury. This is true—because the cure, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, contain just the elements which a good, strong, healthy stomach has.

Each little tablet is enough to digest 3,000 grains of food, thoroughly and well—just as though you had no stomach at all.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets actually do all the work of a healthy stomach. They digest if your stomach can't. They digest everything.

Take one or two after each meal and know what it is to have the luxury of a perfect digestion, and stop irritation, belching, bloat and brash, and that "lump of lead" feeling. They cure dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach troubles. They contain absolutely nothing harmful. They are made of golden seal, diastase and similar digestive agents.

Try several today and let your stomach be convinced, let your mind be at ease, and your face be rosy.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at any drug store on earth, 50c a box.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

At all druggists, 50c. a box.

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Ladies' Gloves (Perrin's), per pair, $1, $1.25 and.....$1.50
Perrin's 12-button Gloves special.....$1.75
Lace Cravats, and up.....30c
Handkerchiefs, ladies lace and embroidered edge 15c to..$1.00
Ladies Handkerchiefs in handsome boxes, six in box....$1.75
Gentlemen's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs.....50c
Umbrellas for Ladies and Men, $1 to.....$10
Squaw Bags from 15c to.....$2.50
Beaded Bags, and up.....35c
Children's Purses, and up.....10c
Cushion Covers, and up.....25c
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Is good advice for men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Long experience has proven that there is nothing better for colds in children than

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

It is a favorite with many mothers and never disappoints them. It contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given with implicit confidence.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at their next sitting as a Licensing Court, for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail, upon the premises situated at the corner of Douglas and View Streets, Victoria, B. C., and known as the Carlton—formerly the Vernon Bar—to Henry William Eickhoff.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1907.

PETER JENSON.

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Feltham Road, Cedar Hill—7½ acres of level land, all cleared and under cultivation, with frontage on two roads; 3 room house, good barn and buildings, all under fence. Good water and making one of the most desirable fruit and chicken ranches. A great bargain. $3,500. $500 cash, balance on very easy payments.

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Aims at Thoroughness, Sound Discipline, and Moral Training.

The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 6, 1908.

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Select High-Grade Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. L. D. Phone, Victoria, A743.

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PROSPECTORS FLOCKING TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

Individual Miners of Yukon Will Try Luck in This Province

The eyes of the individual prospectors who are being driven out of the Yukon through the government's policy in granting concessions to large companies are now being directed toward that part of northern British Columbia lying between Cassiar and the southern boundary of the Yukon, according to Col. Donald McGregor, who recently returned from the north after spending several years there. Col. McGregor says that many of the old-time Yukon prospectors are already interested in the new district and many others will join them as soon as circumstances permit of their doing so. One of the attractions of the district is that it is in British Columbia, the placer mining regulations of which are considered much more favorable to individual prospectors than those of most places.

Access to the new district has been exceedingly difficult until comparatively recently when the provincial government provided a wagon into it from Atlin. What is wanted in Col. McGregor's opinion, however, is a railway. With easier access crowds would pour into the new gold country next year.

In connection with the regulations that are driving individual prospectors out of the Yukon it is interesting to note that Col. McGregor, about two years ago, when the Yukon mining regulations were being prepared offered a number of suggestions to the gold commissioner and committee in charge which would, he believes, have protected the interests of the individual miners. Among other things Col. McGregor suggested was the adapting of the British Columbia regulations to the necessities of the Yukon. The letter addressed by him to the gold commissioner and mining committee, which bore date of November 23, 1905 was as follows:

To the Honorable Commissioner, and members of the mining committee:

Sirs.—It would appear that providence in the arrangement of matter, so regulated the rich mineral deposits of the earth that man in his researches for those treasures might incidentally discover other resources of the country.

The gold seeker, or prospector as he is commonly called, is almost invariably found leading one vanguard of civilization. In pursuit of his chosen vocation he traverses perilous wilds "o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent" into unknown regions and of necessity subjects himself to untold hardships and privations.

If the belief could be established, by theory or otherwise, that the North Pole was embedded in a rich mineral belt, the typical prospector with the degree of perseverance and determination characteristic of him would doubtless be first to seize the prize.

After rich mineral deposits are discovered and a mining camp is established, other industries for which the country may be adapted, one to life. Civilization follows in the wake of the prospector. He paves the way.

The valleys of California, for example, now classed among the most fertile of the earth, remained mostly a terra incognita until they were explored and brought to the notice of the world through the efforts of the prospector.

British Columbia, with its fertile valleys, its rivers teeming with fish, its ten thousand grassy hills, and its forests of stately fir trees, remained mostly in possession of its native Indians and the Hudsons Bay Trading company, until the discovery of gold placers on the Fraser river in 1858.

British Columbia characterized at one time, and by no less a personage than Edward Blake, as "nothing but a sea of mountains" has proven to be a land rich with varied resources and its development has been brought about in the first stages through the efforts of the individual prospector. It has been the effort of every nation, beginning as far back as Grecian and Roman times, recognized as they did the importance of the individual prospector as a factor in the development of the country and the expansion of civilization, to prevent the monopoly of gold and silver mines. Therefore the regulation has been almost universal that no claim be granted to anyone except to miners actually on the ground. This policy has been fololwed in the British colonies outside of Canada. The only exception has been the acquisition of the South African Chartered company of all lands, including minerals in Rhodesia, but the conditions obtaining there at that time were exceptional.

About two centuries ago the Spanish government framed a code of mining laws to regulate mining in the Spanish American colonies, and although in some minor causes not fully suited to the requirements of today, still on the whole it is considered one of the best mining codes given to the world. The essence of the Spanish code was that the miner only working as a tenant paid a nominal rental fee to the Crown. If a miner failed to do a certain amount of work on his claims any other person could "redenounce," or as we put it, "relocate" it and acquire a good title to it so long as he performed the required amount of work.

Mining locations were "square," the corners being marked by a permanent monument. Thus the locking up of mining properties, and disputes in regard to boundaries, were prevented.

When the discovery of gold in California brought mining for the precious metals to the front in the United States of America, the government followed the Spanish example in limiting the extent of mining claims to small portions, thus leaving the mineral lands of the country open to location by the individual prospector with but little means, to this rule is chiefly due the marvelous expansion of mining for the precious metals in the United States. The 20 acre claim is of comparatively recent date.

In late years the South African republic (Transvaal) framed a code of mining laws, which, on the whole, seem to have given good satisfaction.

The miner is restricted to small "square" locations, with the right only to mine under the prescribed boundaries of his claim.

He must pay a small license per month, which is larger for producing them for non-producing mines.

The title to a number of claims can be finally vested in one name, as is also the case in the United States and Spanish-American, this being essential to the successful working of quartz lodes or "blanket" reefs, as in the Transvaal.

No royalty on silver "output" is demanded by either of these governments, unless the mint charges in Mexico may be considered a royalty.

British Columbia.

The mining regulations enforced in British Columbia have met with the approval of representatives of other nations, as well as the Canadians themselves, and the opinion seems to be pretty general that had the British Columbia laws been adapted, with some slight alterations, to suit existing circumstances, at the beginning, the camp would be in a more prosperous condition today.

The claims were "square" 100x100 feet, except hillsides, which were 100 feet width running from the base of the creek to the summit or 1,000 feet, provided the summit was that distance from the base.

A claim was considered abandoned and open for relocation by other parties if it remained unworked for over seventy-two hours during the working season, which was the summer months, unless a reasonable excuse was given the gold commissioner whereby he might consider himself justified in allowing the grant to hold good.

Each claim was marked by four corner posts which were the permanent boundaries and could not be altered by any subsequent survey unless it were found that a previous location had been encroached upon.

A miner had the privilege of abandoning his location at any time when he became dissatisfied with it, and taking another, he never lost his mining rights, he paid an annual fee of $5 for mining certificate and a fee of $2.50 for each record he might make; no royalty on the gold, and no fee for timber or wood was charged, and a miner had an undisputed claim to the ground on which his cabin stood, providing his was the prior location.

During the earlier years of the camp a man could hold one claim by location and one by purchase. Thus monopoly was prevented.

In the Yukon, however, unfortunately, we found the order of things somewhat reversed. Instead of reserving the mineral lands for the individual prospector actually on the ground, many miles have been given away in concessions to parties who have never been within thousands of miles of the Yukon.

An enormous royalty was imposed in the first place, but now altered to a worse form, the export tax.

INTERESTING PICTURE OF EARLY EXPLORERS

Photograph of Palisser and Hector in Possession of a Local Pioneer

There are but few residents of Victoria surviving who remember the visit of Capt. Palisser and Sir James Hector to this city in the fall of 1859, after their exploring tour of the Rocky Mountains and the delimitation of the frontier of the United States and Canada, between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. Mrs. Eloisa J. Sinclair, widow of the late William Sinclair who is living on Princess street, is one of the few. At the time the Palisser expedition returned from the trip Capt. Palisser and Dr. Hector stopped for a month at Fort Caldwell, a Hudson's Bay post in the interior, where Mrs. Sinclair with her husband, then an employee of the Hudson's Bay company, was living. The explorers had exhausted their supplies and upon their return they were compelled to restock themselves with clothes from the supply at the fort. Mrs. Sinclair remembers the difficulty experienced in getting clothes large enough to fit Capt. Palisser, who was a man of heroic build, standing over six feet in height and built in proportion.

After a month at the fort they came down to Fort Vancouver and here Mrs. Sinclair with her husband met them again, when with a party from the fort in the interior they came down to the coast to spend Christmas and New Year's. A few weeks later the party met at Fort Victoria and Mrs. Sinclair recalls her regret at being too late to attend the ball given by Capt. Palisser here which was attended by almost the entire population of Victoria.

A few days later the captain, with Sir James, then Dr. Hector, sailed for San Francisco en route home to England and from there the photograph of the two explorers, a cut of which appears in today's Colonist, was sent her by Capt. Palisser.

Both men's unfailing good humor and their sterling qualities made a strong impression upon Mrs. Sinclair as well as on all who knew them and for that reason she has cherished the photograph for years. The recent announcement of the death of Sir Hector who won such lasting fame in New Zealand has brought back the earlier memories very vividly.

At a time when the head of the expedition had numerous cares and his difficulties were accentuated by trouble with some of his subordinates, Dr. Hector was to him a tower of strength, in his report furnished the Imperial parliament in 1861 he refers in glowing terms to the support which the young Scotchman had given him and highly eulogises him as possessing everything valuable to a leader of such an expedition, both by nature and education.

DRINKS LINIMENT AND ENDS HIS LIFE

Hugh Calwell, a Well Known Character, Met Death Yesterday

"Gone to my last home, no place to go and forsaken by my friends. But God will come for me at last."

H. CALWELL.

With the above farewell message written on the leaf of a notebook found in his pocket, Hugh Calwell, aged 66 years, a well known character and an old resident of this city, was found about 12.45 p.m. yesterday wandering around the grounds of the Isolation hospital and suffering great pain. Committed to the Jubilee hospital he died an hour later. When first found he stated that he had taken liniment in mistake for cough medicine. The note and his actions, however, point to suicide.

It was shortly before 1 o'clock that C. H. King, caretaker at the Isolation hospital saw an old man wandering aimlessly around the grounds of that institution, suffering from severe paroxysms of coughing. Approaching the sufferer he inquired what was the matter. The latter stated that he had an order for committal to the Jubilee hospital and asked Mr. King to assist him thither. As they were proceeding he suddenly sank down and could go no farther. He exclaimed that he had taken the wrong medicine and had swallowed liniment instead of cough medicine. Mr. King procured help from the jubilee hospital whither he was conveyed only to die within an hour.

The dead man was recognized at the hospital as Hugh Calwell, a well known character. In his pocket he had in addition to the note book an order of admittance to the institution signed by Dr. Richard Hall, and a box of pills furnished by Dr. Robertson. The latter were evidently picked up by the old man in his wanderings, for they were not supplied him by Dr. Robertson.

An inquest has been ordered by the coroner Dr. Hart, for Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

The dead man has had a somewhat chequered career and at one time was in good circumstances. He was born in Ireland and came at an early age to America, settling in Chicago, Ill. after following his trade, that of blacksmithing in various parts of the country. When the Fenian raids of the '60's began he came to Canada and volunteered, serving through several campaign for which he received the Queen's medal.

He later settled at Toronto where he ran a large blacksmithing establishment employing many men. He did all the horseshoing for the principal firms of that city, including the Shedden Transfer Co., and William Hendrie & Sons and was very successful. In 1884 he came to Victoria and settled in business. His business went from bad to worse and of late years he has subsisted on odd jobs, estranged from his family and friends through his own weakness. He has latterly been employed as caretaker of some cabins on Humboldt street.

He is survived by his wife and five sons. The latter are Andrew Calwell, of Cameron and Calwell, Hugh Calwell and John Calwell, expressmen of this city, Walter Calwell, fireman and William Calwell, a cabinet maker.

CAPTAIN JOHN PALISSER, R. N. and DR. HECTOR, (Late Sir James Hector.)

From a photo taken shortly after their exploring expedition among the Canadian Rockies. Capt. Palisser is the larger man of the two. Dr. Hector being the man holding his hat on his knee.

Winnipeg's Debentures

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—Mayor Ashdown announced today that treasury notes covering the $1,177,000 of city debentures had been disposed of in London. The debentures are due immediately, and will thus be provided for. Mayor Ashdown stated this morning that he did not know what price had been received for the notes, but they were in denominations of £1,000 and £5,000.

Loaves Too Light

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 14.—Two more bakers have been fined for selling light [illegible] of liabilities. He pledges [illegible] to help pay the [illegible] possible.

Bank at Fairbanks Closed

Fairbanks, Dec. 14.—The Fairbanks Banking company closed its doors this morning. The suspension, which is temporary, is due to the shortage of currency. President Barnette issues a statement that the assets are $30,000

Diplomatic

"Father," said the youngster, looking up from the book he was perusing, "there's a word here I don't know—diplomacy. What does it mean?"

"Diplomacy, my son, means this: Doing or saying precisely the right thing at precisely the right time."

"Ah!" retorted the young hopeful. "Then I guess I did some diplomacy last night."

"Yes?"

"Yes. I rolled Johnny over into my place in bed last night just before mother came in with the medicine, and then rolled him back again before she came to the other side."

And father is now seriously considering what profession his son is best suited for.

YOUR BLOATED STOMACH

Is due to the formation of gas caused by indigestion. The one relief is Polson's Nerviline. In two minutes it cures. "I was taken ill with stomach trouble," writes Edward Rawell of Rochester, "and was in great distress. My stomach was bloated and I had risings of gas. Half a teaspoonful of Nerviline fixed me up in a few minutes." No household is safe without Nerviline. Just the thing for emergencies, night sickness, and sudden cramps. Sold in large 25c. bottles everywhere.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Have you seen our display of Gift Goods? If you have we would like to see you again as we have just received a lot of new goods; if you have not it will certainly be worth your while to come and look at our

Rattan Chairs and Rockers, Morris Reclining Chairs, Odd Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Etc., Etc.

Morris Chair, solid oak	$8.55	Mahogany Music Cabinet	$10.80
Mahogany Parlor Chair	$7.20	Mahogany or Oak Centre Table	$3.75
Rattan Rocker	$5.40	Lady's Writing Desk	$7.65
Rattan Rocker, child's	$2.70	Lady's Weathered Oak Desk	$11.25
Sofa Cushions, $4.50, $1.80 and	90¢		
Jardiniere Stands, in early English and Golden Oak, $3.40, $1.80, $1.35, 90c	45¢		

We have a nice line of Framed Pictures that are selling well as Christmas Gifts. They range in price from 70c to $6.30

ONLY NINE DAYS MORE

Our Store Open Evenings | MAKE YOUR PURCHASE NOW WE WILL MAKE DELIVERY WHEN YOU PLEASE. | Our Store Open Evenings

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas St., NEAR CITY HALL Telephone 718

CROSSES

Probably no other gift is quite so appropriate for Christmas offerings as a solid gold cross. We are showing a very large and varied assortment in plain and stone set. Prices from $1.50 to $15.00.

Every article in this stock is Bran New.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO JEWELLERS
100S GOVERNMENT ST.

"Jaeger" Xmas Gifts For Ladies'

Nothing will give more genuine delight than "Jaeger" Long Scarfs of Pure Wool Lace—30x90 inches long, in white or black; also in white with colored spots and figures at 75c and $1.00.

Also better qualities.

Pure Wool Lace Shawls, 48 in. square, white or black, from 75c.

Kimona Dressing Jackets, in fancy Delaines, silk trimmed, from $3.75.

Fancy Dressing Gowns, Golfers, Golf Coats, in great variety. Our agent in your town can supply you—or write for illustrated Catalogue, and order direct.

Dr. Jaeger's Co., Ltd., 286 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 316 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal

FURS! FURS! FURS!

REMOVAL SALE

We are about to secure another Store to accommodate our increasing Fur business, and we are offering SPECIAL VALUES in FURS. Call and inspect our large stock of Furs; Good Values at Right Prices.

FRED FOSTER

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

556 JOHNSON STREET

Latest Official Surveys and Data

The Colonist offers a splendid Combination Map of the Dominion of Canada and of the British Empire, in colors, hung on rollers, edges bound with tape, size 56x36 in. Subscribe for the COLONIST one month and an additional dollar will secure you this interesting and instructive map.

Mail this Coupon with your remittance to the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.:

The Daily Colonist:

Gentlemen—Please find enclosed $1.75, for which send me the Colonist for one month, and one of your Combination Wall Maps.

Name .....

Address .....

The Chartered Bank of British Columbia

To be Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada

Head Office, Vancouver, B. C.

CAPITAL - - $2,000,000

In 20,000 Shares of $100 Each, with $10 Premium

The Following Have Applied for Incorporation and Will Be the Provisional Directors:

T. W. PATERSON, ESQ., Capitalist, Victoria, British Columbia

J. A. MITCHELL, ESQ., Capitalist, Victoria, British Columbia

F. W. JONES, ESQ., Lumberman, Victoria, British Columbia

W. H. MALKIN, ESQ., W. H. Malkin Co., Ltd., Wholesale Grocers, Vancouver, B. C.

R. P. McLENNAN, ESQ., McLennan, McFeely & Co., Wholesale Hardware, Vancouver, B. C.

H. T. CEPERLEY, ESQ., Ceperley, Rounsefell & Co., Brokers, Vancouver, B. C.

J. A. HARVEY, ESQ., K. C., Cranbrook, B. C.

SOLICITOR

George H. Cowan, Esq., K. C., Vancouver, B. C.

TRUSTEES

Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, Vancouver, B. C.

The Chartered Bank of British Columbia is being formed to meet in part the increased banking accommodation required by the natural and steady expansion of business, coincident with the great development of the country and especially of British Columbia, and, while organizing to conduct a general banking business, will give special consideration to the industries and commerce of the Province, and is being established primarily for this purpose, and through its connections in Great Britain, the United States and Eastern Canada, it will be able to greatly facilitate the investment of outside capital in the various enterprises of the Province.

British Columbia, with its great wealth of raw material in lumber and minerals largely developed, with its opportunities for cattle ranching, mixed farming and fruit growing, with its fisheries and its increasing maritime trade with the Orient, Australia, Mexico and South America, and, above all, in the approaching development of its vast Central, Northern Interior, and Vancouver Island, by railway construction, will be immensely benefited by the establishment of a Chartered Bank having its **CHIEF OFFICE** in the Province, and controlled by a Board of Directors entirely familiar with the resources and the needs of the country, whose names alone are a guarantee for the success of the undertaking.

Under the Banking Laws of Canada, a Chartered Bank has also this additional earning power—that for every dollar of paid-up capital it can issue its bills to that amount, thus doubling the earning power of its stockholders' money.

For instance, the Authorized Capital of the Chartered Bank of British Columbia is $2,000,000.

If this were fully paid up the Bank could issue $2,000,000 in bills, thus earning for its stockholders dividends on $4,000,000, giving the Bank a double earning power on its capital.

The profits on bank stock are distributed to the stockholders in two ways :

1. Dividends paid direct to the stockholders.

2. Profits over and above dividends placed to Rest Account, which increases the value of their stock.

It is therefore scarcely necessary to point out that the shares of chartered banks in Canada are recognized as being among the safest and most profitable of investments.

Bank Stock offers to the investor :

(1) A safe investment.
(2) An investment easily convertible.
(3) A profitable investment.
(4) An investment increasing in value.

The opportunity for investment in the stock of a new bank in Canada is rare..

It is impossible to get stock in a Chartered Bank at other than market prices.

The stock of a Chartered Bank that has been going for some time sells so readily that it must be purchased at the large premiums at which the shares sell in the open market.

Banks have the power of easily increasing the amount of their Capital Stock ; but whenever they do so, the new stock must first be offered pro rata to existing shareholders.

In every case where this has been done, the existing shareholders have taken up the whole of the issue, and the general public has been unable to obtain any part of it.

The following table shows what some Canadian Banks have done in the past for their shareholders :

BANK.	Par Value.	Present Selling Price.	Annual Dividends Now Paid.
Montreal	$100	$235	10 per cent.
Commerce	100	160	8 "
Nova Scotia	100	279	12 "
British	100	155	7 "
Merchants	100	156	8 "
Dominion	100	220	12 "
Toronto	100	202	10 "
Royal	100	225	10 "
Hamilton	100	185	10 "
Traders	100	125	7 "
Imperial	100	198	11 "
Standard	100	213	12 "
Molsons	100	190	10 "
Eastern Townships	100	156	8 "
Ottawa	100	215	10 "

The actual returns of existing Canadian Banking Instiitions to shareholders, after setting aside a portion of the yearly earnings as a "Reserve Fund" or "Rest Account," have ranged for the past ten years from six to as high as twelve per cent. per annum, and payable half-yearly.

During recent years the earnings of many Chartered Banks in Canada have been over fifteen per cent. per annum.

Directors

The gentlemen who have consented to act as Provisional Directors are large stockholders, who have been successful in their own business affairs, and in whom the public have the highest confidence.

Their selection will have to be ratified by the first meeting of the shareholders. Additional directors will also be selected from among the shareholders at the said meeting, by the shareholders themselves, so that they will have a direct opportunity of seeing that the affairs of the Bank are entrusted to careful and competent management.

Arrangements have been made whereby the office of General Manager will be filled by a well known and experienced banker.

Terms of Subscription

The terms of subscription are $10 premium on each share upon the signing of subscription, $10 upon each share of stock within 30 days after date of subscription, and $10 on each share of stock upon allotment by the Provisional Directors, and eight equal monthly payments of $10 each per share, the first of such payments to be made thirty days after allotment, and the succeeding payments at intervals of thirty days. On payments made in advance of monthly instalments, interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

Applications for Stock

Applications for stock may be made to the Secretary of The Chartered Bank of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. All cheques, drafts, money orders and other remittances on account of subscriptions for stock should be made payable to The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Vancouver, B.C.

Subscription Forms

For further information, or forms of subscriptions for stock, address

A. L. DEWAR, Secretary,
Vancouver, B.C.

PEOPLE OF OAK BAY PASS THREE BYLAWS

Will Purchase Land for Park Purposes and Will Erect Municipal Hall

The three money by-laws submitted to the property holders of the municipality of Oak Bay yesterday, carried with big majorities. By-law No. 1, authorizing the purchase of water frontage, carried by a majority of 40. Of 64 votes cast, 51 were in favor of the proposal, 11 against, while two ballots were not marked. By-law No. 2 authorizing the purchase of land for a municipal hall on Oak Bay avenue, carried unanimously, 64 votes being cast. By-law No. 3, authorizing the borrowing of money to construct the hall, carried with but one vote cast in opposition out of the 64.

Oak Bay will therefore soon be in possession of the land for park purposes on the water front in accordance with the offer of the Pemberton estate. It will be remembered that by that offer, the municipality, provided it purchased water front lots A and B, section 23, the land lying between the public road to the south of Oak Bay hotel and sea containing some three and one-fourth acres for the sum of $6,000, was to be donated all the water front from Turkey head southward as far as Mr. Newton's house, on condition that Messrs. Rattenbury and Oliver, the owners of certain water front lots on Shoal bay, would agree to donate these also.

The latter two agreed to this, but subsequently Mr. Rattenbury withdrew his offer. The Pemberton estate, however, agreed to the proposal, nevertheless, as did Mr. Oliver.

By the passage of today's by-law, the municipality with the purchase of the two lots from the Pemberton estate will become the owners of water front blocks, A. B. C. D. and E., section 23, at Oak bay, and hold an undivided interest in lots 16B, 16C, 16D, block F. section 22, at Shoal bay.

The land will be used for park purposes, and as harbor frontage will greatly appreciate in value with the coming years.

The property on Oak Bay avenue, the purchase of which for the site of a municipal hall, has been authorized, contains some acre and a half, and is held for the sum of $3,000. It is proposed to build in the front a hall that may be used for a schoolhouse, and at the back municipal stables, storehouses, pound, etc.

The building is to cost $2,000.

The loans have already been arranged on very favorable terms for the property, $9,000 at 5 per cent for twenty years, and for the buildings, $2,000 at 6 per cent for ten years.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Rev. St. John Payne was a passenger on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver on Friday night.

* * *

Cecil Fox, of Vancouver, spent a few days during the past week in Victoria.

* * *

Ralph Gibson is home for the winter months and is staying with his parents at their home on Esquimalt road.

* * *

Mr. Grundy, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Nanaimo, spent last Sunday in Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. Alexis Martin, of Vancouver, came over for the wedding of Miss Todd and Mr. Gillespie last Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. Keith Wilson, of Salt Spring island, is staying with her mother, Mrs. E. King, Rae street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Mellin, of Duncans, and Miss Robertson, are registered at the Balmoral.

* * *

Mrs. Pierce, of Vancouver, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. H. Worlock, Dallas road.

* * *

The first session of the Private Skating club, which has recently been organized, was held last Tuesday from 5 to 7. In the future the club will meet every Tuesday. Among the members present were: Mrs. W. Langley, Miss Langley, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Vera Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss J. Lawson, Miss P. Mason, Miss L. Eberts, Miss N. Bell, Miss Winona Thoupe, Miss Newcombe, Miss Day, Miss Johnson, Miss Pooley, Messrs. Wright, Hagerty, Harvey, Troupe, Fraser, Monteith, Martin, Bromley, McDougall, Caine, Mason, McCurdy, Lawson, Arbuckle, J. Brown, Eberts, B. Prior, Capt. Hughes.

* * *

Miss Pooley gave a "Handkerchief Shower," for Miss Nellie Todd last Wednesday week, who was married the following Wednesday to Alexander Gillespie. After tea, a guessing competition was indulged in, Miss Dunsmuir capturing the first prize and Mrs. H. Gillespie the second. Among those present were: Miss Bell, Miss Tilton, Miss Peters, Miss Green, Miss Little, Miss Ethel Tilton, Miss Perry, Miss Monteith, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss Todd, Miss Vera Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss Wigley, Miss Paula Irving, Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss Ethel Pitts, Miss Marion Pitts, Miss T. Monteith, Miss Irving, Miss Genevieve Irving, Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. H. Gillespie.

* * *

The big event of the week was the wedding of Miss Rose Ellen Todd, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Todd, "Leasowes," St. Charles street, at which were noticed an unusually large number of handsome gowns. Mrs. Todd wore a handsome gown of lavender brocade, and was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, who looked charming in corn colored chiffon Empire style, trimmed with bands of embroidered passementerie. Mrs. Gillespie looked very handsome in pale blue brocade, large picture hat and an artistic touch of pink in her corsage. Mrs. C. H. Todd looked well in flowered silk. Among the invited guests were: The Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir, the latter in a costume of old rose trimmed with ecru lace. Miss Dunsmuir, the Lord Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Perrin, Rev. Canon Beanlands and Mrs. Beanlands in green, Rev. Percival Jenns and Mrs Jenns, Rev. Stanley Ard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Miss Pooley in old rose, Mrs. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. C. McCallum, Capt. and Mrs. Gaudin, Miss Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Berkeley, Mr. C. Berkeley, Mr. R. H. Pooley, Mrs. Pooley in cream frock, pale blue hat, Mr. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Gore in green, Mr. and Mrs. Alister Robertson, Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt, Mrs. Flumerfelt in black lace gown over pearl grey; Mr. and Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Bodwell and Mrs. Bodwell, cream brocaded satin large white picture hat; Mr. and Mrs. Gresley, Mr. and Mrs. B. Heisterman in pink; Miss Phyllis Mason, Miss Perry, dark green costume; Miss Drake, in white; Miss Lownes, Mrs. Alexis Martin, in pale blue flowered chiffon; Mr. and Mrs. Muskett, Mr. R. Dunsmuir, Mrs. Dunsmuir, grey ladies' cloth violet hat; Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Harris, Mr. Genge, Mrs. Genge, in white crepe de chine; Miss Newcombe, Frown; Miss Browne, Mrs. Browne, Dr. Hanington, Mrs. Hanington, in white suit; Miss Hanington, Mrs. Frank Hanington, violet; Mr. and Mrs. Ambery, Dr. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Barnard, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mrs. McKay, Miss McKay, Dr. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, pink frock, black picture hat; Lady Crease, Miss Crease, Mr. and Mrs. W. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Beaven, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Monteith, Mrs. Cleland, Dr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Miss Peters in grey; Capt. J. Irving, Mrs. Irving, lavender with black hat; Misses Irving, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Major and Mrs. Muspratt Williams, Mr. and Mrs Pim Butchart, Miss M. Butcaart, in pink; Mr. and Mrs. Riggerstaff Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heisterman, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Tilton, Misses Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Miss Day, in red; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Miss Lorna Eberts, in dark blue, Mr. and Mrs. Fleet Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Galletly, Mrs. Blaiklock, Mrs. Rome, Miss D. Green, biscuit colored suit with green hat, Mr. and Mrs. Carew Gibson, the latter in white crepe de chine, brown hat; Capt. and Mrs. W. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Punnett, Mrs. McQuade, Miss N. Bell, Mr. J. B. Bell, Mr. S. Powell, Colonel Gregory, Mr. A. Gore, Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. E. P. Golley, Mr. and Mrs. Lampman, Mr. J. Lawson, Miss Clapham, Mr. and Mr. Blackwood, Miss Blackwood, and many other.

* * *

Miss Rose Anderson, of Seattle, is staying with friends in Victoria.

* * *

A very enjoyable dance was given in aid of the funds of the Anti-Tuberculosis society at the Lester hall, Vancouver, on Friday, December 7. The arrangements were in the hands of Mrs. Lester, who was assisted by a committee of ladies consisting of Mesdames W. H. Billings, Innes, and the Misses Springer, Laura Jukes, Gabrielle Duchastel, Charlesson, Doris Henshaw and Cambie. There was a large attendance and dancing was kept up with great spirit until the early hours of the morning. Supper was served at midnight. Among those present were: Mrs. Innes, Mrs. S. Lucas-Hunt and Miss Hunt, the latter in pale blue; Miss Francis Tupper, in a champagne colored creation; Miss Lulu Duchastel, in white lace; Miss Gabrielle Duchastel in pink; Mrs. R. Campbell-Johnson, in yellow; Miss Maisie Campbell-Johnson, in pale blue; Miss Dodo Leighton, in white; Mrs. Macdonald, in blue spangled satin; Miss Doris Henshaw, in pink; Miss Biddington, blue; Miss Milne, pale blue; Miss Kemp; the Misses Jenkinson, Miss Tierney, pale blue silk relieved with panne velvet; Miss Allen, in a black and gold sequined gown; Miss Aileen Allen in a canary colored silk empire gown; the Misses Rita and Dorothy Piggs; Miss Gweneth Barwick, in white; Mrs. Hunter, in cream net with black velvet spots over pale blue; Mrs. J. Sheasgreen was charming in a lace robe over mauve; Mrs. A. W. V. Innis looked dainty in a creation of pale blue and pink; Mrs. A. S. Blakemore wore a dainty soft flowered silk organdie, and Miss Blakemore wore white; Mrs. Lester wore a white lace princess costume over white satin with black trimmings; Mrs. Stark looked well in blue; Miss Springer was attractive in blue silk. There were many other attractive dresses too numerous to mention. Among the gentlemen present were the Messrs. C. Palmer, Field, Armytage, Moore, S. Merritt, Knox, Walkem, L. McCarthy, E. W. Hamber, Pitts, Hanning, Hart McHarg, W. Grundy, L. H. Toole, Manson, Judge Hall, Barnum, Erskine, Gibson, Garrett, Young, Lloyd Hall, R. Underhill, Kelly, W. B. Ferrie, A. Moore, E. Crickmay, Faulder, Lucas Hunt, H. Lang, Gowen, Posen, Nicholl, Kay, G. Williams, J. Sheasgreen, D. D. Hutchison, Ross, J. Allen, Stevenson, Carlye, Ralph Nixon, A. St. John, F. Springer, Sharples, Bell-Irving, A. Bull, Watson, C. H. Macaulay, Cooper and many others.

* * *

Last Friday was guest day at the Alexandra Ladies club. After tea a guessing competition was indulged in, on this occasion the subject being well known songs. The first prize was won by Mrs. Gaudin, and the second by Mrs. J. Raymur. Among the other ladies noticed were Miss Williams, Mrs McPride, Mrs. Hanington, Mrs. R. W. Dunsmuir, Mrs. H. Pooley, Miss Dorothy Green, Miss Monteith, Mrs. Herbert Kent, Mrs. Tilton, Miss Evelyn Tilton, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Shore, Miss Leiser, Mrs. D. Janion, Miss Ethel Tilton, Mrs. Hasell, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs Griffiths, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Aikman, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Piggott, Mrs. Rissmuler, Mrs. Raymur, Mrs. H. A. Goward, Mrs. Shallcross and the Misses Hickey.

* * *

W. P. Owen, of North Pender, and W. A. Kingscote and Anthony Williams, of Saanich, are registered at the Balmoral.

* * *

Mrs. Norton's subscription dance came off on Friday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall. Miss Thain's orchestra supplied the music, and dancing was kept up till an early hour. The hall was decorated with bunting and flags, and looked very cosy. The supper table was very pretty, garlands of scarlet ribbon, scarlet bells and small Christmas trees with candles, looked very artistic. Among those present were: Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mrs. Blackwood, Miss Blackwood, Perry, V. Mason white, Miss McQuade pale blue satin, Miss Drake black brussels net, Miss Johnstone pale blue muslin, Miss Hickey dainty flowered muslin princess style, Miss Monteith black, Miss King white with scarlet, Mrs. Keith Wilson white crepe de chine, Miss Bowron flowered muslin pale pink trimmings, Miss Newcombe pale blue, Miss Goddard lace frock, Miss Foot cream dress, Miss Reed white, Mrs. Alexis Martin white, Miss P. Mason pale pink, Miss Lawson, Miss J. Lawson, Mrs. Martin pale pink satin, Miss F. Phair pale blue, Miss M. Phair yellow, Miss Cobbett, Miss M. Gaudin white and pale blue, Miss Peters pale green, Miss Hall pale blue, Messrs. Troupe, Harvey, Smythe, Wallace, H. Fisher, A. W. Harvey, Colley, A. Gore, W. Fisher, McDougal, Wilby, B. Smith, Futcher, Holmes, Fraser, J. Brown, Jephson, Julien, Nash, Rithet, Caine, Rochefort, Kent, Ashby, Bridgman, Berrington, Grant, W. Godard, Bell.

* * *

Mrs. Simpson is giving a carnival and ball, for her evening classes on Friday, December 27, at the A. O. U. W. hall. Miss Thain's orchestra will supply the music.

* * *

Mr. Mutter, Mr. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, of Cowichan, are spending a few days in the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Crofton, of Ganges harbor, are in town.

* * *

Mrs. Simpson has postponed her children's ball, on account of the one to be given at Government House, in aid of the Jubilee hospital.

* * *

J. W. Laing, Collegiate school, held his Christmas closing on Friday afternoon at the Laurels, Belcher street. The presentation of prizes and a few short addresses by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Rev. Mr. Grundy and Rev. Mr. Hicks and T. R. Smith, brought a very delightful afternoon to a close. The evening before a supper was given by Mrs. Laing for the boys. A very happy evening was spent. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Smith, Mrs. Phair and the Misses Phair, Col. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Loenholn, Miss Loenholn, Miss Monteith, Mrs. Archer Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Hollyer, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Bald and a few intimate friends.

* * *

Kenneth Gillespie, of Riverside, Cowichan lake, came down for his brother's wedding last Wednesday, and went back on Saturday.

* * *

Dr. A. P. Proctor left this morning on the Princess Victoria for the Mainland.

* * *

A. Thurston left by the Princess Victoria and C. P. R. for Toronto, Ont., for a visit.

* * *

A. Tripp left this morning by the C. P. R. for a visit to London, Ont.

* * *

Alfred Wood will leave on Tuesday next by the Princess Royal and North Coast Limited for St. John, N. B., whence he will sail by the Empress of Ireland for a visit to Liverpool. He will return next March.

* * *

F. G. Rouse leaves this morning by the Princess Royal and North Coast Limited on a visit to his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

* * *

Mrs. A. G. Gray and daughter leave by the Princess Royal and Northern Pacific for their home in Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Gray has been in the city since the death of her father, the late J. M. MacLaughlin.

* * *

Mrs. Pierce, Miss Peden, Miss E. Stairs, Mrs. B. Gardner and Miss Jeffers left this morning by the Princess Victoria for Vancouver.

* * *

A. Cruickshanks, M. F. Collison, Arundell, F. Smith, Stirling, H. D. Hutchinson, C. W. Stairs and M. McIntosh left this morning by the Princess Victoria for Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. W. Newall Copeland, of North Saanich, is in the city, and is at the Balmoral.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Layard, of Salt Spring Island, are visiting in the city.

* * *

Dr. F. H. Eaton, superintendent of city schools, who has been under treatment at the Jubilee hospital, returned to his home, No. 1,121 Bellott street yesterday, but will not resume the duties of his office until after the Christmas holidays.

* * *

J. McB. Smith, deputy finance minister of finance, is confined to his residence suffering from an attack of pleurisy.

* * *

Charles Holmes, of the Colonist staff, was taken to the Jubilee hospital on Thursday, and underwent a very serious operation on Friday evening. Although yet in a very critical condition, he is doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

* * *

Alan Dumbleton has returned to the city after a visit in the country.

* * *

Hon. C. H. McIntosh left by the Princess Victoria this morning for Vancouver, where he will spend a few days.

* * *

The fancy dress cinerella to be held at Government house on January 3, is not designed exclusively for children.

Although the little ones will have the preference earlier in the evening all dance lovers are invited to patronize this event. There may also be many who while not caring to join the throng of dancers, would like an opportunity of witnessing a beautiful sight.

Tickets may be obtained through any member of the hospital committees, or at the stores of Messrs. Redfern, Challoner and Mitchell, or T. N. Hibben Co.

* * *

Mrs. M. F. Cutler, 522 Superior street will receive on Wednesday next, and every third Thursday thereafter.

The Popularity of Bacon

Prof. Snyder gives the following reasons why bacon has become so popular and desirable. In reference to tests made he says it was cut in thin slices and baked or broiled in the ovens until crisp and brown.

All the fat which was cooked out was saved and eaten with the bread and other foods which made up the daily fare. On an average about ninety-four per cent of the protein and ninety-six per cent. of the fat of the ration containing bacon were digested, and about eighty-eight per cent. of the energy was available. Calculated values for bacon alone showed over ninety per cent. protein and .4 and .6 pound digestible fat, which is about two-thirds as much as is found in butter.

"Lean bacon," says the professor, "contains about twice as much digestible fat as other meats, making it at the same time, and even at a higher price per pound, a cheaper food than other meats. Bacon fat is easily digestible, and when combined with other foods it appears to exert a favorable mechanical action upon digestion."
—Selected.

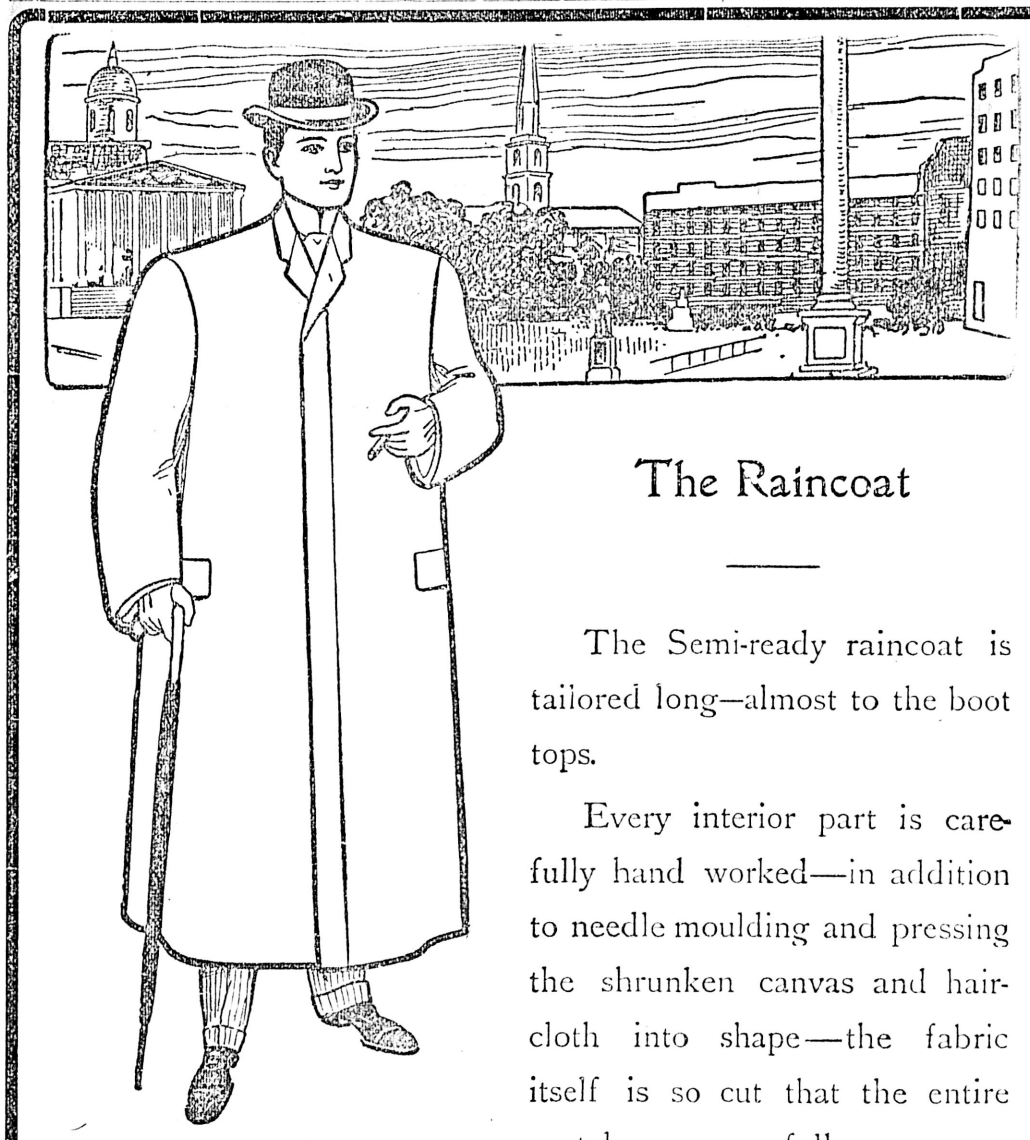
Col. J. Twining of Halifax, a veteran of the Northwest rebellion, is dead.

An orthodox Jewish hospital is to be established in Chicago at a cost of $125,000.

Vandals broke into a vault at Jamaica, L. I., and forced open every coffin in contained.

Cobalt now has some 32 shipping mines, and seven or eight more are predicted by spring.

Bradford has now got a municipal public gymnasium.



The Raincoat

The Semi-ready raincoat is tailored long—almost to the boot tops.

Every interior part is carefully hand worked—in addition to needle moulding and pressing the shrunken canvas and haircloth into shape—the fabric itself is so cut that the entire coat hangs gracefully

The back is full—we build raincoats with and without belts—just as you desire.

Semi-ready raincoat is an extremely useful and economical coat—some chaps like to wear 'em on pleasant as well as t'other kind of days.

Tailored to physiques the fit is guaranteed—else the deal's off:

Semi-ready Tailoring

See the Display of Xmas Gifts for Men at the

Semi-Ready Wardrobe

Dressing Gowns
Smoking Jackets
Fitted Suit Cases
Silk Umbrellas

Mufflers
Neckwear
Fine Shirts
Gloves

Christy and Stetson Hats
Valises
Bags

Silk Initial Handkerchiefs
Fine Scarves

Fancy Vests, 500 Patterns and Styles to Select From

Fine Underwear in Silk, Silk and Wool, Cashmere, Linen Mesh, etc., etc. Fine Caps, Travelling Rugs, Silk Suspenders, Cuff Links, Arm Bands, Garters, etc.

50 Cases of Suits, Raincoats, Overcoats and Trousers Just to Hand for the Xmas Trade

Dress Suits	$25 to $35	Overcoats	$12 to $30
Tuxedo Jackets	$12 to $18	Raincoats	$10 to $25
Business Suits	$15 to $30	5000 Garments to Select From	

B. Williams & Company

CLOTHIERS AND HATTERS

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

CLOSING EXERCISES COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Pleasing Function Which Was Held on Friday Afternoon

The Christmas closing of the Collegiate school was held on Friday last. The proceedings took place in the drawing room at the Laurels, which had been tastefully decorated and prepared for the reception of the boys and their parents. Although the weather was not particularly favorable, it was gratifying to notice the large attendance, the spacious room being filled to its utmost capacity. The Bishop of Columbia presided, and beside him were the head master, J. W. Laing, M.A., and the staff. The opening address by His Lordship was attentively received.

Headmaster's Report

The headmaster gave an excellent address, which included the report as follows:

To the Lord Bishop of Columbia, patron and visitor:

My Lord.—In submitting to you the report of the school during the past year, I offer you and our friends on behalf of my wife and myself a cordial welcome to the "Laurels."

The Collegiate school has never been so prosperous as at the present moment, as is evidenced by our roll call this term, which consists of forty boarders and twenty-two day boys.

We like to think that the Collegiate school has become not merely an old established and permanent institution of our city life, but also is more and more, with increasing efficiency and thoroughness, doing that work in our midst that evidences itself not merely in increasing numbers or in the intellectual success of its pupils, but chiefly in the successful development of such a character in those who study here as shall cause them to grow up to manhood, fearing God and honoring their King. Unless this be the ultimate object of an educational institution, it cannot have any lasting impression for good in the community in which it is placed. I am glad to state that a large proportion of the boys who entered last September were young lads, all of whom have given good promise of doing exceedingly well and of bringing credit to their school and to those who teach them. For while we are pleased to welcome older boys to our class rooms, provided they wish to work hard and conform to the discipline of the school, yet it is from many points of view more satisfactory to train a boy from the outset of his school days and to pass him step by step through the school from the lowest to the highest form.

The discipline and general conduct of the boys have been exceptionally good. I do not remember any year in which serious infractions of discipline have been so few, or in which the spirit of obedience and loyalty to authority have been more marked.

This is, in no small degree, due to the fact that the influence of the older boys has been on the side of true manliness and right. When the older boys are actuated by the true spirit of loyalty to authority, we inevitably find that tone prevalent throughout the school. The influence of a senior boy has with his younger schoolmates a far more powerful effect that any amount of rules laid down or advice given by the masters who teach them.

In this respect, T. H. Wilkinson takes with him on his departure the best wishes of masters and boys. He will be missed as a prefect, on the cricket and football fields, as captain of the cadet corps, and as a boy of unswerving loyalty to his school. I must touch for a moment upon the physical aspect of our school life. The physical training of boys should be complementary to the training of the mind. The old saying, "Mens sana in corpore sano" holds with a special force in this age of restless activity and mental stress.

While we strongly hold that the physical should be always subordinate to the mental, yet the physical life of a school plays a very important part, not only in promoting the health of the pupils but also in facilitating their mental efforts. The boy who is good at games will usually be high up in his class, while the one who loafs in the playing field will too often exhibit the same attitude in the class room.

During the past year we have maintained our standard in football and cricket, although during the last term we have been sadly handicapped by the absence of a dozen of our best athletes, who left the school in July. This will, however, be replaced in time by boys who are growing up. I am pleased to note that our boys try to regard their games as straightforward and manly efforts, and do not consider the mere victory in their contests by fair means or foul.

That spirit in sports, which is becoming so increasingly prominent in all directions, which insists that to win is the only object in a game, is rapidly eliminating from all manly sports those qualities which cause them to be of real benefit to us as a nation.

I must mention the good work we continue to do in our gymnastic classes under the able direction of Mr. Waddington. I sometimes think that parents do not sufficiently realise the value of this branch of our work, nor of what great importance it is in the bodily development of their children. I would like to see all the day boys attend the gymnastic classes. A class of manual training will be added to our curriculum in January.

I am glad to report the continued success of our cadet corps, which is second to none in steadiness and efficiency, thanks to the energy of our excellent drill instructor, Staff Sergeant Clarke.

Our School Magazine continues its regular quarterly issues, and forms a pleasing connecting link between the past and present boys of the school. The editor of the Colonist in a recent paragraph considered that the November number reflected a great deal of credit upon all who had been instrumental in getting it out.

The School Debating Society has made a most creditable start, and will no doubt continue to be popular and to do real good.

I must thank those who have kindly given special prizes this term: Your Lordship for divinity, Mrs. Luxton for French, T. R. Smith for arithmetic, Mrs. C. F. Todd for Latin, L. Goodacre for writing, D. Spencer and Messrs. Hibben for examinations, C. E. Redfern for gymnastics, Mrs. Harrison and Miss Archbutt for music, C. W. Bush for English composition, and R. H. Bates for good conduct.

While we congratulate those boys who obtain the coveted honors, yet the winning of a prize is not by any means the sole test of a boy's intellectual progress. Many a boy who never wins a prize may still be progressing from year to year, although his average percentages may not be very high nor his position in his form near the top.

Progress is often marked by results that cannot always be set down on paper, but which is, notwithstanding, evident to those who day by day are watching a boy's development. Therefore, I would tell parents not to be discouraged if their boys' names do not appear on the list of prize winners.

If there has been an improvement in method, in steadiness of work, in personal interest in study, while the outward results may not be visible, yet the year just passed has meant an onward step, and it is these characteristics that in the long run will tell in a boy's career. If your son never takes a prize at school, he will, if actuated by a spirit of earnestness and thoroughness, be sure to gain the prize of a successful life.

All old boys are doing well at the universities in England and Canada, in the army and navy and in mercantile pursuits.

The general health of the school has been during the past year, very good, which is a matter of great thankfulness.

The examinations have been undertaken this term by the masters, each master taking the work of the class he has not taught during the term. The prizes have been gained as follows:

	P. C.
Form V., Loenholm	88.4
Form IV., W. Ross	78
Form II., P. Smith	85.33
Form II., Jeune	86
Form I., Sinclair	99
Upper school divinity, W. Ross	91
Lower school divinity, Clarke	84
Upper school writing, Peters	92
Lower school writing, Hanbury	87
Upper school French, Peters	83.5
Upper school arithmetic, Mounce	84
Lower school arithmetic, Fraser	80
Upper school Latin, Loenholm	93
Upper school examination, Loenholm	88
Lower school examination, Talbot	82
English composition, open, T. H. Wilkinson	92
Music, Bird, Fraser, Jones, equal	89.5
Gymnastics senior class, Sherborne	94.4
Gymnastics junior class, Bald.	91.2

Good conduct prize, Copeland.

Promotions

The following boys have been promoted:

Form V. to Form VI., Loenholm.

Form IV. to Form V., W. Ross, C. Phillips.

Form II. to Form IV., P. Smith, Fraser, Hobson, Scharschmidt, Copeland.

Form Upper II. to Form III., Jeune, McTarnahan, Reid.

Form Lower II. to Upper II., Geiger, Talbot.

Examiners' Report.

The examiners' reports are as follows:

Dear Sir: I have examined the boys of the upper school in mathematics and English, and am very much pleased with the results.

Loenholm easily heads the Fifth Form, with an excellent percentage of 88, while Ross I. leads in the Fourth with 78.

Very creditable examinations were also passed by Peters, Monteith, Philips I. and Cameron I.

Arithmetic and Euclid were uniformly good, algebra being the only subject, perhaps, which was somewhat weak.

In spelling and dictation the papers were all remarkably good.

History and essay-writing deserve special mention, all the papers showing the result of hard work and careful training. R. H. BATES.

Dear Sir: Having concluded the examination of the Third Form, I have pleasure in reporting that the results are highly satisfactory on the whole.

Considering the age of the boys I have examined, I consider that the standard they have attained is good, and they have been carefully taught in the elementary principles of their work.

The result of the examinations shows a uniform standard of proficiency, and amongst the many good papers I have dealt with I should like to commend those of Smith II., Fraser and Jones.

The paper on History was not as well answered as might have been expected, and the essay was a trifle weak, and there is no doubt that the boys of this form find it difficult to express themselves at length on paper.

The recitation and English grammar paper were remarkably well rendered. E. DONALD BELLEW.

Dear Sir: Having examined the II and I Forms in arithmetic and English, I find that they have made a highly satisfactory start in these important subjects.

The common difficulties which present themselves to the youthful mind have been, in most instances, overcome with apparent ease, a fact which reflects great credit on the boys' abilities and training.

Some boys in the II Form show a marked aptitude for figures, Jeune being conspicuous in this connection—as, indeed, he is throughout the examination.

I have also examined the Fifth and Fourth Forms in Latin and French. While in the generality of cases a thorough grasp of these languages is shown, in one or two instances indications are given that the groundwork of the subjects has not yet been fully mastered. J. F. MEREDITH.

In conclusion, I beg publicly to thank my staff for their very efficient, loyal and always courteous co-operation in the work of the school.

J. W. LAING, M. A. (Oxford),
Head Master.

Prizes Distributed

His lordship then distributed the prizes to the fortunate recipients, gracefully congratulating each in turn with a few well chosen words. A musical selection was given by Frazer and Bird, after which his lordship called upon the Rev. J. P. Hicks to address those present. This gentleman commented warmly upon the satisfactory nature of the report he had heard read, touching especially on the headmaster's reference to the sound, moral tone of the school and its high standard of efficiency.

Between this address and that which followed, Jones performed very creditably upon the piano.

Rev. J. Grundy then spoke, giving a most interesting account of the educational system in China.

T. R. Smith then addressed the boys, touching upon that portion of the head master's report which dealt with the excellent discipline prevailing throughout the school. The speaker regarded this feature as partly the result of the influence of the cadet corps, which institution teaches one of the primary laws of a successful life, namely, amenity to discipline. Continuing, Mr. Smith said he was sure all those present were extremely pleased with the most satisfactory report that had been read, and in a few manly words encouraged those boys who had not been fortunate enough to obtain prizes not to despair, as many men who had not taken prizes at school had achieved the great prize of a successful life. The speaker was particularly impressed by the sound moral tone prevalent and the reputation the school had in the city, and summed up by saying that if one could put something good into a boy's head there was good reason for credit, but if something good could be put into a boy's heart, much more would be the credit. The highest ideal of every school boy should be to have a name ultimately of being a Christian gentleman. Cheers were then given for Mr. and Mrs. Laing, the masters and the bishop, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the King."

The vistors then adjourned to the diningroom where they were handsomely entertained by Mrs. Laing.

POLICE SEARCHING FOR MISSING BOY

Fourteen-Year-Old John Matthews Has Disappeared From His Home

John Matthews, the fourteen-year-old son of Mrs. Emily Matthews, 26 Montreal street, is missing. Since last Tuesday morning when the lad, with his younger brother, left the family home, to go to school, nothing has been heard of his whereabouts and now the provincial police are endeavoring to locate him.

From a declaration which he made to his mother about two weeks ago and also from remarks which he made to some of his school chums, it is thought that he has run away. He told his mother that he wanted to go away on the sloop owned by a man named Bellamy, a trapper, which left the harbor the day young Matthews disappeared.

On that morning the boy with his brother left home supposedly to go to school. For several days previous he had been playing truant and has spent his time playing around Bellamy's boat. When he told his mother of his determination to go to sea he asked for some blankets and other articles, which were refused him and for the next two weeks he never mentioned the subject again to her. The day of his departure not much anxiety was felt about the day's absence, until nearly 9 o'clock in the evening, when a search was instituted. If the younger boy who left home with him that morning knows anything about where his brother has gone, he refuses to tell.

Mrs. Matthews reported the matter to the provincial police, who are now endeavoring to locate the youngster. The lad was about four feet in height, very thin and weighed about 75 pounds. He has very fair hair and was quite freckled. He was dressed in a grey tweed Norfolk jacket, brown striped trousers, and heavy boots and wore a red knitted necktie.

Bellamy's sloop is not expected to return to the city until about June next. Its owner is in the habit of spending the winter along the coast trapping. As she sailed out of the harbor she had a black and white skiff in tow. Mrs. Matthews is naturally much wrought up over the disappearance of her son and anyone having any information as to the missing boy is requested to communicate with her or with the provincial police.

STRANDELL IS ACQUITTED

Charge of Stealing Scissors is Based on Insufficient Evidence

Charles R. Strandell was acquitted yesterday of the charge of having stolen a pair of scissors from Ah Wing & Co., the Chinese tailors. The evidence went to show that Strandell came in to beg for a loan of twenty-five cents, and while he was there the Chinese proprietor went to the room back of the store. When he returned Strandell was gone and he could not find a pair of scissors he was sure he left on the counter when he went out.

Strandell did not deny the Chinaman's story, except that he insisted that he did not take the scissors. As they were not found on him when arrested shortly afterwards, and there was no evidence that he had tried to dispose of any such article, the magistrate discharged him.

Mr. Jay, however, warned him to find some work, saying that a strong, young fellow of 20 ought to be able to find employment. The chief also advised him to hustle a job in the course of the next few days. Strandell comes from near Bellingham, Wash., but has a brother in Victoria, and has lived here off and on for a couple of years, working for different people.

King of Norway.

The King of Norway is one of the handsomest and best dressed monarchs in Europe. His Majesty has scientific tastes, is interested in new inventions, and especially in any contrivance which may be of use at sea or in the navy. He also likes sport, is a fine shot, rides well to hounds, and is a first-rate billiard player. King Haakon is a Knight of the Garter, and holds several other British dignities. In this relation it is curious to note that at the Court of Norway there are no nobles and no titles, and in this respect it resembles the courts of Athens, Belgrade and Bucharest. When he came to the throne he abolished the prefix of "your excellency" for ministers and other dignitaries, and even wished to dispense with the title of "majesty." Indeed, at the time of his arrival in Norway he was quaintly addressed as "Mr. King."

Market for Dried Locusts

Quotations are invited by the Cape Department of Agriculture for the supply of dried locusts during the forthcoming season in bags of not less than seventy-five pounds net, delivered free on rail at the nearest railway station. The locusts must be thoroughly dried before being bagged and the bags guaranteed free from earth or stones. It may interest our readers to know that two raisers of poultry in the Cape Peninsula state that as poultry food they find dried locusts most suitable if given in the warm mash. They then efficiently take the place of the imported American meat scraps, and are much cheaper.—Rhodesia Herald.

Gown Materials.

A great deal of latitude will be allowed the younger women this season in the selection of materials for evening frocks.

The chief point to emphasize is the picturesqueness.

Silk, muslin, voile, marquisette, tulle, plain or embroidered, are among the materials represented.

Draped bodices, always charming for the slender girlish figure, will be generally worn with the slightly high waist line and wide, draped shoulders.

These will be seen very often with lace-made berthas or fichus.

Sashes and crushed girdles will be worn at the waist-line.

Many of the sashes will be given a deep added hem of silk or voile, according to the material of which the sash is made.

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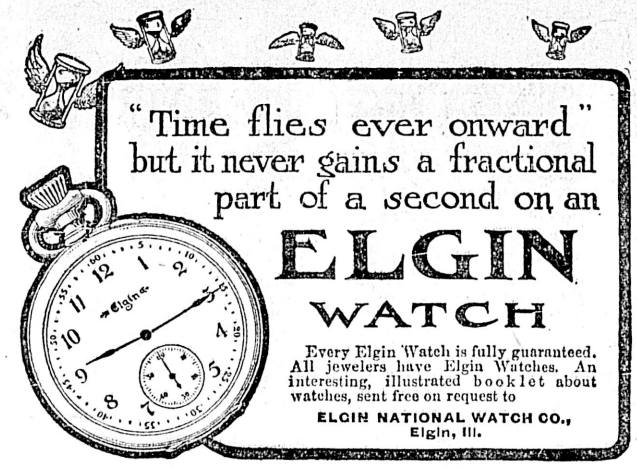
NEW ARMY OFFICERS

Major and Mrs. Morris Will Have Their Headquarters in Victoria

Major and Mrs. Morris, until recently of the Salvation Army in Newfoundland, but who have been transferred to Vancouver to succeed Brigadier and Mrs. Smeeton, who have been moved to Chicago, in charge of the forces in British Coumbia, arrived in Victoria last night. They were accompanied from Vancouver by Adjutant Bloss, financial secretary for the Pacific coast, and Capt. Quaife, of the Vancouver force.

Major Morris has been in the Salvation Army ever since his youth and has done much not only in the east but also in the far north to further the work of the Army. He was one of the pioneers in Army work in Dawson City, he and eight other member of the Army going there in 1898. He has held several appointments at Toronto, where he was sub-editor on the War Cry. Major Morris is a fluent speaker and a cornetist of ability. At today's services in the Salvation Army quarters he will take a leading part, assisted by Adiutant Bloss and Capt. Quaife.



WHEAT FOR POULTRY

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IS HE (OR SHE) INTERESTED IN MOTORING?

If so, you are sure to give satisfaction by giving anything selected from the following list. Come and see us; we will be delighted to explain the uses of everything.

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These are only suggestions; we have $10,000.00 stock to select from.

NOTE.—We shall be pleased at all times to change undamaged goods that may not be suitable to the recipient.

Plimley Automobile Co., Ltd.

Government Street, Opposite Post Office, and Corner Government and Superior Streets

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A most handsome 14k hand chased Band Bracelet—with secret spring fastening—is favored at $25.00. Others from $2 to $75.00.

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a rich, delicious cup of Suchard's Cocoa. It is more than a mere extract—it contains the whole nutritive value of one of Nature's most nourishing products, the cocoa-bean.

A cup of

SUCHARD'S COCOA

contains all this nourishment fully dissolved, and in its most tempting and delicious form. It is more wholesome and strengthening than tea, or coffee, or any other cocoa.

W. H. Malkin Co., Ltd., Agents, Vancouver.

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Appearance should not be THE essential of a piano. It should be AN essential.

The New Scale Williams are masterpieces of architectural beauty. They are ornaments to every home. They lend an elegance, a refinement, that nothing else can fill. They are made in all woods and colors to harmonize with the drawing-room, parlor, den and hall.

The veneers for the New Scale Williams Pianos are of every fine kind of wood—principally MAHOGANY from Spain, Brazil and the West Indies—WALNUT, from France and the Circassus—QUARTERED OAK AND SATINWOODS from the southlands.

There are four veneers on the case—two inside and two outside. They are cross banded—that is, the grain of each veneer runs in a different direction from the one next to it—thus adding strength.

The case of the

The New Scale Williams Piano

is made of five thicknesses of hardwood. All woods used in the New Scale Williams—in case as well as action—are seasoned for three years after reaching Oshawa. Then they are perfectly dry—can never swell or shrink—and wear like iron.

Every New Scale Williams receives seven coats of varnish. Each is allowed to sink in the wood and dry, before the next is put on. This gives the brilliant, lasting finish that is so admired. The sympathetic touch—the magnificent tone—the sweetness and volume of the New Scale Williams are fully in keeping with its exquisite appearance.

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THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

Please send me free of all cost, booklets descriptive of the New Scale Williams Piano and special easy payment offer.
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Fraser St., Viewfield Farm, Lots 50 x 135, $400
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Ryan St., Findlayson Estate, Lots 60 x 110, $350
$25 Cash. $15 a Month until paid.

Bowker Ave., Oak Bay, Lots 55 x 110, $300
$10 Cash. $10 a Month until paid.

These prices are less than the cash price of other property in the same localities, and will prove splendid money makers.

The North West Real Estate Co
713 Yates Street

Music and Drama

Maude Fealy Tomorrow Night

After Maude Fealy had made a success as leading lady for William Gillette, E. S. Willard, and the late Sir Henry Irving, and had surprised the theatre-loving world by the talents she expressed as an actress of the most tender years—and she was no child actress by any means, but a grown up star as far as ability showed—she was repeatedly interviewed, and always on the one subject—"Did you meet King Edward?"

In an interview some time after her return to her own country she told the Press Questioner that she had not met the king at all, but had only seen him from—as she expressed it—a distance. Telling it in her own way she said:

"Really, I did not meet King Edward, whom they all say is a splendid gentleman, and I am truly sorry I did not have that honor, not because of any newspaper notoriety it might have brought me, for I never desire that kind of advertising, but only for the reason that they say he is a man of splendid mind and one who appreciates the real good that is in a person who is trying to succeed, in no matter what vocation.

"The nearest I ever came to meeting him in person was when, by appointment, he was to have called and paid his respects to me during one of Sir Henry's performances.

'He was to have attended that evening, but sickness in the royal family prevented, and he sent his representative to express his apologies. The theatre had been decorated with the national colors in his honor, of course, and the audience had fully expected to see him, so there was much disappointment.

"Previous to that I had seen him once enter the theatre by the private entrance, and I could look out of the window of my dressing room and see the royal carriage as it entered the driveway.

"The first night the king attended our performance I was dressing hurriedly, as I was a little late arriving at the theatre. They told me he was to be there, and I was naturally somewhat nervous and a little agitated.

"The overture was being played, and I was simply 'jumping' into my costume in my excitement, when I heard the rumbling of a carriage beneath the window and much loud talking, so I climbed upon a chair to look out. I was sure it was the king, and I craned my neck in a terrible fashion to get a look at him, but what do you think? It wasn't the king at all, but only a drunken cab driver who had driven his passenger through the wrong entrance in his muddled condition, and the 'Bobbies' were 'hot' after him. You know, on royal nights, nobody is permitted to use the king's entrance to the theatre, except himself and the royal family, and the poor 'cabby' got himself into a lot of trouble. I believe he was arrested and fined for his mistake.

"A few moments afterward King Edward himself arrived, and that time I got a good look at him. He seemed to me to be an awfully big man, though they say he is not more than the average height. Perhaps I was excited a little, but anyhow he seemed pleased with the performance, and I saw him watching me very closely while he was there. They told me he expressed surprise, because he had expected to see a much larger woman, and one much older than I was."

Miss Maude Fealy's latest triumph has been made in the presentation of the famous English comedy drama "The Stronger Sex." This will be the play in which she is to be seen at Victoria theatre tomorrow evening.

"The Stronger Sex" is said to be a remarkably interesting story and certainly it was an immense "hit" for seven months in London during the past season. One of the gratifications of its stay at the Apollo theatre for that period was the fact that it was nightly attended by the very best theatre-goers of that city—it became as much of a "fad" among the "Smart Set" as any play presented there in years. The reception of "The Stronger Sex" in this country with Miss Fealy in the leading role has met with a reception that is gratifying to a most closely interested.

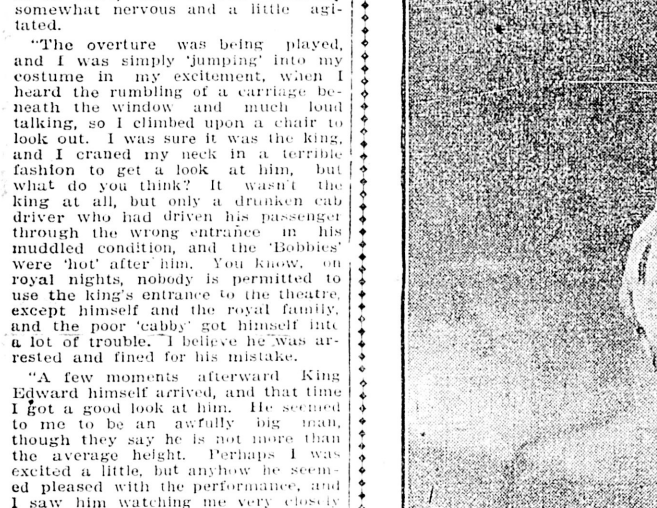
It is unquestionably an unusual play—telling a story enlivened by brilliant comedy. It is said to give Miss Fealy and her associates great opportunities for really excellent work.

The New Grand

The Onetti Sisters, who head the bill arranged for the coming week at the New Grand, are said to have a rarely good turn of aerial and acrobatic work. The four girls perform many different feats on trapeze bars and Roman rings with a grace and ease that is charming, and wins rounds of applause. Whilst something similar to the turn of the Bellatzer Sisters, who were at the Grand a few weeks ago, it is reported to be much better, both in the cleverness with which the feats are performed and in their number and variety. The Three Keltons are musical artists who will be welcomed back after a long absence, during which they have covered the United States pretty thoroughly, with the greatest success. The act was a big hit at the Grand when here before, the feature being the trick buck dancing, and Xylophone playing of little Gladys Kelton. Walter McCulloch, an actor of considerable histrionic ability, will be seen in a tabloid tragedy in one act entitled "The Absinthe Fiend," which has been well spoken of in nearby towns. Fairman and Raymond will present a domestic sketch entitled "Connubial Felicity." Augusta Malson is a first class vocalist. Thos. J. Price will sing probably the best illustrated song that has been heard yet, entitled, "As Long as the World Rolls On." New moving pictures bear the titles "Harbadk in the Yellowstone" and "The Athletic Dude," and the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Nagel, will play as an overture selections from "The Serenade," by Victor Herbert.

Pantages Theatre

For the coming week the Pantages theatre has booked some clever acts which will no doubt give the same satisfaction to the patrons of the house as those which have done in the past, the headliners on the programme for Monday are the Three Azards, who are, it is claimed, the cleverest trio of acrobats and hand-to-hand balancers that have ever been seen in the city, and Hall and Colborn, in a very funny sketch entitled "The Swede and the Happy Girl."



THREE KELTONS
Musical Artists at Grand Theatre.

Y. W. C. A. Concert

The Y. W. C. A. concert in the Victoria theatre, Thursday, Dec. 19, Mr. Hall's portrayal of the Swedish character is said to be perfect and their act described as a very clever one. Dancing Davey, another of the attractions, has the most novel dancing act on the stage. Davey is recognized as the original dance-your-head-off-kid. Jno. T. Chick & Co., present a screaming comedy sketch entitled "Charity Begins at Home," which is a big hit. Miss Crawford will appear in new illustrated songs and the Pantagescope will run a new series of motion pictures which should make up a good programme. ***

MAUDE FEALY
Who presents at The Victoria Theatre, on Monday, Dec. 16th, her latest success, "The Stronger Sex," an English dramatic comedy in three acts, by John Valentine.

comedy, "Divorcons." Miss George will be compared, of course, with the French actresses who have made Cyprienne familiar, and it is possible that some of the comparisons will be unfavorable. Yet she may snap her pretty fingers at adverse critics! She is bound to conquer, for she is so human, so humorous, so sly, so tender, so bewitching, and all in a breath, that every woman who sees her will envy her, and every man will love her.

"The old play went splendidly last night, and the greater share of the honors undoubtedly fell to Miss George. Her colleagues would be the first to admit the fact of her triumph, and to congratulate her upon it. Her coming had not been boomed, and her charm and freshness, therefore, found us unprepared and took us by storm. By the way, she is sweetly pretty. That seems a detail somehow or other. Her prettiness is a minor attraction, for personality is everything on the stage. Miss George's personality is irresistible because it combines the depth of true womanliness and the gaiety of June sunshine.

"One writes enthusiastically, and not without reason.

"As for the play, you will be astonished to find how little it "dates." And, any way, take the "straight tip" and see Miss Grace George in "Divorcons." You will laugh till your sides ache and clap till your hands are sore."

"The Lion and the Mouse"

"The Lion and the Mouse," Charles Klein's play of American social and financial conditions which Henry B. Harris will present in the Victoria theatre Monday, Dec. 30, has been preceded for upwards of a year with the strongest endorsements which any drama has received from the American press for a great many years. The intensity and truthfulness with which Mr. Klein has pictured the evil influence of money power on the social and political phases of life caused a perfect stampede for the Lyceum Theatre, New York, when the play opened there over a year ago and interest in the production has never waned in the slightest degree, not even during July and August when the heat was the fiercest the metropolis has experienced in years. In every other city where the play has been given its reception has been of the most cordial character, and local playgoers are awaiting it with the assurance of seeing something of a more fascinating nature than it has been their pleasure to witness heretofore.

Uncle Tom's Cabin Coming

Stetson's Great Double Spectacular production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is booked for Saturday next, at the Victoria theatre. This grand old drama has been mercilessly butchered by the "fly-by-night" companies in the past. It is a marvel that it has not long before this lost its power of attracting theatregoers, which is quite often the case with most plays and even so with productions other than Stetson's, but the public has grown to know that Stetson's is always reliable, that it alone has lifted "Uncle Tom's Cabin" from mediocrity to mastery. In short, it is the only company presenting this time honored drama with capital enough to provide sufficient scenery, people and railroad equipments to place it among the best entertainments before the public. Stetson is the only one presenting the drama as a first-class show should be environed and equipped. And no more enjoyable entertainment will be seen in the local house than this one. Over fifty people are used in the production and with its artists' mingling of mirth, melody and pathos, all classes of amusement seekers will be entertained. Specialties galore, wonderful mechanical effects, new costumes, a splendid orchestra, a large pack of Siberian bloodhounds, pretty little Shetland ponies, meek-eyed donkeys, mild and tricky are in evidence at every performance. The street parade is said to eclipse anything ever given by a theatrical company and contains a scene of processional novelties that will delight every boy and girl and make even mature pause to contemplate.

Kubelik Sure of Violin's Future

Kubelik's arrival in America created much stir in musical circles and the outlook is for the most prosperous tour the eminent violinist has ever had.

His remarks to an interviewer, on orchestral and violin music, were read with interest by his many friends and admirers. In substance he said: "I had long feared that the wonderful development in orchestral music, and in the skill of orchestras and their conductors that have been characteristic of the last sixty years of musical history might interfere with the interest of audiences at violin and piano recitals. But no, with the development of orchestral music has come a general development of musical taste, and this can only assist the interest in the violin, which is and will remain the most beautiful, the most expressive, and the most human of instruments.

"The piano is a more mechanical instrument than the violin; upon the piano the tone is to a large extent, already made. The violinist makes his tone himself. He can make his instrument a part of himself and stand in close communion with it, to give forth his innermost and most palpable and indefinable emotions. Audiences feel all this without perhaps realizing why it is all so. But it is just this that explains why Paganini could arouse such depths of passion among his hearers, and why audiences of this day, in spite of the multitude, imminence, prominence and importance of orchestral and operatic events crowd the concert halls to listen to the master violinists of the time.

"I bring a new violin with me this year, a Guadagnini; the Stradivarius that the American public have already heard of, is naturally still with me. I have heard that the two of them are valued at $17,500. That may be their market value, but upon the artistic value of a violin of the Cremona school there is no way of deciding."

Kubelik will appear in the Victoria theatre Jan. 7, next, under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society.

Men are like clocks. Some are too fast, some too slow. Some strike just at the right time and make little ado over it; others strike too late, and when they begin there is no telling when they will end. Some never fail to tell the truth; others carry a lie on their faces from morning to night. Some sound an alarm. Others never yet aroused a sleeper. All are liable to get clogged up if exposed to dust, and all must be wound up.—Push.

Lord Kelvin, the distinguished scientist, once paid a visit with a friend to some well-known electrical works. They were escorted over the workshops by the senior foreman, a man of much intelligence and an enthusiastic electrician. Entirely unaware of his visitor's identity, he minutely described the details of the plant and machinery. When tour inspection was complete, Lord Kelvin quietly turned to the foreman and asked: "What, then, is electricity?" This was a poser for the man, who, some what shame-faced, confessed that he could not explain. "Well, well," said Lord Kelvin, gently, "that is the only thing about electricity which you and I don't know."—Chums.

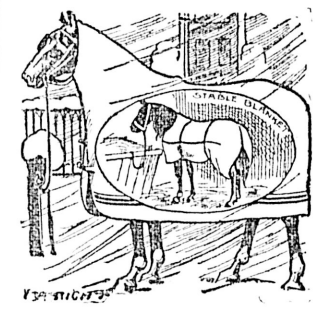
THE ONETTI SISTERS
At The Grand next week.

Victoria THEATRE
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16.
JOHN CORT presents
MAUDE FEALY
In the Great English Success
THE STRONGER SEX
The Play with the Record of Seven Solid Months at the Apollo Theatre, London.
A Dramatic Comedy in Three Acts by John Valentine.
By Arrangement with Mr. Otho Stuart.
Prices—50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. Box office opens 10 a. m. Friday, Dec. 13. Mail order accompanied by check will receive their usual attention.

The New Grand
WEEK 16TH DECEMBER
The Four Onetti Sisters
European Specialty Gymnasts
The Three Keltons
Novelty Musical Act.
Walter McCulloch
One Man Tragedy
Fairman and Raymond
Comedy Sketch
Augusta Malson
Refined Vocalist
Thos. J. Price
Song Illustrator,
"As Long as the World Rolls On."
New Moving Pictures
"Harbadk in Yellowstone."
"The Athletic Dude"
Our Own Orchestra
M. Nagel, Director.
Selections from "The Serenade" by Victor Herbert.

PANTAGES THEATRE
Johnson St., High Class Vaudeville.
Week Commencing Dec. 16, 1907
The Three Azards, Premier Acrobats and Balancers.
The Radium Lights of Vaudeville, Billy "Swede" Hall and Jennie Colburn, in their character playlet "The Swede and the Happy Girl."
Dancing Davey, the original dance-your-head-off Kid.
Jno. T. Chick & Co., in their screaming comedy sketch "Charity begins at Home."
Miss Crawford, the favorite Song Illustrator.
The Pantagescope in the latest production.

Lame Horses
certainly do need Kendall's Spavin Cure. Whether it's from a Bruise, Cut, Strain, Swelling or Spavin, KENDALL'S will cure the lameness—quickly—completely.
CUPAR, SASK., May 16th '06.
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and find it a sure cure."
FRANK E. ADAMS.
Price $1—6 for $5. Accept no substitute. The great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



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Will clear soot and scale from chimneys, flues and stove pipes, or extinguish a chimney fire in a few minutes by means of harmless chemical fumes.
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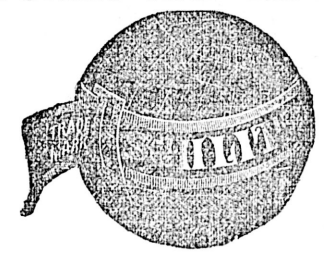

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THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents

ROSS'S ROYAL
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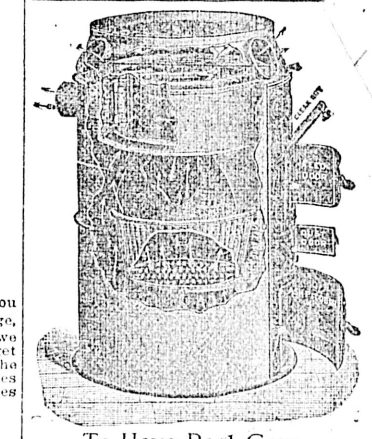
THE ORIGINAL GRAND AND THE ONLY GINGER ALE WORTHY OF THE NAME



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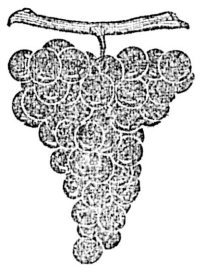

possesses that rare delicacy of bouquet which is found only in genuine Douro Port Wines.

Its lightness of character and extreme purity render it ideal both as a valuable tonic for the tired invalid and for after-dinner consumption by the connoisseur.

It is recommended for both purposes by many ...nt English medical men.

... Charles Cameron's certificate appears on ...le.

When ordering be sure you specify

Gilbey's "Invalid" Port

Genuine only when the following signature appears on corks and capsules

W. & A. Gilbey

For sale by all leading Wine Merchants in Canada

Dixi H. Ross & Co., Victoria Agents

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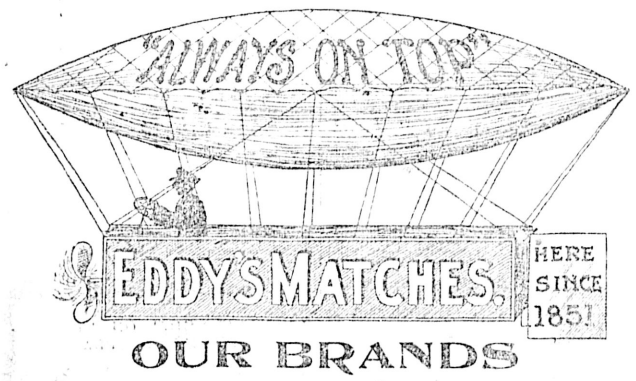

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HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths ..... 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers ..... 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers ... 1st and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders ..... Quarterly
Bricklayers ..... 2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders ..... 1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters ..2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters .....Alternate Wednesdays
Cigarmakers ..... 1st Friday
Electrical Workers ..... 3rd Friday
Garment Workers .....1st Monday
Laborers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers ..... 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers .. 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Lon shoremen ..... Every Monday
Letter Carriers ..... 4th Wednesday
Machinists ..... 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders ..... 2nd Wednesday
Musicians ..... 1st Sunday in Quarter
Painters ..... 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers ..... 1st and 3rd Friday
Printing Pressmen ..... 2nd Tuesday
Shipwrights ..... 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stonecutters ..... 2nd Thursday
Street Railway Employees .....
1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Stereotypers .....Monthly
Tailors ..... 1st Monday
Typographical ..... Last Sunday
T. and L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters ....

* * *

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

* * *

The unemployed in Berlin number between thirty and forty thousand.

* * *

Broom Makers' Union at San Francisco is making a fight against convict made brooms.

* * *

William B. Prescott is a candidate for president of the International Typographical Union.

* * *

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers will form an international iron trades council.

* * *

The mines of the world employ 5,000,000 persons, and more than one-third of them are in the British empire.

* * *

Apprentices employed in the shops of the Santa Fe have been given a voluntary increase of two cents per hour in wages for ten hours' work.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Carpenters' Union, which withdrew from the Structural Building Trades Alliance some time ago, will reaffiliate.

* * *

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has issued a circular showing the extent of the demand for labor in San Francisco.

* * *

The working hours in the M. C. R. shops at St. Thomas have been reduced from 50 hours to 45 hours a week.

* * *

It is reported that the Rock Island Railroad system has laid off 2,500 men from its construction and track forces from Illinois to Texas. The maintenance crews were not disturbed.

* * *

Ontario labor unions are to appeal to the provincial attorney-general against the fines of $100 imposed on two striking tailors last week for intimidation. All the unions in Ontario are to pass resolutions condemning the judgment.

* * *

The engineers and firemen of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway have received an increase of about twenty per cent. in their wages. The telegraphers get about fourteen per cent.

* * *

The boilermakers' strike on the Mexican Central railroad will be arbitrated by President Diaz, who has been selected as mediator by both sides of the controversy.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Manchester, Eng., Trade Union Colliers resolutions were passed in favor of urging upon their representatives in Parliament the necessity for supporting the Mines Eight Hours Bill.

* * *

Following a conference of employees and officials of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, announcement is made that the wages of all conductors, baggagemen and trainmen will be increased 10 per cent.

* * *

The Burlington railroad, after twenty years of opposition, has recognized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and signed the first agreement as to scale of wages with the organization since the great strike of 1885.

* * *

The Railway Clerks, of Chicago, Ill., who are affiliated with the Freight Handlers' Union of that city, numbering nearly 2,000, who are paid about $65 a month, are moving in the direction of securing a 15 per cent increase.

* * *

The Montreal city council has accepted the recommendation of the committee to increase the wages of corporation laborers from $1.75 to $2 per day of nine hours in winter and ten hours in summer.

* * *

A plebiscite is being taken among the Grand Trunk telegraphers asking them if they will stand together and if necessary strike for thirty per cent. increase in wages, and an eight hour day, to begin March 1.

* * *

Fish skinners, curers and handlers employed in East Boston, Mass., have made a demand for the Gloucester wages, the highest paid. The matter has been taken under consideration by the employers.

* * *

Compaint is being made by union men that the Southern Pacific has brought a lot of Hindus to San Luis Obispo and has put them to work as section hands on the road, supplanting the white men formerly employed.

* * *

Stablemen of Fresno, Cal., recently formed a union, and have put in certain demands for better conditions. The stable owners are not willing to meet their men as a union, but assert that if they have grievances they can lay them before the bosses individually.

* * *

The unions of San Francisco have been growing at the expense of organizations in the surrounding towns. This is well reflected in the membership of the Carpenters' Union in Fresno, which, compared with that of a year ago, is short more than 100.

* * *

There are forty labor papers in Switzerland, eighteen of which are purely political sheets; twenty-two are special organs of the associations; three are upholding co-operative societies; two are defending women's rights, and one is a satirical paper. Six are published daily; thirty-four are printed in German, nine in French and three in Italian.

* * *

Granite cutters of Hardwick, Vt., have won their fight for better wages. An agreement has been signed for four years. Monument cutters are to get $3.10 a day and cutters on building work $3.20. Previously $3 all around was paid for an eight-hour day.

* * *

An attempt will shortly be made in Denver, Col., by the union bartenders to inaugurate an eight-hour day. One thing which will militate against the movement is the fact that the bartenders in that city have no separate union, but are affiliated with the cooks and waiters.

* * *

The boilermakers' application for a 5 per cent. advance in wages in the Glasgow, Scotland, district, has been refused. The decision was placed before the men, who resolved to consult the Executive Council of the union before determining upon what further steps shall be taken.

* * *

In Great Britain last year 143 fatalities occurred in docks, and 118 in metal foundries. Mechanical machinery accidents were responsible for 362 of the deaths, 15 deaths were due to electric shocks and 371 were caused by "people falling." Fatalities numbered 36 and cranes were responsible for 89.

* * *

The local government board, of England, has just issued a return on the operation of the Unemployed Workingmen's act for the year ending March 31. In London 28,181 applicants were received while 13,070 were provided for. In the provinces 47,346 were received. Altogether out of 60,416 persons whose applications were entertained, 36,280 are stated to have been found or provided with work.

* * *

The latest compilations which have been made show that the air in cutlery factories is laden with invisible metal dust, and this, being carried into the lungs, causes asthma and consumption. The steel-grinders, bending over their work, inhale such large quantities of metal dust that they rarely live beyond the age of 40. All metal trades are very hazardous, and phthisis or tubercular affections and respiratory diseases are the penalties of these pursuits.

* * *

At Keremeos, B. C., the word has gone forth from the grading camps of Walsh & Stewart that the wages of the men shall be cut from $2.50 to $2 per day, with the announcement also that on and after Dec. 1, the wages would be still further reduced to $1.80 per day. The railway contractors, when they resumed work at Keremeos a few weeks ago started to pay $2.50 per day as wages, but since then the country has been literally flooded with men seeking employment and the contractors are taking advantage of the situation to get cheap labor.

* * *

The miners and operators of District No. 19, after a conference lasting five days recently, reached a settlement in Knoxville, and all danger of a strike of the Tennessee coal miners in District 19 has been averted. The settlement resulting in a 5 per cent. increase, while not entirely satisfactory, was reluctantly accepted by a bare majority of the miners' delegates. This is regarded as a victory for the miners, as the operators had time and again asserted during the conference that they would not agree to an increase in the wage scale.

* * *

Germany seems to lead in the matter of industrial schools. Of horse-shoeing schools there are no fewer than 47 in Prussia, seven in Bavaria, five in Baden and several more elsewhere. There are in various parts of the country between 50 and 60 mining schools and schools for the teaching of metallurgy. Wigmakers and barbers do not learn by rule of thumb in Germany, but are taught scientifically at school. So are carpenters, cabinet makers, tanners, boot makers, millers, printers, glass makers and stainers, basket makers, straw plaiters and musical instrument makers. In all these schools the instruction is very complete. A boot maker, for instance, learns not only the mechanical part of his work, but also freehand drawing, all about the shape of the foot, the bones, the tendons, the different kinds of feet, the peculiarities of each in walking and molding the foot in plaster.

* * *

An international alliance for common defence between 60,000 American and Belgian glass workers has been effected in Cleveland by Arthur L. Faulkner, president of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, and Edmond Gilles, president of the Belgian Glass Workers' Union. The American union, which numbers 30,000 members, is on strike. The men refused to accept the wage scale proposed by the manufacturers in a convention at Columbus recently. The new scale proposed a sixty-seven per cent. reduction of present wages. The strike is said to be the biggest in the history of the union. The alliance is the first that has been made for defence. News of the action taken was cabled last night to Belgium, according to Gilles, who has left here for New York.

* * *

Some 1,200 carmen in the employ of the C. P. R. from Fort William to the Pacific coast are anxiously awaiting the decision of the investigation board appointed according to the provisions of the Lemieux Act, and which sits in Winnipeg to arbitrate the existing difficulties between the company and the men. A. M. Nanton was appointed by the C. P. R. to take care of its interests in the case. J. McVetty, of the machinists' union, Vancouver, represents the carmen, and these two, according to the provisions of the act, have agreed upon Prof. Odlum of Vancouver as third member and chairman of the board. The main point to be decided is with regard to the establishment of a nine hour working day for the carmen and incidentally a slight increase in the wages scale. W. H. Reeve, provincial fair-wage officer, is watching the case for the local government. This is the first time a labor dispute has been handled in Winnipeg under the provisions of the Lemieux act.

* * *

On Wednesday the new scale of wages of a year ago and now prevailing in Butte, Rossland and elsewhere was posted in the Granby office, Phoenix, B. C., being as follows, and representing a general reduction of about 50 cents per day under the scale last paid: sinkers, $4; machinemen, $3.50; barmen, $3.75; muckers, $3; nippers, $3.25; chutemen, $3.25; chutemen helpers, $3; timbermen, $3.50; timbermen helpers, $3; underground drivers, $3; blasters, $4; blasters' helpers, $3.25; men in steel sharpeners, $3.75; skip tenders, $3.50; pumpmen, $3.25; carpenters, $4; carpenters' helpers, $3.25; laborers, $3; machinists, $4; crushermen, $3.50; crushermen's helpers, $3; compressor engineers, $4; motormen, $3.50; head brakemen, $3.25; back brakemen, $3; electrical helpers, $3.50; foreman, $3.25; steam motormen, $4; double drum hoistmen, $4; single drum, $3.50; teamsters, $3.25; teamsters' helpers, $3; fitters on surface, $3.50; pipe men underground, $3.50; trackmen, $3.50; railway dump car loaders, $3; hammermen, $3.50; topmen, $3; ditchers, $3.50; oilers, $3; blacksmiths, $4; blacksmiths' helpers, $3.25. On Wednesday night Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8, held a meeting and decided not to accept the offer.

* * *

President Roosevelt, in his message to congress, spoke as follows regarding labor matters:—"The congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should try to tend, and the government should set the example in this respect. Strikes and lock-outs, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31st, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years, and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances, in the interest alike of the employer, the employee and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the congress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole, to warrant the federal government in taking action."

—o—

Dirigible Balloons

It is quite easy to take too seriously the successful performance of the Nulli Secundus, the British army airship that astonished thousands of Londoners the other day by sailing over the city, and obeying the will of its helmsman like a catboat, says a writer in the Toronto Mail and Empire. That the feat of the Nulli Secundus was a remarkable one must be admitted, and the contrivance can be saluted as the greatest balloon ever devised; but it is not easy to see to what practical uses the airship can be put.

The suggestion that it might be used to discharge a broadside of guns is amusing, and need not detain us. That high explosives might be dropped from the Nulli Secundus is conceivable, and it is also easy to see that occasion might arise in which a photographer in such an airship might secure valuable information. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war balloons proved useful, but firearms have vastly improved since then, and the question is what would an enemy be doing while an aeronaut dropped lyddite or took snapshots? A balloon such as the Nulli Secundus would offer a magnificent mark to the sharpshooter, and one single bullet or shell fragment might tear the gas bag to pieces and bring the machine to earth like a duck with a broken wing.

As every marksman knows, it is a good deal easier to shoot up than down, and a balloon would prove a better mark to marksmen on the ground than a company of soldiers would to the men in the balloon. The chief advantage of a dirigible balloon would be displayed at night. It might take its bearing and then ascend to drop infernal machines upon the unwary enemy. The feature about the Nulli Secundus that constitutes its chief weakness is its liability to be destroyed by a single shot. A wire might be cut or the gas bag punctured, and the machine would fall to the ground. Furthermore, a belligerent that had suffered from the dropping of dynamite would decree some suitable doom for every aeronaut that fell into his hands, so there might be for this post, as for that of a spy, no great demand. Finally, it is altogether probable that a peace conference would rule out the dropping of dynamite from balloons as it has ruled out the poisoning of wells.

Having cast these slurs on the dirigible balloons as engines of destruction, we shall now proceed to discredit them as to the solution of aerial navigation. We did not need the Nulli Secundus to prove that a balloon fitted with a motor could be built to fly through the air at a great rate of speed in calm weather. That the army airship had difficulty in keeping an even keel in the moderate breeze that was blowing is revealed in the telegraphic dispatch. A sudden squall put the Wellman airship that was to reach the north pole out of commission; and it was fortunate for the intrepid essayist that the disaster occurred at the beginning of his proposed trip. Otherwise his fate might have been that of poor Andree. Were there no such thing as a wind, we might now freely admit that the question of aerial navigation has been solved.

The cable tells us that the wind in which the Nulli Secundus made her trial was blowing at the rate of 10 miles an hour, a velocity which is above the average on the surface of the earth, but not half as high as the average winds at the altitude in which the airship may be expected to perform. Even at such a modest height as the Eiffel tower, the average velocity of the wind is 18 miles an hour, and as the old saying goes, "the higher the faster." To be capable of flying a little higher than the Eiffel tower, a dirigible balloon would need to be capable of 40 miles an hour in calm weather, or 20 miles an hour against an average head wind, for, as the London Spectator remarks, no smaller speed is permissible for a serious aid to locomotion in these days.

At 40 miles an hour the resistance of the atmosphere becomes a very serious factor, as every motorist knows, and the consensus of experts is that there is no material of which gas bags might be composed that is capable of retaining its shape or texture for any length of time under such a pressure. It needs metal to stand up to take the punishment of wind resistance at 40 miles an hour. It is contended that the foregoing facts relegate the dirigible balloon to the scientific toy class; and those who know best believe that in the direction of aeroplanes or kites the real solution of the great problem will be found. In nature there is nothing like a balloon; every flying creature is heavier than the air, and inventors seem to be on the wrong track when they seek to improve on the frigate bird or the hawk as models for aerial navigation.

—o—

Mr. Sampleson is a very irascible man, and is in the habit of punishing his boys most severely. Not long since he observed that one of his sons needed a new pair of trousers. He scolded the boy for wearing out his clothes so fast. "Pa, no trousers can last any time the way you hits," replied the son, reproachfully.—London Tit-Bits.

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Put Your Wants in The Colonist

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

EFFORTS OF BEARS HAD SMALL RESULT

Raid at Opening Followed by Moderate Rally Along the Line

New York, Dec. 14.—A brief demonstration was made against the market at the opening today, but the most of the brief session was given to repairing the moderate losses then inflicted. In only a few stocks was the decline enough to call for notice, and the narrowness of the day's movement effectually frustrated successful trading operations. The action of several stocks which have recently been market factors conveyed the impression that they were over-sold, as they rallied easily when the bears found out they were not bringing out any long stocks. Attempts to reach stop-loss orders did not meet with success, which caused the early abandonment of the movement.

Recent weak features, such as American Sugar, New York Central, and the Hill and Harriman stocks, were foremost in the early decline, but they, in common with most other stocks, subsequently recovered fully. Most of the limited business originated on the floor, and when the market settled into a rut, the traders found difficulty to scalp even small sections.

Today's bank statement bore out the optimistic views entertained yesterday regarding the expected showing, and the more general uplifting in prices in the close today was due also to this belief. With a contraction in the deficit of over $6,000,000, and a gain in cash of $4,000,000, the position of the banks is slowly reaching a level at which the question of the retirement of the clearinghouse certificates will be agitated.

The bond market during the week showed evidence at times of a good inquiry for active speculative issues, as well as securities of a more stable character. The market in general conformed rather closely to the developments in the stock market. United States twos advanced ¾; the threes 1 and the fours ½ per cent. on call during the week.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.
Chicago, Dec. 14, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
May	100⅜	101⅝	100¼	100⅝
July	95⅜	96⅛	95¼	96⅛
Corn No. 2—				
May	57	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜
July	56¼	56½	56⅛	56½
Oats No. 2—				
May	51¾	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
July	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45¼
Pork—				
Jan.	12.50	12.75	12.47	12.75
May	12.85	13.20	12.85	13.15
Liverpool Wheat—				
May	7s. 8¼d.			7s. 8¼d.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

By Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., 519 Granville street, Vancouver:

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Montreal	...	225⅛
Nova Scotia	279	
Commerce	...	160
Twin City	80⅜	80¼
Mont. Heat and Power	84⅞	84½
Ogilvies	114	110
Montreal Street Railway	177	176½
Toronto Street Railway	94⅝	93½
Winnipeg Street Railway	130	125
Dominion Coal, com.	40	39
Dom. Iron and Steel, com.	14½	14
Nova Scotia Steel, com.	55	54¾
Can. Pac. Ry., Montreal	149½	148¾
Can. Pac. Ry., London	153½	...

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NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.
New York, Dec. 14, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	45⅛	45¾	45⅛	45½
Am. Car Fdy.	30½	30½	29½	29¾
Am. Cot. Oil	27¾	27¾	27	27¼
Am. Loco.	35¾	35⅞	35⅜	35½
Am. Smelters	68¾	70	68¾	69⅝
do pfd	..	..	..	90½
Am. Woolen	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
Anaconda	28	28	27¼	28
Atchison	69¾	70⅛	69¾	70
do pfd	..	..	..	85
B. and O.	80	80¼	80	80¼
do pfd	..	..	..	76
C. P. R.	149¾	149¾	149¼	149¼
Cent. Leather	15¼	15¼	15	15
C. F. and I.	18½	18½	18	18½
C. and O.	28¾	29	28⅛	28⅜
C. and G. W.	8	8	7½	7½
C. M. and S. P.	100⅜	100⅞	100¼	100¾
C. T. and T.	..	..	..	5
D. and R. G.	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅝
Erie	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝
Gt. Nor. pfd	114½	114½	113¾	114½
L. and N.	89⅞	90	89⅝	90
M. S. P. & SSM.	79½	80	79½	79¾
do pfd	..	..	..	118
Mo. Pac.	48½	50	49½	49⅞
N. Y. Cent.	92⅝	93⅛	92⅝	93
N. Y. O. and W.	31½	31½	30¾	31
Nor. Pac.	113¼	114¼	113	113½
Penna.	110⅞	111⅜	110¾	111¼
People's Gas	..	..	..	77
Pr. Steel Car	19	19	18½	18¾
Reading	89⅞	90⅝	89⅝	90⅜
Rock Island	15⅜	15⅜	14¾	14⅞
do pfd	..	..	..	28⅝
So. Ry.	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
Union Pac.	113½	114½	113¼	114⅞
do pfd	..	..	..	79½
U. S. Steel	25	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜
do pfd	86¾	86¾	86	86¾
West. Union	55¾	55¾	55	55¼

STOCKS IN LONDON WEAK AND INACTIVE

Sentiment Affected by Uneasy Feeling in the United States

London, Dec. 14.—The volume of business on the stock exchange shrunk during the week, and the sentiment in the markets generally has become less confident, owing to the revival of uneasiness with regard to the financial situation in America and the dearness of money there, as shown by the continued demand for gold from that quarter. The settlement also restricted business, and with the general profit-taking movement progressing in view of the uncertain monetary outlook, the values of British securities generally were lower for the week, consols leading with a decline of 5-16, but closing above the lowest with a firmer tone today.

The market appears to be reconciling itself to the seven per cent. bank rate until the end of the year, as despite the good showing made by the bank returns this week, an Argentine gold demand has commenced. With the premium on currency still prevailing in America and evidence of a need for more gold in that country, discount houses here have put quotations up to over six per cent.

American securties have been unsettled and weak in sympathy with Wall street. Dear money and the reports of the shutting down of mines by the Amalgamated Copper company brought out rather free offerings, while banking troubles and the talk of dividends being passed induced realizations.

A rally occurred on Tuesday, when President Roosevelt's announcement that he would not stand for re-nomination caused the bears to cover on the assumption that the action hereafter against corporations would be modified, but the improvement was not sustained and the market finished the week with a net loss of four to five points.

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Temporary Trading Stock.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Coal and Coke Co.	..	35
B. C. Copper Co.	3.75	4.50
Burton Saw Works	120	125
Canadian Con. S. and R.	60.00	95.00
Cariboo Camp McKinney	..	2½
Dominion Copper Co.	1.25	2.50
Granby	70.00	85.00
Int. Coal and Coke Co.	..	89
Imperial Trust Co.	97.00	105
Portland Canal	..	35
Rambler Cariboo	20	23
Sullivan	6½	7½
Western Corporation	..	140
Western Oil Co.	..	1.00

Coeur D'Alene Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alameda	3	4½
Charles Dickens	5½	7½
Gertie	...	3½
Humming Bird	...	7
Idora	2	4½
Missoula Copper	4½	6
Nabob	...	11
O. K. Con.	1	2½
Oom Paul	4¼	7
Rex	17	18
Snow Storm	1.00	1.20
Stewart	...	80
Tamarac and Chesapeake	55	80
Wonder	1¼	1¾

Wheat in New York

New York, Dec. 14.—Wheat receipts 101,000, exports 28,991, sales 750,000 futures. Spot firm. No. 1 Red 102⅛, elevator, and 102⅝ f. o. b. afloat. No. 1 Northern 111¼ f. o. b. afloat. No. 2 hard winter 110¾ f. o. b. afloat. Talk of small world's shipments, firm cables and rain in the Argentine explained a sharp advance in wheat today. Final prices were ½ cent higher. December closed 102⅜, May 107¾ @ 108 1-16 closed 107⅞, July closed 103⅛.

Wheat in Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Dec. 14.—The markets were stronger, and there was a sharp advance in all American markets, due mainly to short coverings, general strength of position and improved financial conditions. Hessian fly on winter wheat was again reported, and stress laid on the fact that any damage now to the Argentine crop would be a bull factor. In Chicago December ran up 1⅛, May 1⅜ @ 1½, and July 1c, Minneapolis, 1¼ for December, 1c for May and ⅞ @ 1c for July. In Winnipeg, December advanced, January ½, May ¾ and 1⅛. Though trading was not active, there was a fair business done, and the tone of the market was very strong. Winnipeg inspections were 287 cars, against 75 cars last year.

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Not Enough Clergy

The supply of clergy in England it not keeping pace with the demand, so far as the Episcopal Church is concerned. The ordination lists this year show only an increase of eight in list of deacons over last year.

THE GREAT FAILURE AT JAMESTOWN

Creditors of Ill-Omened Exhibition Apply to Courts for Receivership

Creditors of the ill-omened Jamestown Exhibition have applied to the courts for a receivership, and thus is public attention called to the failure of an enterprise of which so much was expected, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. No exposition ever held on this continent was so well justified in theory, and so utterly discredited in practice as the Jamestown Tercentennial. The great World's Fair at Chicago was the commemoration of a more important event than the establishment of the first English community on this continent; but the Chicago Fair was an experiment and had to conquer Eastern prejudice against all things connected with the great Western metropolis. The Jamestown Exposition was founded on an event that needed no booming to make its irresistible appeal to the imagination of every English-speaking person in North America. Yet this exposition, on which millions of dollars were spent, did not attract the people like the Canadian National Fair. The concern is $2,500,000 in debt, $900,000 of which is owed to the United States Government.

A Bad Start

A post-mortem on the Jamestown Fair reveals the fact that its fatal wound was received on the opening day when the visiting dignitaries and the representatives of the newspapers were so discourteously or stupidly handled. But in construction and conception the exposition was magnificent. It covered 400 acres of ground and overlooked the very place where the Monitor and Merrimac fought. The architecture of the buildings and the landscape gardening are said to surpass any other American exposition. Anchored within view of the grounds were several warships, whose business it was to entertain and thrill the visitors. Many noted military organizations gave realistic sham battles, and performed other warlike manoeuvres. Airships sailed and collapsed overhead; famous athletes contended on track and field; and, on paper, there seemed no possibility of the public staying away from the attractions.

Delays and Blunders

But apart from the mismanagement of inauguration day, the exposition had many a misfortune to complain about. In the first place the Government loan was long delayed. The work had to be done with labor and materials at a very high price. April, May, and June supplied the worst kind of exhibition weather; and the famous government piers, advertised as the crowning attraction, were not ready for dedication until the second week in September. To these misfortunes was added a row over the management of the enterprise. Several gentlemen contended for a sort of dictatorship over the exposition, the final master turning up in a politician. The average day's attendance was from 3,000 to 5,000; the biggest day 60,000, and the daily expenses $5,000.

The Street Car Service

The local newspapers, with misguided patriotism, kept on booming the fair, and insisting that it was a tremendous success; but the outside papers, whose reports really counted, saw fit to criticise unsparingly. They insisted that the exposition was a failure and their readers stayed away. The transportation facilities at Jamestown were miserable. They assisted in the failure. The Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company, owned by Richmond, New York and Philadelphia capitalists, controlled the two trolley lines running down to the grounds. The fare down by the Ocean View route was 15 cents straight, by Pine Beach way the company sold tickets six for 25 cents or 10 cents straight. The service on the cheaper line was execrable, it appearing that the trolley company did all in its power to throw traffic to the 15-cent line. It succeeded, it seems, for thousands of passengers, tiring of waiting for cars on the cheaper line, paid the extra nickel and returned via Ocean View. The schedules on the extra steamer lines were uncertain and the service slow, with the result that many of them quit early in the game, their backers losing thousands of dollars. The backing was principally local, and the old town of Norfolk has been hit harder than perhaps ever in her history.

Throwing Away Money

The hotels nobly assisted in the work of destruction by their exorbitant charges in the first few days of the fair; and though later they reduced their rates, the indignant howl and gone forth all over the country, and thousands of people were frightened away. From the beginning the enterprise lost ground, and though it closed only a few days ago, it was almost decided to abandon it four months earlier. But local bankers came to the rescue of the company with $65,000 and the railroads made a pool of $200,000, so it struggled along until last Saturday night, when the gates and doors were locked. It is suggested that it might remain open next year, under different management, but this is considered extremely unlikely.

No More Government Aid

A glance at some of the figures showing the indebtedness of the company would not encourage the hope of another exposition next year.

Government loan to exposition	$1,000,000
Other Government aids and loans	2,000,000
Railroads' loan	200,000
Total debt remaining	2,500,000
Norfolk and Portsmouth bankers' loan	65,000
Cost of Government piers	400,000
Daily salary expense	5,000
Estimated value of property	5,000,000
Average daily attendance	4,000

Despite the melancholy example of Jamestown, Seattle is in the throes of preparation for an exposition a couple of years hence, but without government aid it will probably abandon its bright day dream, and it is announced that never again will the United States Government lend money to an exposition.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 592
ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Beauty and Health in Fruit Juices.

Apple juice acts directly on the liver, increasing the flow of bile, and this bile, entering the intestines, causes the bowels to move regularly.

Orange juice softens and beautifies the complexion, stimulates the action of the skin glands, and thus assists in purifying the blood.

Figs and prunes—free of seeds and skins—soothe the stomach and bowels and strengthen the digestion.

Fruit juice is about 90 per cent. water and 10 per cent. solid. The solids are made up of nine-tenths sweet, and one-tenth bitter, material. It is this small quantity of bitter material that acts medicinally.

"Fruit-a-tives" — those wonderful tablets that are curing so many people—are the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, concentrated and intensified. An Ottawa physician discovered a process, by which an additional quantity of the bitter principle of the orange peel could be forced into the juices. This formed a new compound—many times more effective as a medicine than the fresh fruit juices—and without any of the indigestible pulp or fibre. In order to further improve it, tonics and antiseptics were added and the whole compound made into tablets. These are "Fruit-a-tives"—the certain cure for Constipation, Billiousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Backaches, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Skin Affections. 50c. a box; 6 for $2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

—o—

The Strongest Law

If monarchs are not always famous for their wit and humor, there are occasional exceptions. At the famous siege of Chartres, when the town capitulated to Henry IV. of France, the chief magistrate went to deliver up the keys of the gates in accordance with the custom which prevailed in those days. "This town belongs to your Highness by divine law and by human law," he said, as he made a low obeisance to the monarch. "And by the canon law," replied Henry IV.

—o—

The Unknown Sex

During the time that a certain Middlesex regiment was quartered in Cawnpore, a large order was sent to a shoemaking firm for boots for the men. The manager sent the order to the chief baboo with instructions that it was to be attended to without delay. The baboo took the paper and read it with evident surprise on his face. He reread the order and appeared more mystified still. He read it a third, then a fourth and finally a fifth time. Then he went off to the manager. "Please, sir," he said, "not understand. Male sex I know, female sex I know, but what is Middlesex?"

—o—

"Money doesn't always bring happiness," said the solemn-looking youth. "That may be all true enough," replied his flippant friend, "but it's one of those truths that nothing but experience can teach."

—o—

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour.

Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard	$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.75
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.75
Three Star, per sack	$2.00

Foodstuffs.

Bran, per ton	$30.00
Shorts, per ton	$32.00
Feed Wheat, per ton	$42.00
Oats, per ton	$37.00
Barley, per ton	$31.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$25.00
Cornmeal, per ton	$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton	$27.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton	$36.00
Middlings, per ton	$30.00

Vegetables.

Celery, four heads	25
Lettuce, hot house, 3 heads	10
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	6
Tomatoes, outdoor, 3 lbs.	25
Potatoes, local, per sack	$1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
Vegetable marrow, each	10 to 25
Green peppers, each	3
Chili peppers, per lb.	30
Squash, per lb.	4
Pumpkins, per lb.	4
Cauliflower, each	15 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5

Dairy Produce.

Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	70
Cooking, per dozen	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best, dairy, per lb.	40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	50
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	50
Delta Creamery, per lb.	50
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30

Fruit.

Quince, per lb.	10
Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	30 to 50
Lemons, per dozen	30
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Apples, local, 4 lbs. for	25
Grapes, California, per basket	60
Bananas, per dozen	35
Figs, table, per lb.	75
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 60
Grapes, Con., per basket	1.00
Pineapples, each	50
Pears, per box	1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb.	20

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb.	30
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb.	30
Chestnuts, per lb.	30

Fish.

Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb.	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	25

Meat and Poultry.

Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb.	22
Bacon, per lb.	25 to 30
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Pork, dressed, per lb.	15 to 18

STOCKS AND SHARES

2,000 American Canadian Oil	.15
32 Victoria Sealing Co.	$ 10.00
10 or 20 Pacific Whaling Co.	100.00
5,000 Alaska Northwest	.25
2,000 Copper Mountain	.14
500 Mount Sicker and Brenton	.03
12 Northern Bank	103.00

Money to loan on mortgages on City Property.

A. W. MORE

34 Broad St., Corner Trounce Ave.

STOCKS BONDS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 BROAD STREET

GRAIN COTTON

X Stocks

BONDS DEBENTURES
COTTON GRAIN

Bought and sold on commission
London, New York, Montreal, Toronto, Investment and Margin
MINING—All active mining shares dealt in Vancouver and other exchanges.
WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO., STOCKBROKERS, VANCOUVER.
Correspondents—Osler & Hammond, Toronto; Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, New York and Chicago.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

MARRIED

At St. John's Church, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Ard, John Moore Hollins and Miss Eliza Annie Crook.

DIED.

RUDGEON—At the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 14th inst., James P. Rudgeon, a native of Guelph, Ont., aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from the Hanna parlors Monday at 2 p. m.

Friends please accept this intimation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too late for Classification)

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chain on Government St. Reward on returning to this office. d15

MAN AND WIFE wants position on either dairy, fruit or ranch of any kind; experienced in all kinds of ranching; no children. Apply to Box 451, Colonist. d15

TO LET—A completely furnished and strictly modern 7-room house, suitable for bachelors. Apply Box 452, Colonist. d15

ROOM and board in comfortable home to middle-aged lady for partial light services. Apply Box 450, Colonist. d15

WANTED—One or two unfurnished rooms, with board, in private residence. Box 419, Colonist. d15

FOR SALE—A fine mountain sheep head, mounted. Address Box 449, Colonist. d15

WANTED—By middle-aged woman, situation as housekeeper in gentleman's family; a good seamstress and no objections to children. Would leave the city. Apply Box 454, Colonist. d15

TWO LARGE LOTS, splendid soil, very fine location indeed, $850; cash $100 down and balance $15 per month; great snap. Colonist, Box 455. d15

WANTED—A respectable lad aged about 17, for men's clothing and furnishings. Must have good references. Apply Army and Navy Clothing Store. d15

HALL TO RENT—60x20, suitable for dances or meetings. P. O. Box 115. d15

WANTED—To rent by young couple, a comfortably furnished small house; January; careful tenants. Reply Box 460, Colonist. d15

TO LET—Rooms, Carberry Gardens, with breakfast. Telephone B-1415. d15

WANTED—Girl attending school to help with light housework. Apply Box 458, Colonist. d15

LOST—A wallet purse containing $20 in gold. Return to Box 459, Colonist. Reward. d15

WANTED—Intelligent young woman to learn a respectable profitable business to carry on at home, no previous experience required; can make $3 per day; $20 cash will start you. For full particulars send your address J Y Z, Colonist. d15

Advertise in THE COLONIST

MITCHELL MARTIN & CO.

Loan, Discount and Financial Agents Stockbrokers
Real Estate

35 Yates Street Phone 1492

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash and on margin.
A choice selection of Lots, Acreage, Fruit Farms, Timber Limits and Houses for sale on easy terms.

Connection: Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

CLARK'S

This Tin

—contains as much nourishment and energy as 1 lb. of prime beef costing 12½ cts. a pound. The contents eaten either hot or cold are just as tasty and appetizing as any meat dish you can prepare—*and yet 5 minutes will make a steaming hot dinner.*

Why not eat more of Clark's Pork and Beans? Cost less and give you more strength and better health.

Three flavors—plain or with Chili or Tomato Sauce. Purity guaranteed by the stamp "Canada Approved Establishment 24," and by

WM. CLARK, Montreal. 20-07

Pork & Beans

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE

GREAT LIMERICK CONTEST

$420.00

Offered in Prizes

to the 51 persons composing the best last line to complete the Limerick printed in the coupon below.

1st prize, $100.00 in gold.

10 prizes of a gold filled watch each, ladies, or gents', semi-hunting case, Waltham movement, guaranted for ten years, value $25.00 each.

10 prizes of $3.00 each. Cash.

10 prizes of $2.00 each. Cash.

20 prizes of $1.00 each. Cash.

Total, 51 prizes.

RULES—Read these carefully

1—Cut out coupon below and write on it your suggestion for the last line of the Limerick.

2—Send with each coupon or Limerick the outside paper wrapper from a bottle of Holbrook's Sauce.

3—Readers may send in as many replies as they like—only each one must be accompanied by a separate wrapper.

4—The Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press has kindly consented to act as judge and his decision will be final.

5—Address and send your communication to the Editor Manitoba Free Press—"Holbrook's Limerick Competition," Winnipeg, Man.

LIMERICK

A Western young maiden named White
Who was asked what made her so bright
Said I use Holbrook's Sauce
On my dinner, of course.
....

I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of the Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg, Man., as final, and enter the competition on that distinct understanding.

Signature ....

Address ....

....

The Daily Colonist, Dec. 15, 1907.

All replies must be mailed on or before December 28, 1907.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE

is a necessary article on any complete dinner table—It adds a zest and piquant flavor to Soups, Fish, Poultry, Steaks, Chops, Etc., and can be obtained at all good grocery stores. It contains no artificial preservation. 650

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE

Deming Spraying and Whitewashing Pumps

These pumps are fitted with the Bordeaux Combination Nozzle which throws a fine spray, a solid stream or can be shut off.

Send for Catalogue.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Company, Ltd.

544-546 Yates St. Phone 59.
VICTORIA, B. C.

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One Cent a Word Each Issue

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One Cent a Word Each Issue

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FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, & "Bromo Hygeia," Esq't Rd. Tel 444.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ld. Tel 129

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For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

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SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson St., Phone B903.

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THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOAT BUILDERS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

THE B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., has a large stock of thoroughly seasoned spruce lumber, suited for boat building and making store, office and other furniture, which is offered for sale at a bargain. Mills on Victoria Arm at end of Garbally Road. Tel. No. 864. d5

BUILDER AND GEN'L CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor aand Builder. Jobbing and repairing. 27 Avalon Road, —James Bay. Phone A912. myl1

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

CONTRACTORS

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and Jobber. 1422 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B1437. o20

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—116 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearns & Renfrew.

FAUL'S CLEANING & DYE WORKS. 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

FURRIER

FRED FOSTER.—42½ Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street. Phone 1336.

All kinds of metals, bottles, sacks, canvas, etc., bought and sold. W. G. Eden, Sr., 9 Princess ave. Phone A602.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Phone 907. Henry Atkinson & Son, Landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns, and pruning a specialty. Estimates given. All work guaranteed. Residence, 16 Stanley Ave. Established 20 years. n28

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LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

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VICTORIA TRANSFER CO.,Ld. Tel. 129

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A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. Hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Building.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Stg. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday. J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravlin, sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND B. S. Alexandra Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall. Geo. Jay, Pres., J. Critchley, Sec.

MIXED PAINTS AND VARNISHES

JOSEPH SEARS—81-93 Yates St., Tel. B742. Complete Assortment. Best goods.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency. 30 Store street. Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

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JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall. Jobbing promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SEARS, 117 Douglas, opposite City Hall. Complete assortment; best goods.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGER

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence 924 Collinson St. Phone B705.

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street., opposite post office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street., opposite post office.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED FOSTER, 42½ Johnson St., Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

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B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street. Tel 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Caselton, Manager.

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DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence 122. au26

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SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad St., Bookkeeping thoroughly taught, also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. McMillan, Principal.

MASSAGE

MR. BERGSTROM BJORNFELT, Masseur, room 2, Vernon Block, Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours, 11 to 12 a.m.

MUSIC.

PROF. E. G. WICKENS has removed to his newly appointed studio, 920 Fort Street (second house west of Assembly Hall). Orchestral practice held every Thursday, 7.30 p.m. Ladies and gentlemen who are proficient, cordially invited. No fees.

FRANK F. ARMSTRONG, violinist, graduate of Leipsic conservatory; pupil of Hans Becker; will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St. Telephone A245. d7

NOTICE

TO LANDOWNERS, REAL ESTATE agents and others—Advertiser will undertake the clearing of land, acreage or building lots, by contract; also well sinking, excavating, drainage, etc., low price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me now about that job of yours. F. H., box 339 Colonist d7

PSYCHIC MEDIUM.

MR. H. E. HOWES, psychic medium and healer; can be consulted daily. Room 7, Vernon Buildings. d12

HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE ATLANTIC—Corner Broad and Johnson streets. Thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout. Fine large airy rooms, single and en suite. David Murray, Prop.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates $1.50 per day. William Jenson, Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St. Newly fitted up and renovated from top to bottom—good accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Thos. L. McManus, Proprietor.

MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates $1.00 to $2.00. Sample rooms Free bus.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court house. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, Proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. Rates, per day: American plan, $1.25 to $1.75; European plan, rooms only 50c, 75c, $1.00. Westminster and city trams pass the door; electric light throughout. Free 'bus to and from hotel. Telephone 897. 318 Westminster Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, proprietors: R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Cambie streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates $2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

HOTEL DOMINION—F. Baynes, Proprietor. 150 bright airy rooms; steam-heated; free auto-bus to and from boats and trains. American plan, $1.50 to $2.00 per day.

EMPIRE HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Columbia avenue, Vancouver, B. C. American and European plan. The only auto bus in the city. Meets all trains and boats. Frank Colbourne, proprietor.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—To buy on terms, modern 6-roomed house, bungalow preferred, James Bay, $800 down, balance quarterly. Immediate possession required. Address Buyer, Box 642, P. O., Vancouver, naming price. d14

WANTED—To purchase a lady's bicycle as good as new. Quote price, at where seen. P.O. box 706. d14

WANTED—Second-hand platform scale, in good order. P. O. Box 585. d14

WANTED—To purchase diamonds and old-fashioned jewelry, pictures, engravings, china. A. A. Aaronson, 86 Johnson Street.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 86 Johnson Street.

NOTICE

The wardroom officers of H. M. S. Egeria will not be responsible for any debts contracted by their steward, Wm. C. Carter.

WOOD

WANTED—To sell 50 cords of slab wood cut in stove lengths at $3.50 per cord delivered. Telephone No. 864. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

WANTED—Parties wishing domestic help or farm hands, also skilled or unskilled labor, apply Alex. Stevenson, emigration agent, Kilmarnock, Scotland. au1

54 Fort Street.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE — 54 Fort St. Good places; good wages to competent servants.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of Japanese labor. 1601 Government St., Phone 1630. n19

THE J. H. DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.
60 Rae Street, Victoria.

WANTED—Position as nursery governess or lady help in small family; age 24; country preferred.

WANTED—Competent cook; general knowledge of all branches; wages $30. (City.)

WANTED—Two general maids for family of two. (City.)

WANTED—Needlework, by lady at her own residence. Trousseaus a specialty.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—Fine new ten-roomed house, off Fort St.; beautiful situation; four large bedrooms; separate bath and w. c.; reception hall; basement, etc.; price only $4,950. Apply Owner, 55 Boyd St., James Bay.

FOR SALE—New modern cottage, 6 rooms, corner lot, basement, stone foundation. Magnificent view, lot 66x122, James Bay, Box 421 Colonist. d13

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, 7 roomed modern dwelling, nicely improved lot, on car line, all conveniences. $4,000. Will accept good building lot as part payment. Immediate possession. Apply P. O. Box 21 Victoria, B. C. d12

SMALL modern house with acreage; small cash payment, balance as rent. Full particulars. Six, The Manhattan, Thurlow St., Vancouver. d11

MISCELLANEOUS

GENTLEMAN with capital wishes to engage in business in Victoria. Apply Box 447, Colonist. d15

WANTED TO SELL—On account of leaving town, furniture in first class condition, must be sold before 24th. Purchaser may also rent house. Apply 986 Haywood Ave., or 'phone B1270.

WANTED—$2,000. Advertiser wants $1500 to $2,000 to extend growing business in this city; very profitable, proven business; no wild scheme; thoroughly genuine offer. Address box 440 Daily Colonist. d15

IMPORTANT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION—Victoria Loan & Security Co., (Landsberg's Museum), 43 Johnson street, retiring from business. Entire stock of unredeemed pledges, watches, jewelry, antiques, firearms, musical and optical goods, curios, etc., must be sold regardless of cost. Every article a bargain. Sale now on. And pledges must be redeemed before the end of the year. Auction sales every afternoon and evening. W. Jones, auctioneer. d14

THE GLOBE AGENCY COMPANY—Real estate, insurance, mines and loans, General agents for the Royal Fraternal Union and the Identification Company of America. Farm lands, business property, residences, city lots, timber lands, fire, life and accident insurance, for sale. Private funds to loan on improved Victoria City Real Estate. P. O. Box 702, Phone 1494. Office, Mahon Bldg., Government Street, City.

HOMESEEKERS ATTENTION — Our fruit club is nearly formed; get in on the first colony. Full particulars from Homeseekers Association, Ltd. 615 Hastings St., Vancouver. d12

FOR SALE—New piano and fine toned 'cello; will sacrifice. Hill "Cacsawee," Oak Bay Avenue. d11

A DANCE will be held in the Colwood hall, Colwood, on Wednesday, December 18th, at 8.30 p.m. Single tickets, 50c. d11

WANTED—Waiters to order regulation cloth suits, Tuxedo or full dress style, made to order (24 hours' notice), at Phillips & Co., Union Tailors. 342 Pender street, Vancouver, B. C. d6

FOR SALE—Xmas cards, $4 worth for $1, postage paid, every card different; money returned if not satisfactory. Address Butler's Prescotville, Saanich Road. n22

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND—Modern short course simplifies and shortens system; rapid progress guaranteed; also by correspondence. Apply to certified teacher, 1045 Yates St. n15

WHEN YOUR ROOF needs shingling or repairing, get Robertson, the Shingler, to do it. Address 1358 Gladstone avenue. o27

FOR SALE—Large gasoline launch, suitable for hunting, fishing, or towing. 25 feet long, 10 h.p. engine, a bargain. Apply, Caretaker, J. B. A. A. Clubhouse, Belleville street. (a31

FOR SALE—Auxiliary Yacht "Ariadne" lately overhauled, with full equipment. Apply Crease & Crease, 17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. Aug17

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four month's trial.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Discovery streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. I. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

LOST AND FOUND

STRAYED, from Colwood, one bay gelding and one black mare, last seen about Pike Lake. Please notify Bray's stables. d15

FOUND—Irish Terrier about 12 months old. Apply Spencer's stables, Michigan St. d15

LOST—On the 3rd inst., a 2-year-old red heifer. Apply Palmer, Garbally Road. d14

LOST—A Boston terrier, name C. A. James, Winnipeg, on collar. Notify 750 Pemberton Road. d13

LOST—Thoroughbred Sable collie, answers to the name Ranger. Please return to Schuhum, Rockland avenue. d13

Found—English Setter pup about six months old. Apply corner Craigflower Road and Arcadia Street. d12

LOST—Mink muff, lost Thursday, probably left in street car. Reward. Apply Colonist editorial rooms. d10

LOST—Grey crocodile skin purse. Reward at Colonist office. 310. d5

LOST—On Sunday, between Gorge Road and South Turner St., lady's silver watch. Reward at this office. 1d

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED, a girl to do light housework and plain cooking. Apply to 1427 Harrison Street, afternoon or evening.

WANTED—A salesman and collector. Apply 1214 Broad St. d14

WANTED—Woman used to housework and machine. 912 Caledonia Ave. d14

WANTED—A young girl to help take care of child and assist in light house work. 324 Menzies Street. d5

WANTED—A woman to cook for two ladies and do light housework. References required. Apply 1348 Fort street. s24

WANTED—MALE HELP

GOOD PAY—Men wanted everywhere to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. National Dist. Bureau, Chicago, Ill. de15

WANTED—Energetic Insurance Agent, or Salesman, to carry remunerative side line. Box 443, Colonist. 14d

WANTED—Office boy, about 14 years of age. Apply B. C. Marine Ry. Co. d14

WANTED—Married man (no children); experienced farm hand and good milker. Wife good cook. Apply to G. T. Corfield, Corfield, B. C. d12

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places, also distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $83 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady employment to good reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. Empire Medicine Co., London, Ont.

MEN WANTED—Reliable men in every locality to advertise our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, bridges, and all conspicuous places; distributing small advertising matter; commission or salary; $90 a month and expenses, $3.50 a day. Steady employment to good reliable men. We lay out your work for you; no experience needed; write for particulars. Salus Medicinal Co., London, Ont. n26

WANTED—Reliable carriers, having horses, to deliver the Colonist in Oak Bay and Victoria West districts. Must be thoroughly familiar with said districts and be at the Colonist office before 5 a. m. Very profitable work for time engaged and a good side line for those having a couple of hours or so to spare in the early morning. Apply at the Colonist office after 4:30 p. m. Ask for the circulation manager. n30

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Situation as blacksmith's helper, by Japanese. Address 1601 Government St. d15

WANTED—Man desires work on farm or any capacity, small wages, steady, total abstainer, industrious. Box 420, Colonist Office.

WANTED—Carpenter wants work, any kind. Box 390 Colonist. d11

WANTED—The present predicament of a young Englishman necessitates the want of immediate work, mental or physical; educated, strong and active. References Box 311 Colonist. d5

POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—A few choice Rhode Island Cockerels. Box 442, this office. 14d

FOR SALE—Horse, 14 hands, strong and sound; broken to ride. Price $75. Box 439 Colonist. d15

FOR SALE—A registered Berkshire boar 2½ years old. J. T. Jones, Parson's Bridge. d14

FOR SALE—Well matched team; horses, buggy and harness. Box 428, Colonist office. d14

WANTED—To purchase, Black Minorca, Plymouth Rock or Brown Leghorn pullets of good strain; lowest price and particulars. Box 348, Colonist. d7

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER wanted for Glenora Public school. Salary $40. Apply Mrs. Vaux, Duncans. d15

WANTED—Applications for teacher at West Saanich, will be received up to Dec. 27th, Wm. W. Moore, Sec., Mt. Tolmie, P. O. d13

WANTED—Trained, certificated teacher for Chemainus River school. Apply to Jas. Norcross, sec., Duncan. d12

TEACHER WANTED—For Union Bay school; duties to commence January 6, 1908. H. Glover, Sec. Board Trustees. d10

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Young lady, thoroughly experienced ledger keeper and general office work, wishes position. Box 401 Colonist. d12

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

TO RENT—Large furnished front room suitable for two. 1517 Quadra, off Pandora Ave.

TO LET—Bedroom with bathroom. Address 639 Craigflower Road. d15

ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, living alone, offers comfortable bedroom, use of sitting-room, fire and light, to married couple without children. Terms $3.00 per week. Box 423, Colonist. d13

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with use of kitchen. 919 Caledonia Ave. d11

TO RENT—Furnished room. Apply 1479 Fort St. d5

TO LET—Furnished room, heated, suitable for two, modern new house. 321 Michigan St. d5

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply 725 Vancouver Street. (Old No. 47.)

FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing. Corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville Street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Revere House.)

WE CAN RENT YOUR HOUSE OR room, furnished or unfurnished. No tenant, no pay. Send in list of rooms, with full particulars, before the rush of people from the east commences. We advertise your wants in Winnipeg papers and through our Winnipeg office. List your property for sale. The Empire Realty Co., Yates Street.

ARE you looking for a room, a house or furnished rooms for light housekeeping? If so, we can tell you where to get it. Why? Because we make that our business. It costs you nothing. The Empire Realty Co., 66 Yates street. o20

TO LET—RESIDENCES

TO RENT—Belmont Avenue, off St. Charles Street, 8-roomed house, modern improvements. Particulars on application, to The Stuart Robertson Co., 36 Broad Street. s22

FOR SALE PROPERTY

160 ACRES near Duncans, 15 cleared, 80 bottom, orchard, new $2,000 house, splendid outbuildings, 10 cows, poultry, 3 horses, implements, 25 tons hay, furniture, $6,500. Address Z., P. O. Duncans. no1

ROOM AND BOARD

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with board; also room for a few table boarders. $23 Cormorant St. d14

WANTED—3 rooms and board by small family in private house, or otherwise. Apply Box 427, Colonist office. d14

WANTED—Room and board, not more than $25.00 a month, by young Scotchman. 963 Colonist. n15

VACANCY for three or four table boarders. Good table. 461 Quebec street. n3

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board. Piano and phone, Bellevue, Quebec St., third house from Parliament buildings. m 7.

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—Modern house, central, or unfurnished rooms; no children. Box 428, Colonist. d14

WANTED—Two housekeeping rooms, on or near Dallas Road. 417 Colonist. d13

WANTED—Furnished cottage, modern, on or near Dallas Road, by January 5th. Address box 404 Colonist. d12

WANTED—At once, nicely furnished house, modern and central. Apply box 388 Colonist. d11

WANTED—Nicely furnished cottage for the winter; no children. 353, Colonist. d7

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET, three unfurnished rooms, with use of bathroom. Apply 1441 Elford street. d15

TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms with use of bath room. Apply Box 367, Colonist. d8

UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Apply between 4 and 8 p m.. 846 Yates St. n9

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND

FOR SALE—One safe, 1 cash register; splendid condition; cheap. Apply box 178 Colonist. n24

FOR SALE—An Oliver typewriter, almost new and in perfect order. Apply at the Family Grocery, corner Yates and Douglas. jy23

FOR SALE

80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.
FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres. Cheap.
TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses in good condition. On easy terms.
THREE LOTS—On Yates street with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street. Rent $130 per month
For further particulars apply to

J. STUART YATES
22 Bastion street. Victoria.

LEE & FRASER
11 TROUNCE AVENUE.

KINGS ROAD—Formerly Fifth Street, lot 50 feet x 150, only $230.
PANDORA AND MAPLE STREETS—2 large lots for $450 each, can be had on easy terms, cheapest lots on the market.
JOHNSON STREET—Cottage and large lot for $2,500, close to Central School, $600 down, balance on easy payments.
NORTH PARK STREET—Modern cottage, 6 rooms, large grounds running from street to street, it will pay you to investigate this if you are looking for an up to date home; easy terms can be arranged.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS —Money to loan on approved security at current rates, also good acreage for sale. Established 1890.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO
Limited.
36 Broad Srteet.

FINE RESIDENCE and two lots on Belmont avenue. $9,000.

MODERN DWELLING HOUSE—Lot 60 x 120, close in; only $4,500.

TWO STOREY RESIDENCE—James Bay district; $3,000.

160 ACRE FARM—Sooke district, fine situation, house and buildings; $3,000.

McPHERSON & FULLERTON BROTHERS
PHONE 1458. 1224 GOVERNMENT ST.

THREE LOTS—Phoenix street, 1 block from car. Price, $300 each.

LARGE WATER FRONTAGE — On Gorge close to car; ideal location. Price $1,000. Easy terms.

TWO LOTS on Duchess street, all cleared; $500 each.

NEW 8-room dwelling on Menzies St. Easy terms.

10¾ ACRES and house, Burnside, 3 miles from city. Price $6,000. Easy terms.

BUSINESS PROPERTY, centrally located, for sale cheap.

BEAUTIFUL 7-room dwelling, Victoria West, close to car; immediate possession. Good terms.

6-ROOM DWELLING, South Turner; good view; modern, $4,250.

BARGAIN—Dwelling, cor Johnson and Camosun, 7 rooms, strictly modern, $700 cash, balance monthly payments.

4¾ ACRES one block from car line, fruit trees, good house and barn. Price $8,400; easy terms.

15 ACRES planted in fruit trees, sea view, 5-room house, good water, Cadboro Bay. Price $13,500.

1 ACRE Foul Bay Road, planted in strawberries. Price $2,600; snap.

7 ACRES (cleared) 3 miles from city, under cultivation; good dwelling. Price $7,000.

LOT on Richmond Avenue, $600, one-third cash, balance easy terms.

60 ACRES, Cordova Bay, good water frontage, first-class soil. Price $6,300.

WE HAVE a client who wants 100 sections of timber. It must cruise and average 20,000; will pay cash on completion of cruise.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. z

Subscribe for The Colonist

F. J. O'Reilly. C. T. Cross.

CROSS & CO.
REAL ESTATE. MINES.
44 Fort Street.

ALBERNI

We have 90 acres, just out of Alberni. The property has a commanding position, with good view of the valley and canal. For sale at less per acre than small lots the same distance from town are offered at. Terms and price at office.

Richmond Avenue—Choice lot. Price $1,000.00. Terms.

Corner Trutch and Collinson Streets—114 x 114 feet. A snap at $2,100.00.

Oak Bay Avenue—We have a few choice acre lots at reasonable prices between Oak Bay Ave. and Foul Bay Road.

Corner Scoresby and Linden Avenue—110 x 120, splendid location. $3,500.00.

Island Road Sub-division, Oak Bay—Lots 1-3rd acre. Splendid building sites. We are sole agents.

FRUIT LANDS

We have a block of over 800 acres of splendid fruit land in Kootenay District. Would divide well into 5 and 10-acre tracts. Will be sold at a bargain.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN

Re Mary Helen Baillie, Deceased.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the "Trustees and Executors Act" all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Mary Helen Baillie, formerly of Victoria, B. C., who died on the 8th day of November, 1907, and probate of whose will and the codicils thereto was duly granted to Charles Edward Pooley, the executor therein named out of the Victoria Registry of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, on the 30th day of November, 1907, are required to send to the undersigned the solicitors for the executor on or before the 4th day of January, 1908, full particulars of their claims duly verified and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 4th day of January, 1908, the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall have had notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

All parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to the said executor forthwith.

Dated December 3, 1907.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

SUPERSTRUCTURE OF SWING SPAN.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Superstructure Metal for Swing Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., up to and including Tuesday the 31st of December, 1907, for manufacturing and delivering, f. o. b., scow at Vancouver or New Westminster, all the metal work required for the superstructure of a steel swing span.

Drawings, specifications, condition of contract and tender may be seen by intending tenderers on and after Tuesday, the 26th of November, 1907, at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, and at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, B. C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of successful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be called upon to furnish a bond, himself and two securities, satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of $1,000 each, or to furnish a bond of a Guarantee company satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of $3,000 for the due fulfillment of the work contracted for.

Upon the execution of the contract and a satisfactory bond being furnished, the cheque or certificate of deposit above mentioned will be returned to the contractor.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
n27 Public Works Engineer.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from and after this date the dumping of any material, refuse, or garbage, upon any street, alley, square or public place within the city limits is strictly prohibited, excepting in such places as may be designated by the Sanitary Inspector, and any person found dumping any material save as above mentioned will be prosecuted.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
Victoria, B. C., December 10, 1907.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of George Cawthen, deceased, Intestate and in the matter of the official administrator's Act.

Notice is hereby given that under an order made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving dated 9th Dec. 1907, I the undersigned was appointed administrator of the estate of the above deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are required to send particulars of the claim to me on or before the 12th day of Jan. 1908, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 12th day of Dec. 1907.

R. G. MONTEITH,
Acting Official Administrator.

NOTICE TO LOGGERS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

PILES.

ALTERNATIVE sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Piles, Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., up to and including Tuesday, the 31st of December, 1907, for furnishing and delivering at the bridge site on the North Arm of the Fraser river, on the line of the Cemetery road, fir and cedar piles.

About six hundred (600) will be required, varying in length from twenty (20) to forty-five (45) feet. They must be straight, sound, and not less than ten (10) inches at the small end. No butts will be accepted.

Further printed particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenderers must state the price per lineal foot for piles delivered.

The successful tenderer will be furnished with a list giving the number of piles required and the length of each.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable Chief Commissioner, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers, and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
n27 Public Works Engineer.

Pine Creek Power Company Limited.

TAKE NOTICE that the annual meeting of the Pine Creek Power Company, Limited, will be held on Tuesday, 3rd day of December, 1907, at the office of Bodwell & Lawson, 918 Government street, Victoria, British Columbia, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Dated this 14th day of November, 1907.

J. F. BREEZE,
Secretary.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated October 23, 1906, covering Township 4, Range V., Coast District, and the reserve, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated October 31st, 1906, covering Townships 1a, 2a, and 3, Range V. Coast District, has been cancelled in so far as the said reserves effect the acquisition of said lands by pre-emption only.

Lands embraced in the previously reserved area will be open for pre-emption on and after December 26th, 1907.

ROBT. A. RENWICK.,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works department, Victoria, B. C., Sept., 23, 1907.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills.

The time limited by the rules of the house for the presentation of petitions for leave to introduce private bills expires on Monday, 27 January, 1908.

Bills must be presented to the house by Thursday, 6th February, 1908.

Reports on bills will not be received after Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

Copies of the bill, petition and notices must be deposited with the undersigned, and the house fees paid, not later than Wednesday, 8th January, 1908.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1907.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

Tenders are Invited

for the supply of marrow fat peas and Harlot beans to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Esquimalt.

Tenders will be accepted up to noon, December 17th, prox.

C NEWTON YOUNG
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public, Etc.
DUNCAN E. & N. Railway

MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS

And secure a good residential lot on Hillside Ave. Prices $300 to $350 each. Terms to suit purchaser.

James Bay.—A few choice lots left. Price low and terms easy.

Oak Bay Avenue.—Some of the best residential lots in this district. Good investment.

V. C. MADDOCK & CO.
10 BROAD STREET
Phone 1407

Advertise in THE COLONIST

We Have
For Sale
One of Finest Residential Sites in the City,
consisting of 3.5 acres beautifully situated with southern exposure on Richardson Street, between the Government House property and "Stonyhurst."
Richardson Street has recently been greatly improved and the location is a very desirable one.

A. W. JONES
LIMITED
606 FORT STREET

FOR SALE
Owing to moving into more commodious premises we offer for sale at a bargain, the
Three Story Building
with basement, at present occupied by us.
The Brackman Ker Milling Company, Limited.
1407 Government Street

Money to Loan
—on—
Improved Real Estate
—
Swinerton & Oddy
Real Estate Agents
Government St., Victoria, B.C.

When you want any alterations, repairs or jobbing, call or phone
J. W. BOLDEN
Carpenter and Builder
760 Yates St. Opp. Dominion Hotel
PHONE A1125

WINTON AGENTS
WOOD BROS. GARAGE
88 Fort Street.
AUTOS FOR HIRE AT ALL HOURS
Phone 241.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sidney Shore, late of Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

All persons indebted to the estate of Sidney Shore, late of the city of Victoria, deceased, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, or at the store, Government street, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned before the first day of March, 1908. After the said date, the estate will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the executors had then notice.

Dated the 27th day of November, 1907.

FELL & GREGORY,
Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for Mary Hammond Shore, Executrix, and Carl Stromgren, Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of James Eliphalet McMillan, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of James Eliphalet McMillan, late of Victoria, who died on or about the 13th day of August, 1907, are required on or before the 28th day of December, 1907, to send by prepaid post or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for John Pope Burgess, the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased their claims against the estate of the said deceased, duly verified by statutory declaration.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he then has notice, and the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

H. G. HALL,
Solicitor for John Pope Burgess, 520 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend making application at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer of the liquor license now held by me in the premises known as the Bee Hive Saloon, corner of Fort and Broad streets, to the premises situated on Broad street and known as 1111 said street, in the city of Victoria.

ANNA BURNS.
Victoria, B. C., November 11, 1907.

QUALITY
Millions have tried it.
All endorse it.
Leading architects specify it.
The best contractors use it.
Hundreds demand it.
Others are imitators of it.
Investigate.
Do it now.
R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf Street

G. B. HUGHES
Real Estate, Insurance, etc.
572 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.
Six roomed House, near High School, all modern, in first class condition; brick and stone foundation; terms. A snap.... $3500
Seven roomed 1-2 storey frame house on North road, in good condition, beautiful view, good locality. A great bargain. Only $1800

TOILET SETS
A very charming assortment just to hand, see our window display. Other fine gift goods here in abundance:
Manicure Sets,
Mirrors,
Perfumes in handsome packages.
Chocolates in fancy boxes.
All popularly priced.

HALL'S
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
N. E. COR. YATES & DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, B. C.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by Lyman Bros Co. Ltd. Toronto, & E. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 4 cts.
Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

J. E. PAINTER & SON
WOOD AND COAL DEALERS,
Office 29 Cormorant. Phone 536.
Residence Phone, A 426.
TRUCK AND DRAY WORK.
We are agents for the Old Reliable Wellington Coal.
$7.50 PER TON, 2,000 LBS.

NOTICE
RAYMOND & SONS
7 PANDORA STREET
Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of
SATIN FINISH ENGLISH ENAMEL AND AMERICAN ONYX TILES
The latest old and new styles in
MANTELS, FULL SETS OF ANTIQUE FIRE IRONS AND FENDERS
Copied from designs that were in use during the seventeenth century.
We also carry lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay. Please call and inspect our stocks before deciding.

WE SELL THE EARTH
DRURY & MACGURN
34 GOVERNMENT ST.

ACTUAL RESULTS
The Mutual Life of Canada
In this respect has few, if any, equals, and has never been excelled by any Canadian Company.
All its Surplus belongs to its **policy-holders.**
Lowest Expense Ratio to Income of any Canadian Company.
Not One Dollar Lost during 37 years of the **Millions** received from and invested for Policy-holders' security.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next setting of the Board of License Commissioners I intend to apply for a transfer of my retail liquor license for the Regent Saloon, corner Johnson and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C., to William Alexander Anderson.

(Signed)
CATHERINE J. MELDRAM,
Victoria, B. C.

IN THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and ante-communion 11a.m., evening service 7 p.m. The Bishop of Columbia will preach in the morning and Canon Beanlands in the evening. The music set for the day follows.

Morning

Voluntary .. .. Guilmant
Venite .. .. Stainer
Psalms for 15th morning .. Cath Psalt.
Te Deum .. .. .. Macpherson
Benendictus .. .. .. Barnby
Kyrie and Gloria .. .. .. Godfrey
Hymns .. .. .. 50, 268, and 203
Voluntary—March .. .. .. Callaerts

Evening

Voluntary—Reverie .. .. .. Page
Processional Hymn 215
Psalms for 15th evening .. Cath. Psalt.
Magnificat .. .. .. Mornington
Nunc Dimittis .. .. .. Turle
Hymns .. .. .. 47, 514, and 51
Vesper Hymn—"Jesu We Pray Thee"
Recessional Hymn 281
Voluntary—Postlude .. .. Guilmant

St. John's

Rev. Percival Jenns will preach in the morning and the Rev. H. A. Collinson in the evening. Holy communion at 8 a.m.

Morning

Organ—Volntary .. ..
Venite .. .. Stainer
Psalms for 15th morning .. Cath. Psalt.
Benedicite .. .. .. Maunder
Benedictus .. .. .. Troutbeck
Kyrie .. .. Burnett
Gloria Tibi .. .. .. Burnett
Hymns .. .. .. 50, 289, and 288
Organ—Postlude .. .. .. Bache

Evening

Organ—Voluntary .. ..
Psalms for 15th evening .. Cath. Psalt.
Cantate .. .. Hopkins
Deus Misereatur .. .. .. Goss
Anthem—"Turn Ty Face" .. Sullivan
Hymns .. .. 53 and 31
Vesper .. .. Burnett
Organ—Offertoire .. .. .. Clausmann

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook St. and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10.30 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11 a.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller will be the preacher for the day; morning subject, "The Secret of Prophetic Power," evening, "The Ministry." All seats are free. The musical arrangements for the day are as follows:

Morning

Organ—Pastorale .. .. .. Merkel
Communion Service .. Simper in A flat
Hymns .. .. 354, 312, 317, and 414
Offertory Anthem .. .. .. Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis .. .. .. St. John
Organ—Postlude in D .. .. Merkel

Evening

Organ—March Religiosa .. .. Mason
Psalms .. .. .. Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .. .. .. Adams in D
Nunc Dimittis .. .. .. Adams in D
Anthem—"O Saviour of the World" .. .. .. Sir John Goss
Hymns .. .. .. 217 and 49
Litany .. .. .. 463, pt. 1 and 3
Vesper—"I Will Lay Me Down in Peace"
Organ—"And He Shall Purify" Handel

St. James'

Rector Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8, matins, ante-communion and sermon at 7. The music follows:

Morning

Organ—Voluntary .. ..
Venite and Psalms .. Cathedral Psalter
Benedicite .. .. .. Skeffington
Benedictus .. .. .. Langdon
Kyries .. .. Sullivan
Hymns .. .. .. 362 and 46
Organ—Voluntary .. ..

Evening

Organ—Voluntary .. ..
Psalms .. .. .. Cathedral Psalter
Cantate .. .. Woodward
Deus Misereatur .. .. .. Lyttleton
Hymns .. .. .. 184, 226, and 23
Litany Hymn .. .. .. 463, 3rd part
Vesper Hymn .. .. Ms.
Organ—Voluntary .. ..

Church of Our Lord

11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at evening service. Rev. F. Wilford Jones, representative of the Canadian Bible Society, will preach at the morning service and Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone at the evening. Subject, Isaiah's Song of the Rock of Ages. Thursday service 8 p.m., subject of address "Peter the Apostle of Hope."

Morning

Organ—Andante .. .. .. Mozart
Venite and Psalms as set .. Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum—XXXVI. .. .. ..
Benedictus—I. .. ..
Hymns —268, A. and M. 162, 590, 267
Organ—Gloria .. .. .. Andre

Evening

Organ—Andante .. .. .. Mendelssahn
Opening Hymn .. .. 398, A. and M. 545
Psalms as set .. .. Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—II. .. ..
Nunc Dimittis—VII. .. ..
Hymns .. .. .. 324, 151, and 280

James Bay Methodist

Rev. Geo. R. B. Kinney, pastor. Preaching in morning at 11. Sunday school at 2.30. Preaching in evening at 7. All are welcome.

Calvary Baptist

Victoria Hall, corner Blanchard and Pandora streets. Rev. F. T. Tapscott, M.A. Pastor. Themes: morning, "The Making of an Apostle," evening "The Harvest is Past." Bible school at 2.30 p.m. Music as follows:

Morning

Hymns .. .. .. 679, 714, and 696
Choir Hymn—"In the Hour of Trial."
Anthem—"Hear Us, Oh Father." ..

Evening

Hymns .. .. .. 274, 675, and 42
Anthem—"God That Madest Earth and Heaven" .. .. .. Fisher
Quartette—"The Harvest is Past." .. ..

Central Baptist

Sunday services in main A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St., at 11 and 7. Pastor Christopher Burnett will preach in the morning on "The Greatest Drift Successfully Resisted;" in the evening on "The Divine Suitor." Bible school and Men's Baraca Bible class at 2.30 (the latter in No. 1 hall).

First Presbyterian Church

Rev. Dr. Campbell (pastor), will preach both morning and evening 11 a. m. and 7 a.m. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2.30 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Mr. W. D. Kumand will sing at the morning service.

Christian Science

The Sunday service of the Christian Science Society is held in the K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, at 11 a.m. Subject today. "Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" All are welcome.

Christadelphians

Bible lecture, Labor Hall, Douglas St., 7 p.m. Mr. Watkinson will take for his subject, "The Kingdom of God, What is It? Where is It? Who will Inherit It?" All welcome.

Universal Brotherhood

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87 holds a public meeting at 76 Government street—old Colonist block—every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given on living questions of the day and questions answered. Non-political and unsectarian. All are invited.

Spiritualism

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 175 Chatham St., near Cook St., at 7.30 p.m. Subject, "A Voyage to Hades." These meetings are for the use of the public.

Psychic Research Society

Henry E Howes, of London, will lecture in A.O.U.W. Hall, room 2, upstairs, today, under the auspices of the above society. Clairvoyant readings after the lecture. Subject, "What is Religion?" All are welcome.

"THE FUNERAL POKE."

Editor Harvey on the Domestic Life of Undertakers

Editor Harvey, of the North American Review, revives an old joke in this form:

"Of the undertaker's home life we know practically nothing. Does he preserve the official demeanor through meals and at other times when free to mingle with the family? Does he romp with his children? Does he even have children? Would it be proper for an undertaker's wife to fetch such obvious distractions into the world? What, we wonder, would be the view of our Chief Magistrate upon that point? And, as a matter of fact, did any one ever hear of the son or daughter of an undertaker? That progeny is not uncommon to executioners we know, because in the old days the business, then more profitable than it is now, was kept in the family through many generations. Whether a like thrifty spirit animates the undertaking clans we cannot say, but if so it would be interesting to know whether a male child is taught to subdue his emotions from the beginning and forced, perchance, to wear black mitts in the cradle."

Strange that Mr. Harvey, a semi-litterateur, should have forgotten his "Martin Chuzzlewit." There are no pleasanter people in that book than Mr. Mould and his family. The lady of the house is represented as plump and pretty and merry, and the two daughters are in her image. The gloom of the business never passed the threshold of the family apartments. Sairy Gamp was charmed by the domesticity she encountered there. And maybe Mr. Harvey has never heard of the young man whose ardor for a pretty girl he had met at a party was for a moment chilled by the discovery that she was an undertaker's daughter. But he soon returned to his allegiance, and had no reminder of matters except that occasionally the young lady would recall a circumstance by the fact that on that day "papa had a funeral."

There is a sad side, of course. As for instance, the case of an old colored woman who married the second time and was asked by her mistress how she liked number two.

"He's a good man," she replied, "but de niggers round here is makin' fun of him."

"What's their objection?"

"Dey say he is slow motioned. Well, he is. He do go along with his head down looking rejected" (dejected).

"Well, if he's a good man I shouldn't care so much for appearances. Still, you might speak to him pleasantly about it, and maybe he'll appear brisker on the street."

"I done tell him, and he laughs and say, 'I'm afeered dem niggers is right. I driv for a undertaker five years, and maybe I done got the funeral poke in my bones.'"

But a good many old jokes are out of date, and those at the expense of the doctor and the undertaker were best laid away. They are numerous, and have been enjoyed by nobody more than those at whom they were directed. But, as a matter of fact, we cannot be too respectful toward the first man we see in the world, and the last who, screwdriver in hand, sees us.—Washington Star.

The Hospital

Thankful are They Who Escape The Surgeon's Knife

Thousands of surgical operations are performed every year in our great city hospitals upon women afflicted with serious female troubles. Sometimes the operations are successful—oftentimes they are not.

It is safe to say that certainly nine out of ten operations for female troubles might have been wholly avoided.

The most valuable tonic and re-builder of the female organism, the medicine with a record of thousands of cases literally snatched from the operating table, is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Do not consent to an operation which may mean death until after you have given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial. Note what it did for Mrs. Robert Glenn, whose letter follows:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is so well and widely known that it does not need any recommendation from me, but I am glad to add mine to the many which you have in its favor.

I suffered untold agonies from a serious female trouble for nearly three years, and the doctors told me I must have an operation; but I was unwilling to undergo this, and decided to try your Vegetable Compound.

I am so pleased that I did so, for it restored me to perfect health, saved me the pain of an operation and the immense bills attending the same. Please accept my hearty thanks and best wishes.

MRS. ROBERT GLENN, 434 Marie Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Thousands of women, residing in every part of Canada, bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cures female ills and creates radiant, buoyant female health. For your own sake try it.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

For Speculative or Permanent Investment the Present Is the Very Best Time to Buy Real Estate in Victoria

Money is scarce and hard to obtain, and in order to meet obligations property owners are now satisfied to make very considerable reductions. We have a large list of properties of all descriptions. Houses, Building Lots, Small Acreage Blocks and Ranches. We can give investors snaps in any of the above lines. Buy Victoria property now; it will make you money.

We Sell Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident. Attractive Plans, first class companies. Buy a policy from us.

Phone 1383 L. U. CONYERS & CO. 18 View St.

Real Estate For Sale
Victoria Homes

Cottage, near Beacon Hill park, 6 rooms.. .. ..$3,000	Nice home, 10 rooms, 3 acres.. .. ..$15,000
7 rooms, close in.. .. .. ..$3,500	Fine residence, 12 rooms, 3 acres.. .. ..$16,000
7 rooms, Quadra st.. .. ..$3,700	One of the finest residences in the city.. .. ..$36,000
7 rooms, Pandora st.. .. ..$4,750	Beautiful residence and lovely grounds.. .. ..$45,000
Lovely home, Bellot st.. .. ..$5,800	**LANGFORD LAKE**
Rockland ave. home.. .. ..$4,500	5 acre blocks, fronting on the lake, per acre.. .. .. ..$50,000
8 rooms, Government st.. ..$7,000	**SAANICH ROAD**
8 rooms, water frontage.. ..$7,500	5 acres, all cleared and fenced, small house and stable..$1,100
10 rooms, Michigan st.. .. ..$7,500	**METCHOSIN**
10 rooms, Dallas road.. .. ..$8,000	10½ acres, cleared, for.. ..$1,400
Esquimalt road, 8 rooms and 1¼ acres.. .. ..$8,500	**GOVERNMENT STREET**
Belleville st., 8 rooms.. .. ..$8,500	20 feet by 80 ft.. .. ..$3,000
Off St. Charles st., 8 rooms..$9,000	
Beautiful home, close in..$10,500	
Nice home, beautiful grounds.. .. ..$13,600	

A. W. MORE
34 Broad Street Corner of Trounce Avenue

THE LAND OF FIRE

Iceland is, as William Morris said, "the Greece of the North." It produced in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries a literature unparalleled after Rome before the golden age of England and France, in character drawing, in passionate dramatic power, in severe, noble simplicity, in grim humor. All the characters of the Sagas live and move today. Every hill and headland and valley in the island is full of their presence. The Icelander of today knows them by heart. It is as if every Englishman, from pauper to king, knew Shakespeare's historical plays and could re-tell them more or less in his or her own words. It has kept the national times alive through evil times. It has preserved the language almost untouched by time and foreign intercourse.

Nowhere is the contrast between man and his surroundings so glaring as in Iceland. Buried in snow and darkness, deprived of every comfort, living on rancid butter and dried fish, drinking sour whey and milk, dressed like his servants, seeking in a little boat his food, yet a cultured mind, possessing an intimate knowledge not only of the history of his own country, but of Greece and Rome; a poet fond of throwing off satires, intellectually and morally the equal of his European guest, considering himself your equal and refusing to be ordered about by a rich Englishman, owner of several square miles of land and hundreds of sheep, with a pedigree going further back than that of his visitor; a jack of all trades, a blacksmith in his smithy, boat builder and carpenter, an artist in filigree work, a carver in wood, an eager reader in books, he has universal education up to a degree to which it is useful for a man.

There are no schools in Iceland, yet every child at 12 can read, according to the parish statistics. In no country in Europe are so many books printed and sold, in proportion to the population. A population of only 76,000, scattered in many hamlets, has twelve printing presses, the earliest being established as far back as 1536; about one hundred book annually, fourteen newspapers and eight periodicals are produced to satisfy the literary needs of this little nation.

Yet this literary people still live in a pastoral and Homeric civilization, which is a modern lesson of the healthfulness of human life lived in close contact with the free, wild life of nature, such as would have delighted the heart of Rousseau or Thoreau. As a proof that this life is healthy, I give the example of a clergyman who died four years ago 113 years old, having managed to live all his days healthy and happy on $150 a year, the average stipend of the Icelandic church.

The sheep yield food and clothing. Their wool is pulled off in the spring, carded, spun, woven in hand looms, and worn undyed. You make shoes of their skin and spoons of the horns. Every opportunitiy is seized for the telling of stories and the reciting of poems. Only the milk ewes are kept at home in summer to be milked; the rest of the sheep are gathered in from the mountains in autumn, notice being given in church from the pulpit.

The autumn gatherings, with people sitting on the walls of the stone enclosure telling stories, are quite Homeric. The winter evenings are spent with each member of the family busy at work in the same room, the men on their knees shaving the wool off sheep skins, making ropes and nets of hair, the women using spindle and distaff, embroidering etc., afford a still better opportunity for stories and puns

—o—

Borough of Lambeth, London, has 2,860 empty houses.

POMMERY
In the open markets of France and Great Britain, where quality fixes the price of champagne,
Pommery Stands First
HAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL, - - - SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA

J. T. L. MEYER
P. O. BOX 224. 1118 LANGLEY ST. OLD NO. 32. PHONE A1430.

RESIDENCES
Menzies Street—Corner Toronto, 7-roomed house and large lot...$4,500
Mason Street—2 cottages on full sized lot.. .. ..$2,400
Johnson Street—7-roomed bungalow and lot 44 x 125.. .. .. ..$3,750
William Street, Victoria West—6-roomed house and lot 55 x 113..$1,900
Simcoe Street—7-roomed house, newly done up.. .. ..$3,000
North Pembroke Street—7-roomed brick house with every convenience $4,000

VACANT LOTS
Hulton Street, near Oak Bay Avenue, lot 53 x 113 .. ..$550
Belcher Street, 75 x 118.. .. ..$2,100
Speed Street—Seven lots.. .. ..$2,100
Craigflower Road—corner, $600 and one adjoining.. .. ..$500

ACREAGE
Tolmie Avenue—5 1-3 acres, all good land, 500 choicest fruit trees. Per acre.. .. ..$1,500
Carey Road, 6 acres, 200 fruit trees.. .. ..$3,500
Carey Road—7 acres, 100 fruit trees, one fine house, stable, etc...$7,000
Victoria Arm—1 27-100 acres, planted with fruit trees.. .. .. ..$4,500

Sunday **Y. M. C. A.** Men Only
Rev. F. Milford Jones of South Africa at 4 p.m.
Hear him sure at Men's Meeting.
Saturday Night "Pop"
F. Napier Denison, Esq., of Meteorological Service, Victoria.
"EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES."
Lantern Lecture of great interest.—This to Men and Women.

MONDAY STARTS THE WEEK WITH EXCEPTIONAL SAVINGS

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIFT BUYERS HERE.

REMEMBER!—Only 8 Shopping Days Remain From Now to Christmas.

Monday will be a big day at this store, the Bargains which we have prepared for that day being of unusual merit which demands the attention of all Prudent Shoppers who are anxious to Make a Saving. The Offerings for Monday Mean Dollars In Your Purse. Then, too, Christmas Gift Buyers could not wish for better opportunities to purchase Xmas Presents than what are offered at The Big Store.

Splendid Economies Await You in the Mantle Department

Ladies' Winter Coats Marked Down for Monday

Regular Price $27.50. Special, Monday, $15.00.

Monday offers prudent women a splendid opportunity to economise on Fine Winter Coats. This lot includes garments made of high quality chiffon finished broadcloth and tweed mixtures, in 7-8 lengths and faultlessly tailored, while the styles are strictly up-to-the-minute in every particular in both single and double breasted, loose and box backs, with deep kimona sleeves, flat collars finished with silk biaid. This lot includes some of the most stunning styles of the season. The regular price was $27.50, but for Monday each $15.00. Below we are giving these detailed descriptions:

DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT of Chiffon finished broadcloth, 50 inches long, loose back, with stitched straps around arm hole, giving kimona effect, flat collar of velvet, finished with silk braid, self cuffs, side pockets. Reg. $25.00. Monday **$15.00**

LADIES' DOUBLE-BREASTED COAT, of dark striped tweeds, 7-8 length, very full loose back, with deep kimona sleeve, self collar and cuffs, finished with stitching, outside pockets. This is one of the newest cuts we are showing this season. Reg. $27.50. Monday **$15.00**

LADIES' 7-8 LENGTH COAT, in small check tweeds, box back, with self strappings forming "Gibson" effect, double breasted with fancy buttons, collar and cuffs of contrasting shade of velvet, body and sleeves mercerized lined. Regular $25.00. Monday **$15.00**

Extra Special Monday Evening

Men's Pure Silk Underwear

REG. $7.00 PER SUIT, AT **$4.50**

At 7.30 Monday evening we are making a special offering in Men's Fine Pure Silk Underwear. This lot is in pink and blue, best quality, and just the kind that always give satisfaction this cold and damp weather. Reg. value $7.00 per suit. Monday at 7.30 per suit **$4.50**

How About Your Razor Strop?

If you need a good razor strop at a moderate price this is the place to find it. Made of the best material that can be procured, at all prices, ranging from $1.25 to **25c**

A Large Assortment of Pocket Knives

Our showing of pocket knives is extremely good, and include every reputable make, in all styles, shapes and sizes, and made of the very best material suited for the purpose, at prices ranging from $1.50 to .. **25c**

Extra Special Monday Evening

Mechanical Toys

REG. PRICE $1.00. AT 7.30 **50¢**

Aerial Railways, just the thing to please the little fellow, very strongly made. Winds up with key and runs up incline. Reg. value $1.00. Monday evening, 7.30 ..... **50c**

Candle Shades—All Prices

We are showing a splendid line of fine Candle Shades, in all styles and colors. Nothing makes the table look more inviting than a good shade over the festive candle.

CANDLE SHADES in Black Cat designs. Each..... **15c**

ELECTRIC SHADES, in flower designs. Each..... **25c**

CANDLE SHADES, in plain assorted colors, with fringe and fancy metal covering, at 50c and..... **75c**

CANDLE SHADE HOLDERS, each **10c**

Musical Programme

Monday Afternoon.

Morch ...Red Domino
Selection .....Jolly Musketeer
Entre Acte .....Bide-a-Wee
Valse .....—Dream of Pearl
Selection .Tobascoland
Gavotte ....The Elms
March .....Glory of Jamestown

Monday Evening.

March .....
....."Ahoy My Lads"
Selection .....
...."Piff, Paff, Pout"
Idyll .....
.."Legend of Love"
Valse ....."Elysia"
Intermezzo .."Senora"
Selection .....
....."Jolly Robbers"
Transcription. Lucilla
March ."Jolly Jingles"

Extra Special Bargain in Ladies' Pique and Silk Blouses Monday

REG. $1.50 TO $4.50. MONDAY **$1.00**

Monday we are placing on sale a splendid line of Ladies' heavy figured Pique, also Silk, Blouses. These are all the latest styles and pleasing effects. Some are trimmed very prettily, with embroidery trimmings and fancy tucks, with long sleeves. This is a fine opportunity to lay in a stock of warm blouses for cold weather. The regular prices were $1.50 to $4.50. For Monday we offer you the choice at, each **$1.00**

An Extraordinary Bargain in Men's House Coats

REG. $17.50 TO $25.00. MONDAY **$9.50**

This is without doubt an extraordinary bargain in fine Housecoats. Just the thing for a Christmas gift for "him." They are made of brocaded silks and velvets, all silk and satin lined, with quilted collars, and silk cord trimmings. Reg. values $17.50 to $25.00. Monday **$9.50**

A Bissell Sweeper Makes an Ideal Gift

We have prepared for the holidays a most complete assortment of Bissell's Sweepers. They are in the best finish and fully guaranteed. Just the thing to lessen mother's work and make a grateful recipient for every day during the coming year. Bissell Sweeper prices, $7.00, $5.50, $4.50, $3.75, $3.50, $3.25 and **$2.65**

Variety of Hearth Rugs None Better

Lend a touch of completeness to any home, and are there for always as an acceptable gift. We have them in an abundance. In most all sizes and prices of the following weaves:

Axminster Rugs, each, $1.25 to **$7.50**
Smyrna Rugs, each, $1.25 to **$5.50**
"Siskurl" Mohair Rugs, $1.25 to **$6.75**
"Sirdir" Wilton Rugs, $3.75 to **$5.50**
Dag-dag Rugs, each $3.75 to **$19.50**
Saxony Rugs, each, $2.50 to **$4.00**

Monday's Splendid Economies on Fancy Screens

ONE-THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR.

AT **35¢, 75¢** AND **$2.50** EACH. MONDAY EVENING AT 7.30.

Monday evening offers splendid economies on fancy screens. These are filled with fancy art muslins and sateens, with plain and fancy hardwood frames, and are priced to sell at 7.30 Monday evening at about one-third their regular value, and at these prices they will clear out quick. Special For Monday evening, 7.30, at, each, 35c, 75c and **$2.50**

Make it a point of being at Spencer's every night this week. Unique attractions await you. Avoid the crush of hundreds of eager purchasers by getting within our doors as early as possible — You will be the gainer thereby

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Extra Special Monday Evening

Men's Fancy Vests

REG. $4.00 TO $6.00. AT 7.30 **$2.50**

Another one of our popular Vest Sales. This lot includes 46 only, and are in all colors. Some are knitted wool, with wool backs, and basket cloth, but to share in them be here on time. Reg. values $4.00 to $6.00. Special Monday evening at 7.30, each **$2.50**

Gold Necklaces On Sale Monday

REG. VALUE $1.75. MONDAY **$1.00**

Suitable for Ladies and Misses, and ideal articles for Christmas, in chain and bead effects. Reg. values $1.75. Monday **$1.00**

Scissors of All Kinds

CUTTING OUT SCISSORS, for cutting out, made of forged steel, at each, ... **25c**

MAGNETIC SCISSORS, will pick up needle. Each.... **35c**

NAIL SCISSORS with file, at 40c, 60c, 65c and **75c**

NAIL SCISSORS, curved, with file, at 50c, 75c, $1.00 and **$1.50**

VEST POCKET SCISSORS, folding, 35c to..... **$1.25**

CUTICLE SCISSORS, each 20c, 50c, $1.00 and.... **$1.50**

Extra Special Monday Evening

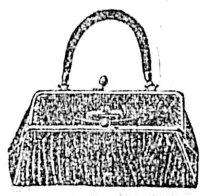
Japanese Bread Plates

REG. 50c AND 75c. AT 7.30 **25¢**

This is a splendid line of Japanese China, and includes Bread and Dessert Plates, with Oriental designs and gold traced. Reg. value 50c and 75c. each. Monday at 7.30 ..... **25c**

A New Shipment of Ladies' Handbags for Gifts

We have just received by express a special line of Ladies' Handbags. These are the very latest ideas in black or light shades, in plain or imitation alligator, and were specially bought for the Christmas trade. The prices range from $2.50 to **$8.00**



New Art Silks

A splendid assortment of these daintily designed fabrics have just come to hand, in 12 patterns and a wide range of colors, 30 in. wide, reversible, and just the thing for mantel draping, etc., at, per yd..... **$1.00**

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

A Forecast of What the Immediate Future Holds for the Queen City of the West—Our Immense Timber Resources

THE present is an especially opportune time to attempt a forecast of what the more immediate future holds for Victoria, inasmuch as industrial conditions in almost every province of Canada are reflecting the disturbance in the United States born of the financial stringency.

It would be idle to suggest that this city will not feel, in common with all others on the continent, the effects of the sudden disruption of a normal state of things in respect to national progress and development; but a careful consideration of the situation in all its aspects engenders the conviction that there are few places in Canada—certainly few in the West—which can face the future with a greater degree of confidence.

In an important respect Victoria occupies a unique position. It is not now, nor has it been in the past, mainly dependent upon industrial enterprises; and a little thought will reveal that this circumstance is likely to prove a very fortunate one at this juncture. Vancouver is feeling the effects of the depression to a very serious degree, chiefly for the reason that a policy of retrenchment in respect to industrial, commercial and speculative ventures is always one of the immediate results of a disruption of financial conditions such as has just occurred.

Victoria has passed unscathed through crises far more threatening in their ominous aspects than the present. The upbuilding of a rival city on the shores of Burrard Inlet was thought by many to constitute a death blow; the loss of the navy was believed to be an almost insurmountable obstacle to her progress—but she has continued uninterruptedly on her way as one of the most solid and prosperous cities on the coast.

But Victoria is most advantageously placed at the present time, inasmuch as, in contradistinction to almost any other city in Western Canada, we may calculate upon the early inauguration of enterprises which will to a very large degree more than offset any temporary ill effect which might be felt because of the unfavorable conditions so generally prevalent at this time.

It will hardly be disputed that even in the event of a reduction of forces in the local industries there would not be any great body of men thrown out of work, for Victoria is not, as we have said, a very large manufacturing centre. Let us then, with that consideration in mind, see what we may count upon to justify the assumption that we shall weather whatever storm may blow with but little inconvenience to our civic comfort.

In the first place, it may be said that but few people in Victoria appreciate to how great an extent the opening for business of the C. P. R. Empress hotel will contribute to the benefit of the city. It only requires to be stated to have it admitted that the C. P. R., with the most exceptional facilities for performing the task, will arrange to keep the hotel full of guests all the year round. Operating the greatest railway system in the world, with steamship lines on two oceans, with agencies in every corner of the globe, the C. P. R. possesses the most elaborate equipment for securing the attention of the wealthy traveling class, and catering to their wants. Now, the Empress hotel will accommodate comfortably 200 or more guests. What is a reasonable figure at which to estimate their daily expenditure? Or, to put it another way, what will each guest on an average leave in Victoria per day? It is held that a very conservative estimate is $10 per day. Accepting this computation as reasonable, we find that the city will benefit annually in the tidy sum of $730,000, or sixty thousand odd dollars per month. Take on top of this the not inconsiderable sum of money which will be disbursed by the hotel itself for supplies and to meet operating expenses, and it will be conceded that in this one enterprise alone we stand to receive immediately a distinct stimulous to our civic wellbeing.

Again, we know with absolute certainty that with the advent of spring, the C. P. R. will press with all haste the extension of the E. & N. railway to Alberni. This, in itself, will give employment to a large number of men, who, it may be safely assumed, will benefit local business houses very materially in the increased demand for supplies. But, aside from the direct disbursement of money by the C. P. R. in the prosecution of this project, it is to be remembered that the territory traversed, at present to a considerable degree inaccessible, will be opened up to the prospector and the homeseeker, to the end that a renewed interest will be awakened in the potential resources of Vancouver Island.

For another reason it appears not improbable that the present unexpected and unusual conditions in the industrial world, which to many appear an affliction, may actually contribute to the advancement of Victoria and the development of Vancouver Island. It is a matter of common knowledge that the greatest obstacle to the prosecution of the plans of the C. P. R. for the clearing of large tracts of land on Vancouver Island has been the shortage of labor. Does it not appear, therefore, that the present situation affecting the labor market may hasten the commencement of work? There seems every justification for anticipating that with the advent of spring this huge enterprise will be launched and vigorously prosecuted. That it will mean a new era for Victoria and the Island is beyond all question.

There are pending a number of other enterprises affecting the immediate future of the city, of the certainty of the commencement of which there does not appear to be reasonable ground for doubt. To call to mind a few of them, there may be mentioned the erection of new terminal facilities for the E. & N. Railway company on Store street. A very large sum of money will be expended in this alone. A handsome new station is to replace the present structure, and the freight sheds and repair buildings on the site of the old Albion Iron Works will be good-sized buildings.

The writer has it on the authority of Mr. R. P. Rithet that at a very early date it will be necessary to arrange for the erection of increased accommodation at the steamship docks at the outer harbor. The plan which in Mr. Rithet's opinion, it will be necessary to follow, is the building of a breakwater from Brotchie's ledge to a point near the present wharves. The early arrival in these waters of ships of the type of the Atlantic Empresses would seem to render an early commencement of this undertaking imperative.

Then, among the considerable improvement works which will be inaugurated in the spring are the building of branch lines by the B. C. Electric Railway company and the laying out of a residential townsite at Uplands Farm. On these projects alone, considerable employment will be given.

Nothing can stay Victoria's expansion as a residential city. It is even conceivable that a depression in the United States may drive a considerable proportion of the wealthy class here to remain "until the storm blows over." There is no sign of a cessation in the building progress.

On the whole, it will be conceded that the outlook for Victoria is most promising. With Vancouver Island with its untold riches in natural resources behind her, with the broad Pacific with its streams of ocean-borne commerce in front of her, and possessing charms and attractions sufficient in themselves to win the favor of a host of admirers, she faces the future confident in the belief that she will continue to enjoy an uninterrupted reign as Queen City of the Golden West.

C. A. GREGG.

OUR TIMBER RESOURCES

Herewith is reproduced an excellent photographic view of the mills and yards of the Victoria Lumbering Co. at Chemainus, taken specially for the Colonist by Messrs. Fleming Bros. Through the kindness of Mr. W. J. Sutton, M. E., F. G. S., we are able to give some interesting information respecting the timber resources of Vancouver Island. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sutton knows the Island better, probably, than any other living man, has spent many years in exploratory work in this particular section of the province.

"There is hardly an acre," says Mr. Sutton, "on Vancouver Island that is not covered with timber. The only place there is no timber is where water has covered the ground and made a swamp. But wherever there is a chance for a tree to grow, it does grow. Of course, the best timber is found in the valleys, but in some places the timber climbs the mountains wonderfully. I found fir trees growing 2,000 feet high on the Beaufort range. As a rule the fir reaches an elevation of 2,000 feet. When it is too high for the fir we have hemlock. We have perhaps the largest belt of timber in and around the Salmon River country. That is a very large area, and the very finest of timber, running approximately 50,000 feet to the acre. That is what the best timber of Vancouver Island averages. We have some special places where the average runs up very high indeed. There is a place up on Robertson River, Cowichan Lake; I am satisfied that several thousands of acres there will average 300,000 feet to the acre. They have been logging on Cowichan Lake, and there is a number of places where the timber has averaged 100,000 feet to the acre. The trees grow up like candles and form an umbrella top, without a single limb below, and we used to make the remark that it took two men and a boy to see the top.

"On the south side of Cowichan Lake we have an enormous acreage, amounting to probably one thousand million feet. I am only giving these figures very roughly indeed, just to convey some idea of the magnitude of our resources there. Then up in the neighborhood of Comox the Chemainus Lumber Co. have a very fine timber area. They have one single block there of 20,000 acres, and then there is this area here, running up to thousands and thousands of acres; it will average about 50,000 feet to the acre. All this has not been touched yet.

"On the west coast, instead of fir we have cedar. I was interested in some timber land at Kennedy Lake, where there is very large cedar. To give you some idea of the size of the cedar trees down there, when we were running a survey line one day I sent a man back to pick up something that was left behind, and as he had only been gone a few minutes, I noticed by his demeanor that there was something wrong, and he said: 'I thought I was going the other way.' I went along with him to ascertain how it happened. I found that he had become lost in going around a big cedar tree, and came back on his track. That tree measured 45 feet in circumference.

"Along the west coast we have a very large quantity of very fine cedar, and there is considerable cedar scattered all through the timber limits on Cowichan Lake and Comox and to the north; but the cedar decreases as we go northward, and here we have more spruce. I have not been through the Klaanch portion of the country, but reports have been made by Mr. Fry and Mr. Gray. They report considerable areas of cedar and spruce."

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company owns 1,500,000 acres of agricultural, timber and mineral lands on Vancouver Island, extending from Otter Point on the southwest coast to Crown Mountain in the Comox district, which include within their boundaries all the flourishing farming, mining, lumbering and fishing communities along the East Coast and the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, a tract recognized to be the choicest portion of Vancouver Island. This magnificent estate is being systematically explored by the company, whose intention it is to clear the land of timber and divide it into convenient sized lots, when it will be offered for sale to fruit growers, farmers, poultry and dairymen, at reasonable prices and on favorable terms. As the interior is explored it is the intention of the company to extend the railway and build branches into the most desirable valleys, to afford easy access to the agricultural, timber and mineral lands.

In the suburbs of Victoria the following results are authenticated—Four acres of strawberries produced 28,126 pounds of fruit, which sold for $2,598 net, or $650 per acre; half an acre produced 2,826 pounds, giving a net return of $301; another grower raised 12,556 pounds of berries on one and one-half acres, which sold for $1,228.60 net, or over $800 per acre. Rockside Orchard, Victoria, produced marketable plums and cherries from ten-year-old trees as follows: Plums—35 trees Grand Duke, 442 crates, averaging 22 pounds; 18 Hungarian prunes, 216 crates; 27 Engelbert, 290 crates; 10 Tragedy, 142 crates—1,070 crates, a total of 20,416 pounds from 90 trees. Cherries—Twenty-five Olivet trees yielded 230 crates of 24 pounds, or a total of 5,520 pounds.

Mr. McNeill, of the Dominion department of agriculture, says: "The one thing which impressed me was the fact that, as far as the fruit industry is concerned, the growers commence in this country with a clean slate."

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES

"Gold and gold-bearing quartz have been found from one end of Vancouver Island to the other," said Mr. Sutton. "There is an important belt of slates from Goldstream through to San Juan. There is a large area there which is auriferous. I may state gold has been found in small quantities in almost every mountain stream leading into the interior. Considerable gold was found on China creek, also on Bear river. This river rises in a steep range of mountains. It is the wildest portion of Vancouver Island. I have endeavored to attack it at different times from different points. I tried to go up Bear river, but could not reach the interior; it is frightfully rough. Then I tried to attack it at Elk river, now called Sutton's Pass. Then I have been up Deer creek; it also goes up steeply into the mountains. The only way I think that this country can be attacked is from the east side of Buttle's lake. It is frightfully rough on the West Coast. We have considerable gold in the black sand all along the northern shore of Vancouver Island. In fact, all the streams heading into the central portion of Vancouver Island contain more or less gold.

"The most important finds so far around Kennedy lake, a few miles up Elk river, they have been finding some important deposits. There are deposits of iron ore quite large in extent, also gold-bearing quartz with pyrites. Then up Deer creek copper has been found. On Sidney Inlet we have important copper deposits. So you see we have copper and iron found almost every few miles along the West Coast.

"On the East Coast you can understand the difficulty of having to first cross the fringe or strip of coal measures, rendering it difficult to get to the backbone of Vancouver Island. It is along the centre of the Island where we will find most of our mineral, because it is along there where the old series of rocks crop out to a greater extent, and also they are better exposed, as they raise their summits to the sky, and are free from vegetation. That is one of the difficulties we find on Vancouver Island; the amount of vegetation and the amount of drift that has covered everything over, and in addition the extreme rank undergrowth that we have to penetrate."—Extract from Mr. Sutton's notable lecture.

The agricultural settlements on Vancouver Island, near Victoria, along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, and at Comox, are the oldest in the Island. The soil of the Cowichan valley is of peculiar richness, being strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, with usually a depth of two to three feet and a subsoil of blue clay and gravel. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops, but is particularly adapted to fruit, which grows in great abundance and of excellent quality and flavor. The roads throughout the district are the best on Vancouver Island, where bad roads are almost unknown—thanks to the efforts of the local municipal council. Very little wheat is grown, the area under cultivation being too limited, but oats are a principal crop, yielding 60 bushels to the acre. Peas produce 30 to 40 bushels per acre, potatoes from 400 to 600 bushels, hay from two to three tons. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits give big returns. Sheep-raising is carried on to a considerable extent, a ready market for sheep and lambs being found at Victoria, Ladysmith and Nanaimo. Hogs pay well and thrive, and poultry give good returns, the prices of eggs and fowls being always high.

West of Duncan, in the Cowichan valley, there is a large area of good land, that portion on the north shore of Cowichan lake being an almost level country, admirably adapted to farming. From the lake to the Nitnat river and Barkley Sound the country is more rugged and heavily timbered.

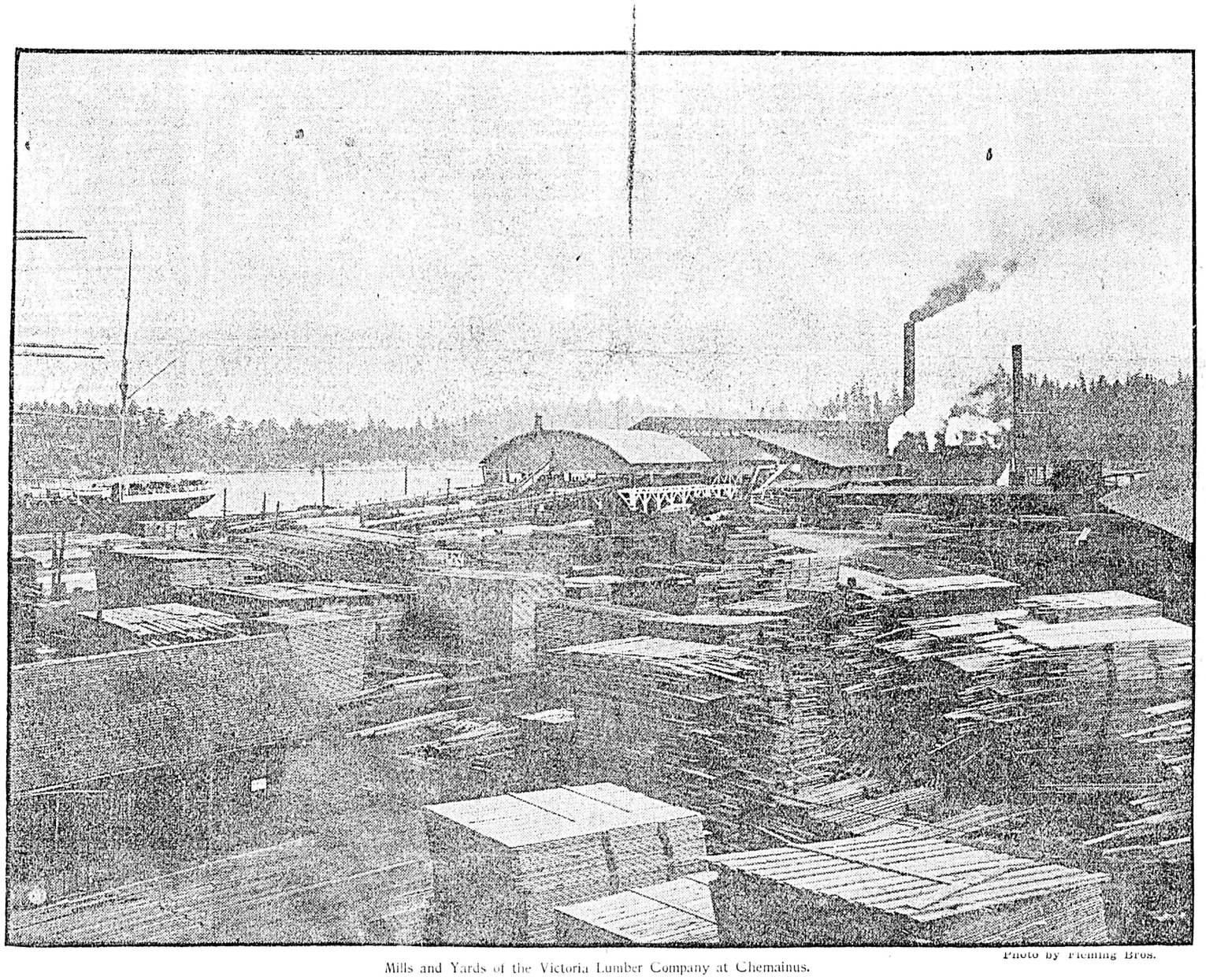


Photo by Fleming Bros.

Mills and Yards of the Victoria Lumber Company at Chemainus.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

Guarded by the rolling thunder
Of a surf-bound rocky shore,
Where the waves for ever argue,
Smiling plead, or sullen roar.

Where the pines toss gloom and splendour
From the white foam at their feet,
Purple glooms and restless shadows
Higher up the crags retreat:

Crags hurled high by mighty forces,
For in prehistoric age,
Nursing on their rocky bosoms,
Forests born in storm and rage—

Rage of elemental powers,
Hurtling waves, and rushing wind,
Fervid kiss of burning sunshine,
Seed-beds for the mighty find.

Overhead in ardent weather
Circles far cerulean blue,
Draws the soul with upward longing
Far beyond the azure hue.

Gay the waters lapped in sunshine,
Shaded by a snow-capped band,
On one side far stretch the mountains—
Mountains of the other land.

Veiled in mists of pearl or storm-cloud,
Darken'd by the forest fiend,*
Or at ev'ning clear and pensive
From the glowing distance weaned.

Isle of mighty rock and timber,
Where the valleys creep between,
Hamlet, town, aspiring city,
On thy bosom lie serene.

Greet we Thee with morning kisses;
Bow we to thy virgin soil!
Grasp the axe, O Sons of Adam—
Swing the pick with mighty toil!

—Jane French,
Sooke, Vancouver Island.

*Forest fires.

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have been copper. I look upon Vancouver Island as a place for copper deposits par excellence. The best location so far has been the Mount Sicker deposit. There is a belt of schist crossing from Fulford Harbor to Maple Bay, and extending away into the interior of the Island. I cut a trail from Ladysmith for the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company 10 miles into the interior of this section of the country, and I understand there have been a number of good prospects found. That is no doubt a very promising area, extending, we do not know how far, into the interior of the Island. It has been formed by an immense amount of movement extending through the centre of the Island. The copper ore extends in large lenses that have been formed by the replacement of the schists.

"Then on Texada Island we have bodies of copper ore. Many of the copper deposits have been formed along the contact of eruptive rocks and limestone.

"Taking the West Coast, we have copper and iron found up the San Juan valley—quite promising deposits of both iron and copper. Then, following down the coast, we have copper and iron, occurring at the Sarita river. Then we have copper and iron ore on Copper Island; and close to Sechart we have found cinnabar, an ore of mercury.

"Passing along the coast, we have found iron ore up on Maggie river; in running one of our survey lines we had to stake it off, as the magnetic attraction was so great that the compass turned completely around. There is no doubt that there is a large body of ore in that neighborhood. Then around Kennedy lake, a few miles up Elk river, they have been finding some important deposits. There are deposits of iron ore quite large in extent, also gold-bearing quartz with pyrites. Then up Deer creek copper has been found. On Sidney Inlet we have important copper deposits. So you see we have copper and iron found almost every few miles along the West Coast.

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The agricultural settlements on Vancouver Island, near Victoria, along the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, and at Comox, are the oldest in British Columbia, and the excellence of their products has more than a local reputation. Island poultry, Island mutton and pork, Island strawberries, cherries, plums and apples, and Island butter, command the highest prices, and such is the demand that little ever crosses to the Mainland—the local markets absorb all and ask for more. Cattle, sheep, swine and poultry do well on the Island, the climate being so mild as to permit their foraging at large and picking up an abundance of green food the year round. Dairying is a profitable and growing industry, although the local market is still far from being supplied, while the progress of mining, lumbering and fishing is constantly creating new demands, and the Oriental trade, as yet in its infancy, assures a continuance of good prices in the future. The average price of butter at first hand is 27 cents per pound, retail price, 35 to 55 cents.

In the Esquimalt, Metchosin, Sooke, Lake, Victoria, North and South Saanich, Goldstream and Highland districts, which adjoin the city of Victoria, there is considerable good land suitable for poultry-raising, dairying, fruit-growing and market gardening. Malahat district also contains areas of arable land, some of which is heavily timbered, which might be profitably utilized for poultry, dairying, fruit-growing and sheep-raising.

Further north lies the famous Cowichan valley, noted for its beauty of scenery and fertility of soil. Cowichan, including the districts of Comiaken, Quamichan, Chemainus, Somenos, Sahtlam, Seymour and Shawnigan, is one of the most flourishing settlements on the Island. The soil of the Cowichan valley is of peculiar richness, being strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, with usually a depth of two to three feet and a subsoil of blue clay and gravel. The soil is suited to all kinds of crops, but is particularly adapted to fruit, which grows in great abundance and of excellent quality and flavor. The roads throughout the district are the best on Vancouver Island, where bad roads are almost unknown—thanks to the efforts of the local municipal council. Very little wheat is grown, the area under cultivation being too limited, but oats are a principal crop, yielding 60 bushels to the acre. Peas produce 30 to 40 bushels per acre, potatoes from 400 to 600 bushels, hay from two to three tons. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits give big returns. Sheep-raising is carried on to a considerable extent, a ready market for sheep and lambs being found at Victoria, Ladysmith and Nanaimo. Hogs pay well and thrive, and poultry give good returns, the prices of eggs and fowls being always high.

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VICTORIA'S OPPORTUNITY

The editor has received the following letter dealing with Island development:

Sir—Your invitation made lately, to have pointed out through the Colonist any resources of Vancouver Island awaiting development, leads the undersigned to suggest that there is no doubt the majority of people having knowledge of Vancouver have heard of the many opportunities for development of the resources said to exist. But suppose the resources do exist, and of which there is no doubt, is there any way to reach the same, by means of roads, or even trails, enabling people to look at some of the promised opportunities?

We know the railway goes as far as Wellington, but to the north of that the interior of Vancouver Island is practically unknown territory, although the supposed treasures and resources must be contained in or near the valley running from Wellington through the middle part of the Island towards the north.

We know the north end of the Island contains a great deal of low and supposedly arable land fit for settlement, besides known mineral and timber resources, partly developed, and only awaiting modern means of transportation, with the already settled portions of Vancouver Island to be made use of. You, Mr. Editor, have done a great deal lately in pointing out the necessity of railway connection between Vancouver Island and the mainland, but I have not noticed any signs of it having caused responsive suggestions to be brought forward from people who should mostly be interested in carrying out such a well-know necessity for the benefit of Vancouver Island and Victoria.

As the above project necessitates aid from Governments and large financial interests, it may be excusable for property owners of Vancouver Island to stand by, waiting for outside assistance. But, Mr. Editor, there is one great necessity for the people of Vancouver, and especially property holders of Victoria to see accomplished without further loss of time, and that is to have established connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway at Prince Rupert.

The cost of such an undertaking is only a trifle considering the benefit to be derived, if the principal property holders of Victoria and Vancouver Island would work togeher for their own benefit.

The shortest possible and feasible way is by rail from the connection of the E. & N. railway at Wellington to Hardy Bay, at the northern end of this Island. From there by fast steamboat to Prince Rupert.

Prince Rupert by water is nearer Vancouver by 73 nautical miles than Victoria.

I believe most of the business in connection with Prince Rupert so far, has been done from Vancouver, and unless Victoria business people and property holders get active at once, Victoria will be left sidetracked for good and ever.

To compare the two routes:

From the present terminus of the E. & N. railway at Wellington, to Hardy Bay is, say, 200 statute miles. From Hardy Bay to Prince Rupert is 275 miles. This distance is covered at present by the American steamers running to Alaska in 20 hours, as they do not stop anywhere. But as these steamers are by no means fast running ones this could be cut down easily to, say, 15 hours. From Victoria to Hardy Bay, by rail, should be made inside of 12 hours, covering the distance from Victoria to Prince Rupert, say, inside of 30 hours.

From Victoria to Prince Rupert via Vancouver is 555 nautical miles, as all the steamers leaving Victoria for Prince Rupert would go via Vancouver. But the water route via Seymour Narrows and Johnston's straits is liable to cause detention on account of strong and adverse tides. No steamer, no matter how fast she may be, can go through Seymour Narrows, with safety, except on a moderate stage of the tide, and in reasonably clear weather.

From Hardy Bay to Prince Rupert the route presents no obstacles to shipping. The Dominion Government having in the last two years established lights and aids to navigation at most all principal points of danger, and no doubt will continue to add to such aids as it may prove beneficial. There are no strong tides to contend with, so that no delay in running steamers on schedule time need occur, as a rule. As most of the people obliged to travel on water will take the first opportunity to get onto solid land, no doubt all steamers running to the north, including Alaska, would stop at Hardy Bay to make connections with the railroad.

As to the cost of the railway: I believe the cost of building the road from Wellington to Hardy Bay has been estimated by surveyors who have gone over the route at about $14,000 per mile.

If such a road were built it would be possible to reach and develope the resources of this island, and no doubt transcontinental railways would be anxious to make use of it, for connections with all coast points, and probably furnish their own steamers, making the undertaking a most profitable one for the builders as an investment.

You know, Mr. Editor, how Seattle was built and rose to its present position.

Had the early residents of that city waited for outsiders to build their first railroads and means of transportation, which gave the city its start, what would Seattle be today?

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will use the means at your disposal to awaken interest in the above project, and aid to carry out the same, thereby showing that Vancouver Island has actual connection with a transcontinental railroad to the north; at the same time developing our resources, until it will in time show financial interests that it would be profitable to make solid connection by bridges as hoped for and dreamed of by early settlers of this Island.

WILLIAM MEYER.
Dallas Road, Victoria.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

A Limerick Tea

Now that the winter season is with us, the season that in towns is the most friendly and sociable of all, people are only too eager and glad to seize and act upon any new idea or suggestion that they may hear of for the better entertainment of their guests. Book, play and flower teas seem to have had their day, and that a long and pepular one, and people are getting tired of them, so that something new is wanted. No doubt in time "Diabolo" teas will be attempted, but in the opinion of many a hostess, their popularity is somewhat doubtful. Therefore, why not try a "Limerick" or "Last Line" tea? This has not yet been essayed and would be decidedly new. The Limerick craze great as it has been seems rather on the increase than the wane, for everyone is eager to test their versifying powers. The invitations to a Limerick, or last line tea, either name would do but the former would be the better of the two, for it would include both pastimes, would be issued upon the usual "At Home" cards: "Mrs. Brown "At Home" on such and such a day. Hours from four to half past six o'clock," and in the lower corner of the card the words, "A Limerick Tea.' And as cards and prizes will be required, it would be advisable to add the letters "R.S.V.P." so that the hostess would then know how many guests to expect and provide for. The refreshments would be the same as those provided at the usual afternoon "At Home," and as only a limited number of guests would be invited, it would be better for them on arrival to be shown into the drawing-room direct, and to go into tea later and all together during the first interval in the games. On entering the drawing-room each guest would be presented with a card to which a pencil would be attached. On these cards each of which numbered five lines would be ruled, and the word "Limerick" printed on the top. On these lines each guest would have to write a "Limerick." No doubt, knowing this would be expected of them, the guests would have thought out the verse beforehand and would write it down from memory. But the rule to be observed—and this should be strictly insisted upon—would be that each verse should be original and that the maker of it should write this down on his or her card. A certain time should be allowed for the arrival of the guests and the writing down of verses. Then the cards should be handed to the hostess, or some person deputed to receive them and read out the verses. After handing in their cards the guests could go in to tea. This would make a break in the proceedings. On their return to the drawing-room a bell should be rung to summon any loiterers there might be, and verses would be read aloud. The number on each card being proclaimed before the reading, but not the name of the writer. The verse that received the greatest number of votes, as being the best, should be awarded the prize and the name of the winner announced. If time permitted, the guests would then have to write a last line to the prize Limerick, a certain time being allowed them to do it in—say a quarter of an hour. They would have their own numbered cards returned to them for this purpose and each would write his, or her last line on it and return it to the judge, who when time was up, would read out the last lines and take the votes of the company as to the best. When this was decided, the prizes would be presented to the winners by the hostess and the party would break up, the guests being asked to partake of tea or coffee on their way out, which should be fresh and hot, as the earlier tea. The only additions required to be made by the hostess for a Limerick tea to the things that are provided for an ordinary afternoon one would be the ruled and numbered cards with pencils. Also small numbered tickets such as are used for cloak-room purposes. The number on these would correspond with those on the ruled ones and each guest would fasten a number to his coat, or her dress. Three prizes would be required, one for the winner of the best verse and one for the winner of the best last line, and a booby prize for the person who wrote the most foolish verse. Of course more prizes could be given, such as a first and second for the best verse, and the same for the last line and if preferred the tea could be only a "last line" one. The verse or verses of each of four lines could be chosen by the hostess and written, or printed on the ruled cards given to the guests, so that all that the latter would have to do, would be to add a last line, but both this and the number of prizes given would be at the option of the hostess, and the various details can be carried out to suit the taste and means of the hostess.

The Comments of an Onlooker

It would be hard to decide which party is guilty of more foolish and ill-considered remarks. The people who abuse masculine dress of today, or the people who defend it. When Mr. Louis N. Parker denounces the modern man's dress as foolish and hideous," "an eyesore from his horrible hat to his ghastly boots." He is, as a writer in the Westminster Gazette says: "Hankering after the lost magnificence of velvets brocades and feathers." How silly people of the present day would look running after a motor bus dressed in velvets and snowy frills! Of course the student of costume knows that the man in the street, whether in the reign of the first Edward, of Elizabeth, or the Georges, would not go about attired in velvet and feathers, but in the plainest homespun, and if a soldier, he would in all probability, be wearing leather. But the "Parker School" and all others who are dissatisfied with modern clothes should know that the dress of the past, like the sports of the past, and the feelings of the past, would if revived, be destestable, because they would be self-conscious. Clothes are an expression of life and personality, and probably the dress of the modern man reflects him and the conditions under which he lives well enough. The agitation against men's clothes is coupled with an agitation against men's bald heads. The grievance refers to a man's want of shame about a bald head. "What would be said of a woman," asks the exploiter of the grievance indignantly, "If she were equally callous and appeared at the theatre without any hair, natural or artificial? Is there any reason why baldness in a man should be tolerated? demands the good lady? I should personally imagine that the different way to regard baldness in the two sexes is due to the Bible, which says plainly, "A woman's hair is her glory," and infers perhaps, that a man's head of hair is only an incident. Yet one point of view is undoubtedly modern, for in the older days when men considered their appearance more, no man, if he had a bald head showed it outside his bedroom, and even there hid it in a night cap. He appeared in a wig to face the world, perhaps quite rigat! but it is doubtful in the extreme, I should say if we ever see a revival of wigs for men in our time all the same! It was suggested a few weeks ago by a correspondent in a London paper that "inasmuch as the inappropriateness of dress of many ladies of the present day is a serious public hindrance to the enjoyment of things beautiful, a bureau of taste should be formed, where ladies of education should advise their fellow creatures how to dress, and to the best advantage." It is a bold and humane idea, and I wish it success. But, of course, women do not always agree with one another what they should wear and what would be most becoming to their particular style of beauty. It appears at the present moment that complaints are being urged about dress reform for both sexes—it is to be hoped that they may settle their differences amicably—but it is rather a comfort from a woman's point of view that a question has been raised against men's attire, for as a rule the complaints against the ways, and customs characteristics and opinions of women, outnumber similar complaints against men by about ten to one.

Household Hints and Recipes

Some Suggestions for a Shooting Luncheon.

Menu.

Spiced Beef (cold).
Hot Pot—A Lancashire Dish.
Pheasant Pudding.
Cheese Sandwiches.
A Luncheon Cake. Ginger Breads.

Spiced Beef.—Eight pounds of silverside, or if preferred, brisket of beef. Remove any skin, gristle or bone. Rub it over with half an ounce of saltpetre, half an ounce of salt. Then rub it well with the following spices, pounded: one ounce of black pepper, one ounce of allspice, half an ounce of ground ginger, quarter of an ounce of cloves and half the quantity of mace; then add three ounces of salt and a quarter pound of coarse, brown sugar. Let the beef remain a fortnight in this pickle, turning it and rubbing it every day. Take it out and roll it very tight. Tie with a broad tape. Boil it gently for two and a half hours and when removed from the fire put a dish over it with a heavy weight on it, and before serving glaze it on the top.

Hot Pot.

A strong earthenware casserole dish will be required for this, which could be packed into a hamper. Butter the dish well. Have plenty of boiled potatoes. Cut in slices and put a layer at the bottom and next put a layer of rump steak and either oysters or kidneys; pepper and salt these; then another layer of sliced potatoes, then more meat in alternate layers up to the top. Let the top layer be potatoes. Pour in about three quarters of a pint of stock. Put butter in small pieces on the potatoes. Bake in a slow oven from three to four hours and for the last half hour leave the lid off so that the potatoes may brown. This is very popular for a shooting dish. If onion is liked, it should be boiled for a little while first and chopped very small before being sprinkled over the meat.

Pheasant Pudding.

Take two good sized pheasants, which is sufficient to make a pudding, but unless the birds are very young, skin them before you cut them up into joints. Line a basin with a good suet crust, over this about three-quarters of a pound of rump steak, then the pheasants, well seasoned with pepper, salt and mace; pour over a quarter of a pint of brown gravy, cover with paste and boil two hours. Mushrooms are sometimes added, but the pheasants do not require any additional flavor.

Cheese Sandwiches.

Grate two ounces of cheese and mix it smoothly in a basin with a dessertspoonful of mustard, the same of anchovy paste (or sauce is better), a pinch of salt and of cayenne, a tablespoonful of butter and the yolks of two hard boiled eggs. Mix this until it is a smooth paste, then spread it between slices of buttered white or brown bread and cut into oblong shapes.

Luncheon Cake.

Half a pound of butter beaten to a cream, three eggs, half a pound of Demerara sugar and one and a quarter pounds of flour, quarter of a pound of candied peel, half a pound of sultanas, half a pint of milk, two drachms of carbonate of soda, one drachm of tartaric acid. Mix the acid and soda with the flour, then rub in the butter, add sugar, sultanas and peel; beat the eggs well, make the milk a little warm, adding to it the eggs, and mix quickly the other ingredients. Put into a warm buttered tin and bake as quickly as possible. This takes one and a half hours.

Gingerbread Biscuits.

Rub half a pound of butter into one pound of flour, half an ounce of ground ginger, half a pound of treacle and one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda. Let the mixture stand for quite half an hour, then roll out thin and cut into shapes.

Some Simple Xmas Cakes for a Family.

By Request.

Mocha Cake, St. George's Cake, Ribbon Cake, Drummond Cake, Sultana Scones, Muffins, Oatmeal Cakes, Favorite Buns.

Mocha Cake.

Required:—Two eggs, two ounces of castor sugar, two ounces of fine flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, three ounces of butter, seven ounces of icing sugar, strong coffee to taste. Beat the yolks of the eggs with the castor sugar, add the flour by degrees, in which the baking powder is mixed. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and add them to the cakes last. Butter three small round tins of the same size and divide the mixture equally between them. Bake in a quick oven for a quarter of an hour. When cold, spread each cake with coffee icing and lay one on the top of the other and ice the whole outside evenly.

For the Icing.—Stir three ounces of butter to a cream with seven ounces of icing sugar and when it is fit to spread, add a few drops of very strong coffee.

St. George's Cake.

Required — Three-quarters of a pound of flour, three eggs, four ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, two ounces of lard, four ounces of sultanas, four ounces of currants, two ounces of mixed peel, a saltspoonful of spice, half a glassful of brandy, a teaspoonful of baking powder, salt.

Mix the various ingredients (dry) in one basin, excepting the spice, which must be mixed with the brandy. Have both currants and sultanas nicely cleaned and dried. In a second large basin beat the sugar and butter, with the yolks of the eggs, brandy and a little milk. By degrees, sift the dry ingredients into the eggs, etc., until all is mixed. Beat for ten minutes, add the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and pour into a greased tin. Bake at once in a steady oven for an hour and a half.

Ribbon Cake.

Required—One pound of flour, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, teaspoonful of cream of tartar, four ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, three eggs, two ounces of picked sultanas, two ounces of currants, one ounce of citron, a little molasses, cinnamon and ground ginger to taste. Mix the carbonate of soda and cream of tartar with the flour, cream butter and sugar together with the yolks of three eggs and a gill of water. Sift the flour with the butter by degrees and beat all together. Then divide the dough into three equal parts. To one add the fruit, spice and treacle; the second, color to a nice pink, and the third keep to its natural state, flavoring it with grated lemon. Bake each in a shallow tin of equal size, and while hot, place the cake with fruit in it between the two others, brushing white of egg over it to make it stick. Ice with pink water icing and decorate with cherries.

Drummond Cake.

Required—Two ounces of butter, four ounces of lard or beef dripping, one pound of flour, four ounces of sugar, quarter of a pound of raisins, quarter of a pound of sultanas, a little citron, half a teaspoonful of powdered ginger, two eggs, half a pint of milk, a teaspoonful of baking powder. Rub the dripping, etc. into the flour with the finger tips till all look like crumbs, add the sugar, baking powder and a pinch of salt, stir all together thoroughly, and work into a light dough with the eggs and milk. Mix the spices with the milk before commencing to make this cake. Pour all into a greased tin and bake in a steady oven for one and a half hours. Do not have the oven too hot at first, or the cake will brown before it rises, and so be spoilt.

Sultana Scones.

Required—Two ounces of butter, one pound of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, sour milk, three ounces of sultanas, salt. Rub the butter into the flour, adding the baking powder and salt. Work all into a light dough with sour milk, working in at the same time a handful of sultanas. Roll out the dough to about an inch thick, cut into three-cornered shapes and bake until lightly browned and cooked in a good steady oven.

Muffins.

Required—One and a half pounds of fine pastry flour, four ounces of yeast, one quart of warm water, and salt. Dissolve the yeast in warm water. Put the flour into a large basin and gradually add the yeast till all is quite mixed and then, with a wooden spoon, beat for twenty minutes. Let the dough then stand for one hour and a half. Make all into round cakes of the usual size and bake on a griddle which has been rubbed with a piece of suet. As soon as the muffins begin to brown turn them; when colored on both sides they are done.

Oatmeal Cakes.

Required—Three ounces of lard or butter, seven ounces of fine oatmeal, five ounces of pastry flour, three ounces of castor sugar, one egg, and a pinch of salt. Melt the butter and mix it with the oatmeal, flour and sugar, which have previously been well blended. Break an egg into a little cold water, beat it slightly and stir it with the other ingredients so as to make a stiff paste. Turn the paste onto a board, roll it out very thin, cut into large square pieces and scatter dry oatmeal over; grease a large baking sheet, place the cakes on it, and bake in a slow oven from twenty to thirty minutes. Serve when cold and what is not used store in a tight tin.

Favorite Buns.

Required—Twelve ounces of fine flour, five ounces of butter, four ounces of sugar, two eggs, three ounces of currants, two ounces of blanched almonds, one piece of candied peel. Before attempting to bake these little cakes, see that your oven is properly heated, so that the buns will puff quickly. Pass the flour through a sieve with the baking powder. Cream the butter and sugar together or if you prefer it use half butter and half lard. Add the eggs and beat all thoroughly. Wash and wipe the currants, chop the blanched almonds very finely, also a piece of candied orange peel. Add all the dry ingredients to the butter and eggs, beat thoroughly. Pour into greased bun tins and bake at once. These should not take more than fifteen minutes to cook if made in a small size.

A useful hint when milk has boiled over.—Throw a little salt at once on the stove. This will prevent the unpleasant smell of burnt milk pervading the house.

Shabby towels which have become worn in the middle will renew their usefulness if cut in two and hemmed. They make admirable bedroom cloths, and are quite large enough for that purpose.

Steel knives that are to be laid away for a time should be wrapped in tissue paper. It is far better than either flannel of flannelette, either of which material contains sulphur and are liable to cause rust.

When sweeping a carpet it should always be remembered to sweep the way of the nap. To brush the wrong way is not only bad for the carpet, but tends to brush the dust in—and not out of it, and makes the work doubly hard.

Lace curtains will last much longer if the washing of them is done at home instead of at the laundry. On taking down the curtains, shake them as free from dust as possible. They should then be put to soak in clear, cold water for at least a day and a night, changing the water once or twice if very dirty. If the curtains are white, a lump of soda may be added to the water they are soaked in. Wash the curtains in a nice, soapy lather, and then boil them. Rinse twice in cold water, the second quantity of which must be slightly blued. Next put them into starch made with boiling water and not too thin. After starching, open the curtains and stretch out to dry on a clean sheet laid straight in some room, long enough to take the curtains at full length. Pin out evenly. When dry, press at the edges with a good hot iron, the rest will be smooth enough.

A Hint to Mothers

Many children grow up sulky under the galling authority of grown-ups. When anybody talks of a nagging wife it is generally to refer to the man to whom she is married in pitying terms—much more to be pitied, however, are the children. A man can find a remedy in retaliation and therefore can endure much but children, and especially sensitive children shrink from continual fault-finding and suffer in silence. In fairness to most mothers it must be said they unwittingly fall into the habit of nagging their children. The tiresome ways of the latter seem to be at times more than they can bear, and the result is they are apt to forget themselves. "Don't do this," and "Don't do that," and so forth, are remarks calculated to reduce children to a state of sulky irritibility, and really it is small wonder that they sometimes rebel openly against an authority whose presence they feel in galling frets and unreasonable restrictions. Under such treatment a child, instead of learning to love and trust its mother becomes frightened of her. It becomes nervous of doing anything openly for fear of irritating her and bring down nagging reproof upon itself. To go to the other extreme as many mothers do, of never correcting their children, is equally dreadful. Our modern prophets of a new heaven and a new hearth tell us that children must not be restrained, that they must grow freely according to their own natures, that it is wrong for parents to seek to direct them. That way madness lies. No child has a right to go its own way. It has a right to be shown the way it should go. No child has a right to get all it wants. It has a right to be taught to do without things. In fact, we ought not to set ourselves to make life too easy for the children. If they find things a little hard when they are children they will be far less hurt when they are men and women. Just as the children who too much to eat and too many clothes are far more sickly than the little folks who lead harder lives. So that the children who always get their own way at home will have a mighty bad time of it outside. But there is a right way and a wrong way of correcting children, and "nagging" will do far more harm than good.

Beauty Preservation

To be beautiful and pleasing to the eye is the privilege, nay, the duty of the fair sex, and every woman has an inate and essentially natural wish to attain to this desirable ideal. It is difficult to define beauty of face, or to state in precise terms what parts beauty of feature, of expression, and of coloring play in the composition of the whole. It is, however, quite certain that a clear, healthy skin and complexion form the basis of all true beauty of refinement. How often have we heard the dear old story of Cinderella and more likely than not envied the luck of the simple little maiden transformed from a kitchen wench to a lovely lady by the magic touch of a fairy's wand; whereas we are in reality one and all possessed of a fairy godmother in the shape of La Mode, who with her style and good taste is capable of working incredible changes in every form. Given a fairly personable appearance, an upright figure, nice hair and a decent complexion it rests entirely with a woman herself whether she presents herself a "thing of beauty" and consequently "a joy for ever," or an insignificant dowdy little personage. For instance, take the coiffure, for that is a most important detail; hair strained back in unbecoming lines and twisted into a hard, uncompromising knot at the back of the head would make the prettiest woman absolutely plain, but softly waved and dressed in any style best suited to each particular face, the transformation is so complete that even the owner herself cannot but be delighted at her own appearance. Particular attention should be paid to our manner of walking. Many women have a singularly ungraceful gait. She either lurches or strides along, quite regardless of grace and elegance. Children from the earliest age should be taught to cultivate a good, easy walk. Now-a-days, more freedom of movement is engendered by the improved conditions of games, but even these have a degenerating tendency in some respects, and too often the hockey girl is conspicuous by her slouching walk. Hold yourself upright and walk well from the hips; the rest will follow naturally. Dancing classes are excellent schools for the acquiring of elegance. Care of the hands, nails, complexion, teeth and hair are one and all details that call for special consideration. Blessed with a naturally good skin half the battle is already won, but with the majority of girls and older women certain precautions are inseparable from a good appearance. Motoring to any great extent is positively fatal, unless certain well known rules are followed, such as smearing the skin with some reliable skin food; the cream should be wiped off the face and neck with a soft rag and gently rubbed with chamois leather after which a light sprinkling of good powder may be employed. Nails should be regularly manicured, and when they are very much out of condition to start with, it is best to pay a visit to a professional, subsequent home treatment being all that is required to maintain the desired appearance. Pretty, well-cared-for hands and feet are always pleasurable sights and what ever their proportions may be it is always the greatest possible mistake to wear gloves or shoes a size too small. The aspect is unsatisfactory and the discomfort invariably so. Be careful about the little details of dress always. It is the details that make the toilet more often than not, and the same applies to the details of the toilet. And remember, it is the absolute duty of women to look their very best on all possible occasions.

Fashions Fancies

Whether one's tastes lean towards the "old-fashioned" Christmas or the new, the subject of frocks and wraps demands consideration. As a thing of beauty combining with cunning cleverness all the attributes of utility, the evening wrap of the present season is supreme and apart. For one thing, the completest of all "slip-on" possibilities lies in the kimono outline of shoulder and sleeve and it is immensely graceful besides. Indeed, there is cause for much congratulation in the fact that this loose flowing outline is emphatically "with us," for the wrap. That it has been applied with undue zeal in the realm of the outdoor costume, and in that connection may, therefore, be considered to be overdone, is "another story."

As regards fabrics, chiffon velvet is most charming perhaps, though finest, suppliest, satin-faced cloth runs it close. Both are adorned with the all-prevailing bullion fringe and tassels, silver as well as gold, and delicate scroll work, and with bands of filet net darned with vegetable silks, ivory or in delicate tones according to the general scheme. One of the very loveliest wraps seen this season is of English cherry hue, enhanced with a powdering of plum blossoms embroidered in harmonizing silks and with outlined bands of black satin correspondingly enriched at intervals.

For the evening gown marquisette is undoubtedly one of "the" textures of the hour, apart from chiffon velvet, which, at once so regal, and exquisitely draping, occupies, without question, foremost place. The popularity of marquisette is very worthy, moreover, for the texture possesses a trace of firmness lacking in union—or more suitably expressed it combines "chiffony" effect with substance and modicum of weight, and of course it is fortacoming in all the most delicate colorings, among which shell pink may perhaps claim a trifle of favoritism.

The high waist still triumphs; indeed, more than one adaptation of the Empire style will be noted, and inasmuch as velvet is being regarded with such marked approval it is not surprising that the Princess mode remains in favor. Another marked feature is the preponderance of net for purposes beyond that of trimming already alluded to, not only the bold filet design, but the finer Brussels net is pressed into service in some instances to veil and exquisitely to soften a basis of chiffon velvet. It is observable also that gold and crystal bugles form delicate tassels and traceries and oust the sequin to a large degree. Nowadays much of the charm of the evening gown lies in its endless variety. There is no obligation to follow hard and fast rules regarding materials and trimmings and the skillful modiste allows her fancy full play when blending the exquisite materials at her command.

For ceremonial toilettes ample folds and flowing skirts are requisitioned, but the dancing frock is made with a skirt of comfortable length. In the matter of sleeves fashion is quite as amenable to reason. Pretty arms may be covered only at the shoulder and less rounded ones gracefully draped with airy gauzes; and equally with the decolletage, the somewhat trying court bodice is not insisted upon—graceful bretteles which rest on the shoulders, or veilings of chiffon or net proving happy alternatives. Empire and Directoire models are for those who prefer these straight lines which add so considerably to the height, and belted bodices for slight figures with slender waists. Never were colorings more lovely than now, the prevailing tints, delicate and subdued, proclaiming themselves entirely artistic.

Beautiful embroideries, glistening sequins, and much tinsel brighten soft shades of satin, crepe, and velvet. And there are exquisitely beautiful examples of lace and net with lace applique (simply irresistable when lightly touched with color) at one's service.

Party Frocks for Children

The modern mother has not only the advantage of charming materials and effective trimmings but there are specially designed fashions of simple outline from which she can select those best suited to her requirements and her tastes. For washable and embroidered frocks there are quite fascinating flounces sold by the yard, and these form delightful frocks of the Empire type, and entail very little work. Accordion pleated fabrics are also very effective and are easily made up into pretty frocks. The old fashioned spotted muslin had quite a revival this summer, and is now greatly in request for Christmas party frocks. White muslin lined with pale pink, or pale blue might easily have a berthe of silk in a corresponding tint, and lightly applied with lace. Another suggestion is to have bretelles of ribbon connected by a sash instead of the berthe. Pin spotted net inlet with insertion lace, mounted on a soft ivory or biscuit tint has a girlish effect and bright ribbons are easily added. Dresses for girls from fourteen to sixteen are proverbially difficult, but the Empire and Directoire styles are helpful where very slight and undeveloped figures are in question. A cream white satin is pretty with yellowish lace and worn with a pale blue sash, and ribbons in the hair to match. The fashion for an Empire dress is not suited to very thin, transparent textures, but is admirable for silk or velvet or even for fine silky cashmere. Another charming model has a groundwork of ivory soft Roman satin, with some bias straps of pale turquoise velvet and a chemisette of gauged chiffon. A group of pin tucks form the sole decoration of the skirt, which should not be too full. The bodice and skirt are attached and the frock fastens down the back. This dress is very simple to make and is arranged on a lining reaching to a long waist and cut in three parts only. The Mother Hubbard, Grannie, and circular cloaks are very popular for young folks, and are very effective in blue, pink, or ivory blanket cloth. A more luxurious wrap would be of fine faced cloth, lined with quilted satin. The Inverness shape is charming for girls of all ages and by no means difficult to make in that thick blanket cloth, which looks and feels like soft felt.

The useful Japanese silks make ideal party frocks nicely trimmed with a good heavy Valenciennes lace, and they later come in beautifully for summer wear. I have seen flounces of this silk with tucks and lace, ready made, which would help the worker considerably—where frocks for skirt-dancing are required accordion pleated Japanese silk is pretty and such dresses are cleaned very reasonably or can look quite beautiful after being carefully washed. Linen is a material too often overlooked when gauzy fabrics are desired and this in faint colorings makes really lovely frocks, trimmed with narrow satin ribbon. Union too is most effective, left transparent inlet with medallion lace and showing the slip beneath.

Topics of the Hour

Rumors are current to the effect that a visit of the King and Queen to Berlin has been definitely arranged. The visit will be of a state character, it is stated, and will take place in the early spring of next year.

The Queen has been in great good looks during all the recent court festivities, in spite of the fatigue attendant upon them, and has always seemed bright and charming. Her Majesty's taste in dress is well known, and the costumes which she has worn for the shooting parties have been models of neatness and suitability. The Kaiserin, like our Queen, is an enthusiastic photographer, and both royal ladies took many snapshots of the shooters and surroundings of Windsor Forest.

The German Empress has charmed everyone with whom she came in contact by her kind manner. Especially was this the case when she visited the German hospital at Dalston. The Kaiserin, who was beautifully gowned in pale blue silk and lovely sable furs, went over every ward.

After the visit of the King and Queen of Spain to Sandringham, they returned to London. The young Queen stayed at Kensington Palace with her mother, Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the royal baby, and has been doing one or two plays. Meanwhile King Alfonso went down for a few days' shooting to West Dene Park, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. James. Next week the Queen of Spain will accompany the King on his visit to the Duke and Duchess of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. What interests the King most of all is the shooting, for His Majesty is devoted to sport. But the young Queen will enjoy the ball which is being given in her honor.

It is sad to hear of the death of Lady Brampton, who died just recently in London, as the result of an accident. She was only ill for eight days, and survived her husband (better known, perhaps, as Sir Henry Hawkins) six weeks. On November 6 she went for a walk alone and, in stepping back to the curb in Berkeley Square to avoid a motor car, she fell down and hurt her wrist. Death was the result of the shock. Lady Brampton has by her will left (with the exception of a few personal legacies) the whole of her estate of at least £150,000 to various Roman Catholic charities.

Appertaining to Court Mourning

Ambassadors are compelled to go into deep mourning whenever the latter happens to be officially ordered by the monarch to whose court they are accredited. The sovereign's commands in the matter extend not only to the envoy himself, but to his wife, to his secretaries and attaches, and to their wives, and even to his servants, male and female. The directions given are of the most peremptory and explicit description, prescribing the color of the gloves, of the dresses, of the coats and of the stockings, the liveries of the domestics, and the upholstery of the appartments of the embassy; while at some of the smaller German courts where old Dame Etiquette's rule bemains particularly strict, even black underclothes are exacted as a token of official woe on the occasion of a royal demise.

This is no mere exaggeration or flight of imagination; for when old Prince Maurice of Saxe-Altenberg died the other day, the official gazette of the grand duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in decreeing court mouring for him, expressly insisted that black underclothes should be included in the trappings of woe.

Court Mourning in Russia

In Russia, when court mourning is ordered, every official above a certain rank is compelled to have one of the apartments of his residence in the metropolis draped completely in black cloth, with the furniture upholstered in black, to clothe his servants in deep mourning, to have his carriages upholstered in black, and the coat of arms, crests and monograms removed from the panels of the equipages. These rules extend to the foreign ambassadors at St. Petersburg. Moreover, every vestige of the gold and silver embroideries of uniforms, as well as the epaulets, has to be shrouded with crepe—a terrible expense since the slightest drop of rain or snow has the effect of taking the dye out of the crepe, and damaging the embroidery beyond repair. Many of these uniforms cost as much as six hundred dollars, and the pay attached to the offices of those entitled to wear them is not so big as to admit of their spoiling many of such uniforms in the space of a year.

Deep court mourning at St. Petersburg entails upon the women connected therewith the obligation of wearing on public occasions and state functions dresses of black flannel, cut high in the front, long and voluminous Charles VI. or "angel" sleeves fastened at the wrist, wide collars and "weepers" of batiste, and long court trains of black flannel, fastened, not to the shoulders, but to the waist, black caps, trimmed with crape, and black veils.

All visiting cards while court mourning is in progress must have black borders and the same rule applies to note paper and envelopes; in which connection it may be pointed out that the use of black edged and black sealing wax for correspondence is of Italian origin, dating from the beginning of the seventeenth century.

In Russia, as in many of the other monarchical countries of Europe, the failure to comply with the official orders for court mourning entails royal displeasure that may take the form of exclusion from court, and from all functions and entertainments at which royalty is present, and a boycott on the part of all those connected with the court and the government. If the offender happens to hold any office, he is liable to dismissal; while if it is a foreign envoy who has neglected to defer to the commands of the Lord Chamberlain his government will receive a hint to recall him, on the ground that he is no longer persona grata.

Stiff Rules in England

In England, however, court mourning is statutory. There are not merely official regulations but laws of the land, which render court mourning obligatory, and provide for the severe punishment of any peer of the realm, or dignitary of the crown, who fails to obey.

The only occasion on which they have been invoked in recent times was when the late Lord Darnley, the most eccentric and wrong headed of noblemen, at the time of the death of Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, made a public announcement of the fact that he no longer intended to assume court mourning when the latter was decreed by the lord chamberlain in the Official Gazette in the name of the sovereign. Had the earl merely abstained from putting himself and his household in black, no one would have made any remark, but the communication of his intentions to the press called down upon his head the wrath of the authorities, who actually inaugurated steps with a view of imposing upon him through the tribunals the fine and imprisonment provided by law. It was the present King, however, then Prince of Wales, who with his customary good sense, caused the proceedings to be dropped, on the ground that the statutes on which they were based were no longer in keeping with the spirit of the age, and that the offence of Lord Darnley was from a modern point of view one rather against good taste than against law.

Under ordinary circumstances, court mourning in England is ordered by the lord chamberlain, and varies in duration from eight hours to three month, the length depending upon the importance of the royal personage whose demise is thus observed, and upon the degree of his or her relationship to the reigning house of Great Britain. The order invariably indicates a number of details such as the color of the feathers, gloves, fans and dresses to be worn by the women, as well as directions of an analogous character for the official mourning of the men; and the term is usually divided into two parts, during the second half of which the mourning is lightened.

In the case of the death of the sovereign or of the monarch's consort, or of the heir apparent, the order of the lord chamberlain is supplemented by a command for general mourning issued by the earl marshal of the realm, namely, the Duke of Norfolk. In the name of the crown; and although no penalties are provided for failure to obey, yet the people at large invariably make a point of complying with the edict. During the six months that followed the death of Queen Victoria, there was scarcely a man, woman or child in the land from the richest to the poorest, who did not don some token of sorrow for her loss.

Formerly court mourning in England included the display of hatchments. The hatchment consists of a large black frame, inclosing a black ground, upon which were painted the arms and crest of its owner, and it was hung lozenge fashion on the facade of his house, generally midway between the second and third storey, as near as possible to the centre of the building. Sometimes the black background was powdered with drops of gold to represent tears, and adorned with skulls and crossbones at the corners. Up to the beginning of the Victorian era, no one was entitled, either by usage or by etiquette, to an escutcheon of this kind on the front of his mansion, unless his ancestors on each side for four generations back possessed armorial rights. But when London was invaded by all those parvenus who now occupy such a conspicuous and influential position in English society, and with disregard for custom began to display on every pretext hatchments adorned with the most preposterous coats of arms, on which the quarterings were conspicuous only by their absence, the fashion degenerated into vulgarity and ridicule and today is almost entirely abandoned.

Queer Funeral Customs

One of the queerest features in connection with this court mourning abroad is the species of grim comedy, which provides that a royal personage shall be regarded as alive until finally laid in the tomb. It is an etiquette which belongs to a bygone age, and savors of something akin to mockery. Thus, it is not until the Lord Chamberlain breaks his wand of office over the coffin of his royal master or mistress as it is being lowered into the vault or tomb, that he and all the members of the household are relieved of their duties; and at nearly every European court it is customary to this day for the illustrious dead to hold a sort of levee or reception just before their interment, when all the great officers of state and members of the court pass one by one before the corpse bowing low, and kissing its cold and clammy hand.

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that the admission of the Empire of Japan into the concert of Great Powers has resulted in a source of considerable embarrassment to the various royal families of Europe, just in connection with the question of mourning. The court of Tokio is extremely punctilious about going into mourning on the occasion of the death of any foreign sovereign or royal personage; in fact, it has been known to go into mourning for European royalties as many as eight times in one year.

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

There is one master whom all must obey. When death calls, the richest can delay no longer than the poorest. Last week, H. O. Havemeyer, head of a great sugar refining company in the United States, was called away. He was sixty years of age and was one of the wealthiest men in New York. There are many things that are better worth doing than making a great fortune.

Robert Burns died a very poor man and during his life time there were thousands of rich men in Scotland who are forgotten, while his name is remembered and honored.

Some of the members of the Canadian parliament want to do away with the Senate. Others want to reform it.

The Senate, as some of you know, is the Upper House of the Canadian parliament. Its members are not elected but are appointed by the government for life. No law can be made without their consent. They do not often refuse to pass a law, though they sometimes alter one. Many people think that it would be better if none but members elected by the people had anything to do with making the laws. Others believe it is a good thing to have a body which revises the measures that may be hastily passed by the House of Commons. It would not be surprising if some of the boys who read this would themselves be members of parliament before any change is made in the Senate.

Mr. Taft has been dining with the Emperor of Russia and Mr. Leishus has been attending a banquet in Japan. The Japanese government does not want the present treaty changed but promises not to allow so many laborers to come to Canada. The Czar seems to have talked freely to the American statesman and to have spent a few hours as pleasantly as a gentleman who was not unfortunate enough to occupy a tyrant's throne might have done.

All around the shores of British Columbia the waters teem with fish of many kinds. For many years salmon have been caught and preserved. But until lately little has been done in the deep sea fisheries. Companies are being formed to catch the herring, cod, halibut and other deep sea fish and to send them inland. One of these companies is to have its headquarters at the new northern city of Prince Rupert. By means of cold storage, fish can be kept fresh till they reach the market on the prairie, in eastern cities or in California.

There is a strike amongst the miners in Goldfields Nevada. The governor of the state was afraid there would be trouble between the miners and the mine-owners. He sent to the President for soldiers and a detachment was sent for from San Francisco. The soldiers have arrived and the mine-owners have decided to open the mines again, employing men who do not belong to the Western Federation of Miners. There are hard times in the United States and the owners think it is better to keep the mines open at low wages than to close them altogether.

There has been another terrible explosion in a coal mine in West Virginia and hundreds of men have been crushed to death or choked with the Black Damp. In spite of all that wise men have learned, the miner's wife never feels sure as she bids her husband good bye when he goes on shift that he will return again in safety. They are not the only heroes who go out to fight with their fellow men.

E. Lindeman, a gentleman who has studied the iron mines of Sweden, has been examining the coast of Vancouver Island and has come to the conclusion that there is iron ore in several places which can be used for making iron and steel. Before iron can be made from ore, there must be limestone and coke. We have plenty of both, so there does not seem any good reason why Vancouver Island may not some day produce iron to be used in factories at home or to be sent abroad to places where there is none of that most necessary of all metals.

There is a trouble from which young people are free. Those who are provided for in their own homes know nothing of the anxiety and care which those have to suffer who owe money they cannot pay. When father is gloomy and cross or mother looks sad and worried, some sweet little girl or thoughtful lad may guess that it is because money is needed, which someone rightfully owns, but which has all been spent, perhaps to pay the doctor or to supply any unforseen want. But no one but a really honest man or woman can understand the feeling of shame and mortification that the debtor feels. One of the greatest Christian teachers wrote to his followers the command "Owe no man anything," and those are happiest who obey it.

Yet all countries and most business men borrow money. Roads and bridges must be made, post offices, custom houses and other public buildings constructed, salaries paid, and it is not possible to have money on hand always when it is wanted. So we have banks whose business it is to lend money to those who need it and who show that they can pay it when it is due. But a wise man will pay a debt when he has the money, whether it is due or not, if the person to whom he owes it will take the money, because then he will not be obliged to pay interest, which is really the rent of the money loaned.

This is what Mr. Tatlow, the gentleman who manages the business of the British Columbia government thinks, so he has paid off another large sum of $92,000 of the public debt and will be ready to pay more in March. British Columbia is like an honest and prosperous business man and all the world will know she is to be trusted.

A great many things have happened this fall that make people feel what a terrible thing it is to learn to love strong drink. Nothing is more true than that when a man gets too fond of drink he is in danger of losing his position, his health and even his life itself. If every boy in Canada could be persuaded to grow up a sober man what great strides it would make. No one has ever yet shown that a healthy boy or man is the better for using wine or beer, much less whiskey, and no one can deny that those who do use them waste money and run the risk of becoming drunkards and so wasting their lives and bringing grief and poverty on all who have to depend upon them.

King Oscar or Sweden has passed to his rest. He was a good man and did his duty in his high station simply and honestly. His son succeeds him under the title of King Gustav.

The United States is sending nearly all its warships to the Pacific coast. Germany is building many new battleships. In the English dockyards thousands of men are at work on new men-of-war, while Japan is steadily adding to her great naval fleet. Peaceful people shudder when they think of the use to which these monstrous new engines of war may be put. They may, of course, as many of the old ships have done, cruise peacefully about the ocean, the very sight of them making weak nations yield what powerful ones demand, or they may meet one another in more horrible strife than Nelson or Blake ever dreamed of. We can only trust in Providence, who rules all for His own purposes. The signs of the times seem to show that the boys who are now growing up need to be as brave and ready to meet danger as the men of the Empire have ever been. The meteor flag of England will, we may rest satisfied, wave as proudly over every outpost of the Empire in their day as it has done for the last thousand years.

There are many idle men in Vancouver. There are many reasons for this. In our own province and in the United States there is, owing to the low price of copper, less work being done in the mines. The winter is not a good season for carrying on work out-of-doors. Times have been good, wages high and workmen scarce in this province and this has brought many strangers to the coast. Some of these, who have no money, may have to go away again. Employment will be found for as many as possible and help will be given to others. It will not mend matters because work is not to be had at once. The men who make speeches to stir up hot-headed discontented people to break the law have much to answer for. Those who have been earning good wages for many years in Vancouver and Victoria should have saved a little for the time of need. Among all working people there is too little of what is called thrift. They are not like the cricket in the fable for they work hard but they do not follow the example of the bee, who saves a little each day while the flowers last so that they may have plenty in the season when fields and gardens are bare.

President Roosevelt will not be president much longer. As you know, the president of the United States is elected, and when his term of office is over, must be re-elected. Many people in the republic think that a president should not serve a third term. The president thinks so, and so he has determined to serve his country as a private citizen after this year. He has been a very strong and honest ruler and will be always remembered with gratitude by his countrymen, except perhaps by those who wanted to take advantage of the laws to rob their fellow men.

Today, instead of the drawings of clever little people, we are reproducing Bertram Elliott's competition drawing. That clever young man tried an examination given to all the young people of the Empire and won not only first place and honors but a beautiful book prize. Miss Mills is justly very proud of her pupil. We have been told that Mr. Elliot is as modest as he is talented, but that did not prevent his being successfull both as an artist and as a scholar.

We have received a number of nice pictures on several subjects from the children and will publish the best next week. Yet we don't want the children to forget that some of the most beautiful pictures in the world have been made with words. Tennyson was an artist as well as Millais. We do not like to see our letter box empty. One dear little girl said it looked too much like boasting to put a letter in the paper with her name to it. Would her mother think it naughty to call herself by some other pretty name? Some very good people have done that. Perhaps, too, the children are too busy preparing for Christmas to think of letter writing. We shall hope to hear from some of them before long.

CHILDREN'S STORIES

The Boy Who Didn't Catch Things

(By Mary Heaton Vorse)

It was Jimmie Bates's stigma that "he'd never had anything." The boys taunted him with it.

"Huh! you ain't had nuthin'."

"I got an awful bee sting; Ma said she never see a worse one!"

"Bee stings ain't anything—all you got to do's stand near a bee's nest. Your ma said you ain't ever caught a thing."

"I had eve'ything," said Lizzie Crowell, proudly.

"Yes, she's had everything, an' she's only four."

"She ain't had the whoopin'-cough—"

"She's had measles an' mumps an' chicken-pox an' scarlatina," said her elder sister, proudly.

Jimmie slunk away. He was nearly eight, and Lizzie, only half his age, a baby, a girl baby, had had everything. To add to his shame his mother bragged about it to visitors.

"No, Jimmie don't catch things," she would say, proudly. "No, Mrs. Blake, not even measles. All the other children had it, an' of course, I 'spected nothing but what Jimmie'd come down too. Isolate him? No, ma'am. I don't believe in such foolishness. If you got one child down with measles, might as well have the hull bilin' of 'em get it and be done. Why, seems like Jimmie can't catch things! Stop pullin' my dress an' pinchin' me, Jimmie. Land sakes! You act like a moskeeter, pinchin' me that way. As I was sayin,' he ain't ever had a thing. What does the child want? Didn't I tell you not to pinch me like that? He was an awful hard teether. I walked with him, I tell you, day an' night. I always said that hard teethin' children wasn't so liable to get things."

"I was a awful teether," Jimmie reported to the boys.

"What's tepthin'?" said Fred Crowell. "My little sister jest hollers with her teeth an' she got the measles so quick."

"Well, mebbe I'll get everythin' yet, an' I won't have to go to school a hull term, p'raps—'tain't no use havin' things when you're too little to go to school, anyway."

This sounded like sense, but Jimmie felt his deficiency. It was only the week after that that the oldest Crowell girl raised her hand after prayers and said:

"Please, Miss Williams, ma says please excuse Fred. He's got the measles."

"Why, Libby, didn't Fred have the measles three years ago?"

"Yes'm," said Libby, with subdued pride; "Ma says we mostly get measles twict in our family!"

It was when school was out that Jimmie went to visit Aunt Jane, at the other end of the village.

"What you coughin' about, Jimmie?" asked his aunt. "Don't you feel good?"

"No'm m' head aches an' I feel queer. Guess I'd better go home."

"Hear the child!" exclaimed Aunt Jane. "You waltz right in the settin'-room an' don't you stir. You got a fever," she said, feeling his head. "You been lookin' real peaked the last few days, anyhow."

"I want to go back to ma," complained Jimmie.

"Whoopin'-cough or no whoopin'-cough, I'll learn you to go an' expose a hull family!" said Aunt Jane, grimly, as she took a menacing hair-brush from her bureau.

Jimmie felt injured. After this experience, no more Crowells for him, and they more than anything else were always "catching things" and making him feel small. There were other more sympathetic persons to brag to: guess Ma couldn't say any more, 'seems 's if Jimmie couldn't get things." Meantime Aunt Jane kept a suspicious eye on him.

"Hey I gotter sit on this stoop all day?" whined Jimmie.

"Yes, you hev."

"When can I go home?"

"You can't go home under two months, Jimmie Bates, so you make up your mind to be patient. It's a real mean, tedious disease, Jimmie," she added kindly.

Later when Aunt Jane went "up street" Jimmie strolled out of the yard. Sammy Perkins, his particular chum, was careering down the street, evidently bound for Jimmie's.

"Hello, Sam! I got the whoopin'-cough," said Jimmie, importantly.

Sam backed away, and his face fell. "I whooped fierce this mornin'," continued Jimmie, with relish.

"Don't come nigh me," said Sammy, backing still farther away. "I'll catch it——"

"Why, don't you want ter catch it?" said Jimmie.

"You must be silly," said Sam, with scorn. "Naw I don't want ter be shet up fur weeks." And he made off.

And Sammy had always bragged about the things he had had.

Jimmie crept dolefully into the house. His world was withdrawing from him, and more than this, he felt that he had been fooled. His illusions were crushed, and Aunt Jane, from an indulgent aunt, had turned into a relentless jailer.

"I guess I'd better go to bed an' have Ma come and nurse me," said Jimmie.

"Why, Jimmie, how you talk! Your Ma nurse you and her hands full with a baby! You don't need nursing any more'n I do. You stay out in the fresh air."

This was the death of his last illusion. No nursing. No people coming to enquire in hushed voices. No flowers and jellies sent in. Nothing but solitude on Aunt Jane's stoop, and a horrid medicine poured down every two hours.

Jimmie wanted his mother. He knew that only babies like Gil cried for their mothers, but he didn't care. He succumbed to that weakness boldly. Aunt Jane felt so for him that she scolded him severely to hide her own emotion. After three days, which seemed weeks long, he resolved to go home. He sneaked cautiously out of the yard and cut across lots.

He finally reached home and came into the yard. Everything looked homelike and inviting. His sister Jane was feeding the chickens. Under the "elum" tree sat his mother rocking his baby sister. Even Gil, his little brother, whose puerile games Jimmie usually scorned, seemed an enviable playfellow. Jimmie began to trot up the yard.

"Why, Ma! Here's Jimmy!" screamed Jane.

To Jimmie's horror, his mother, the baby in her arms, ran for the house.

"Don't come nigh me," called Gil, as he and Jane made for the kitchen and slammed the door.

If Jimmie had known what a leper was he would have felt like one. He flung himself down on the grass and wept. He didn't care who saw him. Even his mother had gone back on him. Pa, coming from behind the barn, saw the desolate Jimmie.

"Stop cryin'," he said, gently, "an' come with me."

"I ain't gotter go back to Aunt Jane's, hev I?" wailed Jimmie.

"Listen, Jimmie," said his father. "If your little sister was to ketch the whoopin'-cough now she might die. I'll have to take you back."

So Jimmie, the Outcast, and his father proceeded sadly down the street. The sense of having been made a fool of by the boys when they led him to suppose that "catching things" was desirable, had gone, and the sense of injury had gone. He felt alone in all the world, a sick child, whose mother, even, had cast him off.

"People die o' whoopin'-cough, don't they?" he asked his aunt, with gloomy hopefulness.

"Don't you fret, you ain't goin' to die," returned his aunt, cheerfully.

Jimmie's heart sank; there were to be eight or ten more weeks of this (the doctor might as well have said years) and he hadn't a chance of dying.

After an endless week the recklessness of despair seized Jimmie, and under Aunt Jane's nose he ran away. He didn't care where. He heard her panting behind him and calling, and he dodged in up the driveway of the Hathaway place, stubbed his toe and fell; his cough seized him and he lay crying in hopeless defeat, his head buried in the grass. He heard his aunt's voice say: "I'm real sorry, Miss Hathaway. He's been a bad boy. He run away, an' he's got the whoopin'-cough."

"Nobody comes near me," sobbed Jimmie. "Ma won't have me near the house. The boys run away from me."

Then he heard the voice of Miss Hathaway, whom all the boys feared, who had enviable gardens and stables and collie pups, say:

"Poor little chap! Why can't he come here and play every day, Mrs. Woodin? There are no children. I had a forlorn time with whooping-cough myself once——"

As Jimmie wended his way to the Hathaway place next day Sam called to him, "What you doin' out er your Aunt Jane's yard?"

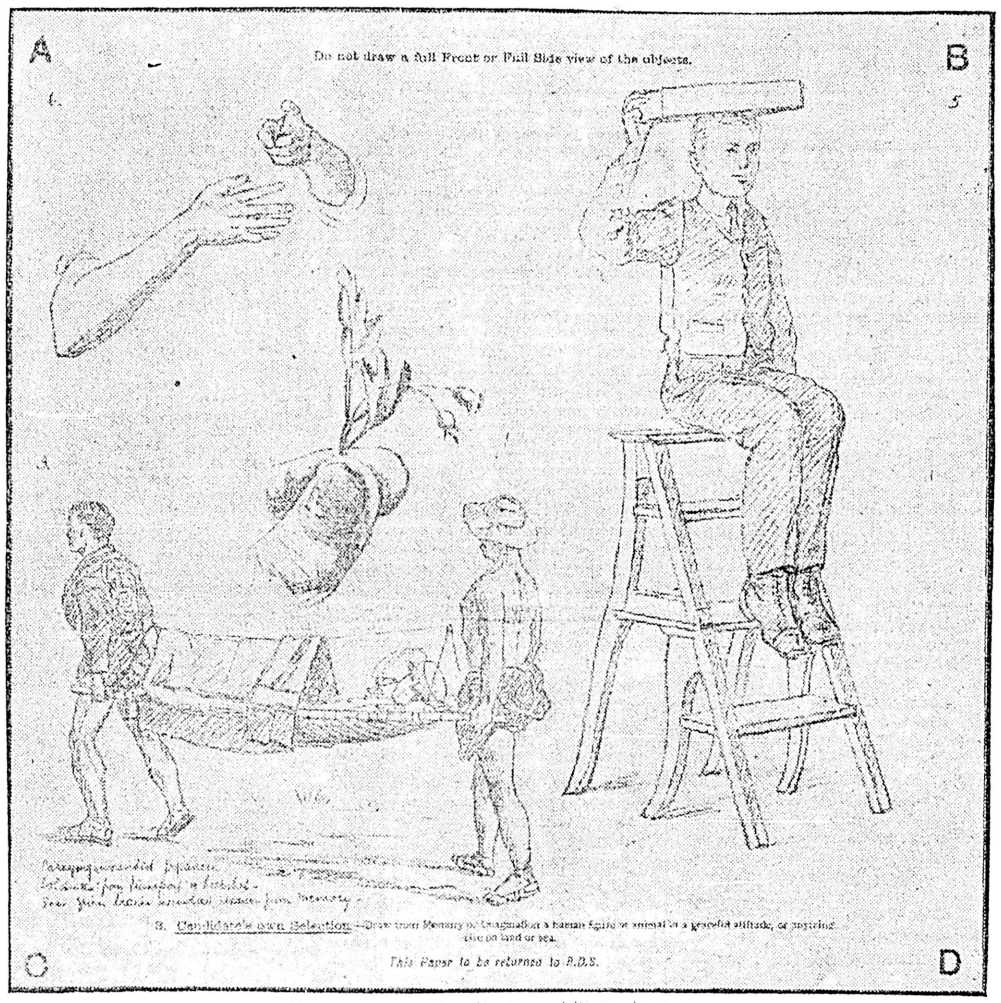
"I'm goin' to spend the day at Miss Hathaway's," said Jimmy. "She likes folks with whoopin'-cough."

"I guess—I guess I'll come too," said Sammy. "Guess you're over the ketch in'est part."

"Oh, no, I ain't," said Jimmie, grimly. "If you come with me, Sammy, I'll whoop at you."

At the end of many weeks, just in time for the fall term, Jimmie was again restored to his own. His manner was supercilious. When Sammy tried to say something about measles being more important than "whoopin'-cough, 'cause you were sick a-bed," he turned fiercely:

"If anyone tries to rig me 'bout not hevin' things catchin' I'll punch 'em—Miss Hathaway's coachman showed me—you fellows all lied to me. I'm glad I don't get things, and don't you forget it, Sammy Perkins. I'll punch you ef you say measles to me!"



Prize Drawing by Bertram Elliott, Victoria.

By the kindness of his instructress, Miss L. M. Mills, we reproduce today the drawings by which Bertram Elliott obtained honors and won a prize from the Royal Drawing Society, London, of which His Majesty King Edward VII. is patron, and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, president. The drawings were executed in one and three-quarter hours. The figure in the right-hand corner is a snap-shot drawing from a model. That in the lower left-hand is a memory drawing of an incident observed by the young man, who formerly lived in Japan. The other drawings show the young artist's technical skill. Bertram Elliott headed the list of those who obtained diplomas in Division III. The competition was open to the Empire, and the only other colonial who succeeded in gaining a certificate was Miss Violet McKenzie, of Toronto.

A Cargo of Turf

A countryman, calling himself Adrian van der Berg, craves audience of your excellency."

"And his business?" demanded Prince Maurice of Nassau.

"When I asked him he replied, 'That is my affair, but tell his excellency that it is of great importance to the state.'"

"Very well," said the prince, "admit him."

When the two were alone the visitor said: "Your excellency knows my name; I am a native of the village of Seur, nine miles distant from Breda. I am a boatman, and have been for a long time in the habit of supplying the garrison of the fortress of Breda with turf for fuel. The Spanish governor there would not be likely to suspect that any attempt would be made to surprise so strong a place. Acting on that idea, I have thought of a scheme, by which, if successful, the town may easily fall into the hands of your highness."

"Ah, sayest thou so?" cried the prince with animation. "And thy scheme, honest friend?"

"Is simply this: I thought that a large body of picked men might be concealed in my barge under sods of turf. I carry my cargo of turf, as usual, to Breda, and discharge it, as usual, at the citadel. When the right moment comes, out pop the soldiers and surprise the garrison. The fortress once ours, the town is ours. Such, your excellency, in brief, is my scheme."

The prince considered; at length he said: "Thanks, friend, it is a project which methinks, by its very daring, promises well. At any rate, it has my favorable consideration. The full details of the scheme will need very careful planning. I have your address, and you may rely upon it that I will communicate with you at the earliest possible moment."

It was in the momentous year 1590, when Holland was bravely struggling to free herself from the terrible clutches of Philip of Spain. The important town of Breda had long been held by the Spaniards; it was a prize well worth recovery, and Maurice of Nassau was the last man to let slip such a chance as that which now presented itself.

He consulted John Barneveld. "Capital!" cried the statesman; "and fortunately I know the one man of all others likely to carry out such a plot successfully—Captain Charles de Heranglere." This was a nobleman famous for his daring deeds.

The Prince concurred, and Heranglere, upon being asked, eagerly consented. Forthwith he chose two captains and a lieutenant as next in command, and carefully selected sixty-eight of the most reliable and daring soldiers as his companions.

Arrangements being perfected, the adventurers went on board the waiting barge. They were packed in as small a compass as possible in the hold, and the slabs of turf were piled up over them. They were completely hidden, but had none too much air. Thus they started on their perilous adventure.

It was winter—a winter of exceptional severity. The river which conducted to Breda was full of big blocks of ice drifted hither and thither by dangerous currents. The bitter wind blew dead ahead so that their progress was desperately slow. At any moment the vessel might be driven ashore. All day long difficulties increased, until at last it was impossible to make any further way. And there these poor brave fellows remained from Monday night until Thursday morning, cooped up in the stuffy hold.

Hungry, thirsty, benumbed with the intense cold, they felt at last that they could endure it no longer, and so that night they crept on shore to refresh themselves somewhat, and stretch their cramped limbs.

A few hours later the wind became favorable, and they re-embarked. They had but a short distance to go, yet it took them two days: at the end of that time they reached Breda and entered the outer harbor.

Here they were boarded by an officer of the guard, who looked at the turf and then walked into the cabin. He chatted with the boatman and his assistant. "Your arrival is most opportune," he said, "both fortress and town are badly in need of fuel. I'll send some men to help warp the barge alongside the castle, for the sooner you can begin to discharge your cargo, the better."

Only a thin partition separated the officer from the living cargo; the men could see him through the chinks, and plainly heard all that was said.

As the barge crawled onwards towards the watergate, she ran into some unseen obstruction in the bed of the river, and, in consequence, sprang a leak. Soon the men in the hold were up to their knees in water, whilst the boatman took to the pumps, fearing that the vessel would founder. It was a critical moment. Were they to be drowned ignominiously? Was this to be the end of their endeavors? Yet, to show themselves was to be shot.

The danger that the barge was in was seen by those ashore, and a number of soldiers lent their assistance. Two hours later, by their exertions, the vessel was safely made fast to the quay alongside the guard-house.

And now a crowd of people hurried on board eager to carry off the turf. This haste was most unfortunate, as it was likely to precipitate discovery. At any moment the removal of a slab might reveal what kind of cargo lay below. To make matters worse the imprisoned men were suffering from severe colds incurred by standing so long in the icy water. There was an epidemic of sneezing and coughing impossible to suppress. Should it be heard the enterprise was doomed. Yet what could be done?

The poor boatman still kept a cool head, though almost at his wit's end. In order to drown the sneezing he made as much clangour as he could with the pumps and kept shouting superfluous orders with unnecessary noise; but all the time he was quaking in his shoes. At the earliest moment that he felt that it was safe to do so, he cried, "There! that's enough for today. It will soon be dark, and I am regularly tired out!"

At last he succeeded in getting rid of his unwelcome customers, all but one. This was the captain of the guard, who was inclined to grumble. "Look here," said he, "the turf is not so good as usual, how is that? There will be a row in the morning, I can tell you, for the governor won't be satisfied with this poor stuff."

"That doesn't trouble me," replied the boatman; "the best part of my cargo is underneath, and is expressly reserved for the Captain. He is sure to get enough of it tomorrow."

Satisfied with this answer the man went away.

It was past midnight when Captain Heranglere briefly addressed his comrades. "The hour has come," said he, "to carry out our glorious undertaking. We cannot retreat if we would. Before us lies victory or death. It is we, the chosen few, who have been deemed worthy of this great enterprise. Let each man but do his duty and success is assured. Follow me!"

One by one they stole quietly on shore. But, careful as they were, a sentinel was alarmed and challenged them, "Who goes there?"

"A friend!" replied Heranglere, and with a spring seized him by the throat. "Speak above a whisper, and you're a dead man!" said he. "How many men form the garrison?"

"Three hundred and fifty," was the stifled answer, heard only by Heranglere.

"How many did he say?" asked his companions, eager to know the reply.

"Fifty," said Herangiere, hoping to encourage them by lessening the number.

The little band was now divided—half to attack the arsenal; half the guard-house.

The sudden and unexpected onset was in each case completely successful. The garrison, but half awake and totally unprepared, were panic-stricken and fled, closely pursued by the victorious Hollanders. Such was their haste that they did not attempt to destroy the bridge between the fortress and the town. In the skirmish forty were killed, whilst it is a remarkable fact that not one of the attacking party was slain!

Later in the day the town threw open its gates to Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had heard the good news, and now marched in triumphantly at the head of a large body of troops.—A. E. Bonser.

NATURE STUDY

Wonderful Rivers

One of the most curious rivers that have come to the knowledge of man is the Webbe Shebeyil, of Eastern Africa, a deep and rapid stream abounding in strange fish and ferocious crocodiles.

Although it flows for hundreds of miles through fertile lands, the immense volume of water never reaches the sea. A short distance north of the equator the river is lost in a dessert region a few miles from the Indian Ocean.

Travellers report that in Algeria there exists a small stream which the chemistry of nature has turned into ink. It is formed by the union of two rivulets, one of which is very strongly impregnated with iron, while the other meandering through a peat marsh, imbibes large quantities of gallic acid. Letters have been written with the fluid which forms the small yet wonderful stream.

The Rio de Vinagre, in Colombia, is a stream the waters of which are so sour that the river has been appropriately named the Rio de Vinagre, or Vinegar River.

The Orange or Gareih River, in Southern Africa, rises in the mountains which separate Natal from the Orange River State. In this stream are many varieties of fish, which are found until the river passes through a rocky region containing copper. Below this the water is said to be poisonous, and almost instantly fatal to the fish.

They All Swim

Several animals, such as hedgehogs, rats, and rabbits, which at first sight would be considered bad performers in the water, are in reality very good swimmers. The common house rat, if ever it has occasion to take to the water, shows itself as much at home in it as any aquatic animal.

The hedgehog, too, is a very respectable swimmer, although it does not usually resort to the water for pleasure.

Squirrels detest the water, and if thrown in are at first in a panic. But once well afloat they paddle with great rapidity. They are soon exhausted, however, and would quickly drown unless quite near to land.

Hares and rabbits swim well in smooth water. But the smallest ripple would mean trouble for them, for in swimming they are like an ill-ballasted ship, "down by the head," and have much ado to keep their noses above water.

Camels have so little to do with water that it is not surprising to learn that they cannot swim in ordinary circumstances. They are buoyant, but ill-balanced, and their heads go under water. Yet even camels may be taught if they have support for their heads, and they have often been made to swim rivers with goatskins fastened under their necks.

The Practice of Docking Horse Tails

In a recent letter to the Editor of Farm Life, Mr. R. S. Timmis very forcibly expressed the views of every right-thinking person on this question of docking. "The British nation," he wrote, "boasts of its kind treatment of horses and other animals; yet this, above all nations, allows such an abominable fashion still to continue. Surely this is radically wrong!" Mr. Timmis further gave it as his experience that a great many riders do not really know what docking means or whether their horses are docked or not. It is a matter, they think, of merely trimming the hairs down to a few inches of tail, though really, as most of our readers are aware, it is a surgical operation of cutting the fleshy continuation of the spinal column—which, if unskilfully done, involves much suffering. The remedy is simple, for the "operation" is performed by the dealer or while the animal is in the dealer's possession, and therefore, if the horse-owning, or rather buying, public insist only on buying undocked horses the dealer will be forced to abandon so cruel and injurious a practice. The decision of the Hunters' Improvement Society, that no horses with docked tails or hogged manes may in future be shown is very welcome news, and we trust that other societies will follow this excellent example. The fashion was, of course, started on the ridiculous supposition that these methods of maiming a horse would add to his appearance of smartness; but the absurdity of this contention can easily be proved when one remembers that neither race horses nor cavalry horses are treated in such a manner. "How would you like," asked Prince Christian, in presiding at the annual meeting of the Hunters' Improvement Society, "to see the winner of the Derby with a hogged mane and a stump of tail?"

"Father," said Tommy, getting a bright idea, "I can do something you can't."

"What?" innocently demanded the parent.

"Grow," replied the youngster.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

ABOUT RICHES

A well-known wealthy and influential resident of New York, speaking to an acquaintance said: "I met your friend W. yesterday at lunch. I thought he was only a rich man, but he is something more." To get rich in money is not a very difficult thing, if you do not consider the cost. Chance plays its part in the accumulation of wealth; intelligence has something to do with it; hard work is an important factor, but the reason that more people do not possess wealth is their preference for something else. If the humblest day laborer determines to amass property and will subordinate everything else to that end, he will succeed, unless accident prevents. The truth of the matter is that most people do not place the accumulation of wealth as the acme of human success. There are other things that are worth more, not simply theoretically, but actually for the purposes of everyday life. This would be a very hard world to live in if we all were striving to get rich and made the heaping-up of dollars the measure of our success. Some one asked Agassiz, the famous geologist, why he was not rich. His reply was that he hadn't the time. A similar observation was made by one of the members of the British Association, when that distinguished body of men visited Victoria some ten years ago. In a conversation about electrical appliances he mentioned a few things in common use which he had invented. In reply to the suggestion that he ought to be a rich man he replied: "I suppose so, but you see I have had no time to bother about that." The men who were enabled by the railway policy of Sir John Macdonald to undertake an enterprise which, amplified under this admirable business management, made them millionaires, were no abler than the great Canadian statesman. He might have been just as rich as any of them, but wealth was not his desire. What is true in the wider affairs of mankind at large is true in the narrower details of life, to a very much greater degree than most of us think or than appears at first sight. Perhaps it is true of many of us to an extent which we ourselves do not realize.

It is strange how an idea has developed in connection with religion that economy is a virtue and open-handedness a vice. So far as the teachings of the Founder of our religion go, they seem to be in the other direction. The folly of laying up treasures on earth is pointed out; the uselessness of worrying over the petty details of life is taught; the advantage of seeking first of all things "the kingdom of God" is dwelt upon; the proper utilization of our advantages is inculcated; but nowhere do the Gospels encourage the heaping up of riches, but rather the contrary. Yet how very often do we hear parsimony extolled as a virtue and liberality as a sin. This article is intended to emphasize the somewhat seasonable thought that there are better things than money. Two men, both of whom would be known to many Colonist readers if their names were mentioned, one the leader of a great political party and the other a very successful business man, were once in conversation. They had had many sorrows come into their lives, and after they had spoken of them and how their careers had been influenced by them, the former said: "Let us resolve that in future no day of our lives shall pass in which we do not make some one happier because we live." Here is an admirable rule of conduct. It does not imply that we shall be foolish or Quixotic in our efforts to help our neighbors, but only that we shall think of others every day. When once this habit has been acquired it is surprising how easy it becomes. At first it may seem a little difficult to keep self from obtruding. Self is a good deal like a sore finger. It is always getting in the way. Train it to keep out. Even if you have no higher object in life than to get rich and powerful, you will find that too much of self is a heavy load to carry.

To get back to the beginning. Wealth is a good thing, but he who is only a rich man is not enviable. Wealth coupled with generosity, which means not simply lavish giving, but a broadness of mind, nobility of soul and wideness of effort, is one of the most valuable of all things, and the man who has the two combined is a king among his fellows. It is hard for a rich man, says the Gospel, to enter into the kingdom of God. Hard, but not impossible. Hard because the effort necessary for the accumulation of wealth is likely to dwarf those qualities of the heart from which alone we can derive true happiness; hard because the ability to gratify our passions and appetites very often leads to excesses; hard because the care of riches may prevent the pursuit of those pleasures which alone are worth what they cost and which bring forth happiness as their fruit; hard because they are apt to create in a man an exaggerated sense of his own importance; but not impossible. Indeed wealth, rightly employed, may not only broaden the sphere of a man's usefulness, but may enlarge his capacity for enjoyment, may win rewards that cannot be measured in the coin of the realm. For the kingdom of God is not in some far-off corner of His universe to be reached only on angel's pinions at some indefinite date in the future. It lies around us. And that kingdom our own hearts; it is in the hearts of those who love us. Another kingdom we can all gain, no matter whether our bank account is big or we have only enough money for our daily wants. From day to day we can make deposits in the treasury of love, and we will find that the interest is paid regularly and at compound rates. It is good no doubt to be rich; it is good no doubt to be powerful; it is better to lay up treasure in the hearts of those around us. There are some who can accomplish all these things, but not many. All of us can do the last.

THE GREAT WINDS

When Columbus was on his memorable voyage, which resulted in the discovery of America, he observed with satisfaction, and his sailors with alarm, that the wind blew steadily for many days together from the eastward. The venturous commander hoped that the wind would carry him to India; the sailors feared that they would never be able to reach home again in the face of it. Columbus had discovered the Northeast trade wind. If he had gone a little further south he would have sailed into an area of calms and fitful winds, the "doldrums," as sailormen call them, the home of the waterspouts, of which phenomena we shall have something to say on another occasion. The doldrums passed, if his voyage had been still further south, Columbus would have encountered another persistent wind, also blowing from the eastward, and what we know as the Southeast Trades. What is the cause of these great winds, the first-named of which has played so important a part in the history of mankind? Possibly the cause is not absolutely determined, but there is an accepted explanation of them, which may be given. The heat of the sun in the tropics rarefies the air and causes it to ascend. This creates a partial vacuum, which the adjacent air flows in to fill. If the earth were stationary, the air currents would be directly from the north and south, but as the earth is revolving from west to east, these currents get a westerly set, that is, they lag a little behind the movement of the solid globe. Hence they form northeasterly and southeasterly winds, respectively. Perhaps it may be well to mention here that an air current is called by the name of the quarter whence it comes, and a water current from the direction in which it is going. Thus the Gulf Stream is a northeasterly current, but a wind following it would be southwesterly. There are many influences qualifying these great air currents, such as the configuration of the land, the varying effects of heat over land surfaces, and probably others, but speaking generally, it may be said that the Trades, as these persistent air currents are colloquially called, are a part of the regular system of atmospheric circulation. These Atlantic trade-winds are substantially confined to the region lying between 30 deg. north latitude and 30 deg. south latitude. The area of calms lying between them varies in width. Sometimes the Southeast Trades extend north of the Equator and almost into the domain of the Northeast Trades, so that a vessel will hardly have lost one before picking up the other. This does not often happen. When it does, the effect upon Europe seems to be to cause a dry summer, for the narrower the equatorial calm belt the less the evaporation and the fewer the waterspouts, and hence the less weighted are the rain clouds which find their way to the north.

But there are counter air currents to these, although they are not so pronounced. Thus we have the great west wind of the North Atlantic, which, carried back to Europe the ships of the early navigators, and made voyages to and from the newly-discovered continent a mere matter of routine. The west winds are not so persistent as the Trades, but they make up for this in their greater violence. West-bound trans-Atlantic steamships are much more likely to encounter great head winds than are those bound to Europe. North of the zone of the west wind is a great area where the air currents are uncertain both as to direction and force, the variableness being doubtless due to the preponderance of the land area over the water surface. As a general rule the greater the extent of the ocean the more constant and the more uniform are the winds. Therefore it is, says Bullen in his "Our Heritage of the Seas," that "nowhere in all the oceans is there to be found so pleasant and placid a region as that which lies between Africa and South America south of the line. Within that vast space, bounded by a fairly well-defined line drawn from east to west in about 25 degrees south, storms are unknown. The steady, gentle circulation of the atmosphere here apparently needs no such violent stirring up as is fairly common in other oceans, and at all seasons of the year it may be safely navigated in a small boat." . . . Before the advent of steam it was the paradise of the sailor, who often boasted that he could sail for thousands of miles without touching a brace except to freshen the nip, i. e., to take a pull so that the ropes should not be too long bent at the one spot."

South of the Southeast Trades is a region of comparative calm, and south of that is the realm of the greatest of all the winds, the great "Anti-trades," or "passage," winds, a mighty current, which encircles the globe. The writer just quoted, and whose delightful treatment of the subject has been followed in this article, describes this great current as follows: "A wind that, in my own small experience, has enabled a ship to run five thousand miles at an average rate of twelve knots an hour, a ship that is propelled solely by the wind. A wind so steady, both in force and direction, as to require scarcely any trimming of the yards for a week at a time, but withal so fierce, so strong, that everything aloft needs to be of the best, and the courage of the master correspondingly high to take full advantage of it. A splendid wind for a strong ship and a brave man, but a terrible wind for a weakling."

The winds of the Pacific Ocean possess a character of their own. They can in a general way be divided into the same classes as the Atlantic winds, but they are much less constant, subject to greater extremes of violence, and more frequently broken by fierce storms. In the South Pacific, where there is a vast expanse of almost unbroken water, the Southeast Trades are broken by periods of calm, occurring at unexpected intervals, and tempests of frightful violence. Within the Tropics the Pacific trade winds blow with considerable regularity, but they are liable to be interrupted both on the American and Asiatic coasts with storms of uncertain character and great violence. North of the region of the Trades is a region somewhat similar in character to the North Atlantic, where the winds are uncertain in their direction and storms are often violent. The same cause which deflects the Northeast Trades in a westerly direction has its effect over the Pacific, and the northerly winds, which sweep down over Alaska, are diverted towards the west, and thereby the northern islands of the Japanese archipelago and eastern Siberia, although in the same latitude as our own province of British Columbia, are rendered almost unadapted to settlement.

Thus we see that there are really four great winds, the Northeast Trades, the Southeast Trades, the Westerlies of the North Temperate Zone, and the Westerlies of the South Temperate Zone. There are two great calm zones, namely, the Equatorial "doldrums" and that of the South Temperate Zone. Lying north and south of the zones of the Westerlies is a vast region of variable winds, but, in the Northern Hemisphere at least, it is characterized in winter by a great air current from the north, which, as we have seen, is deflected westward and lowers the winter temperature of northeastern Asia, and we may add that of Labrador, Quebec and all the great region lying around Hudson Bay. It is probably to the westerly set of this great atmospheric current that the cold winters of Eastern Canada and the New England States are to be attributed. We shall deal with some other aspects of this subject in a future article.

SAPPHO

Sappho, or Psappha, as her name should be written so as to give the equivalents of the Greek letters, which she herself used in spelling it, lived about the year 600 B.C. Her home was in the Greek Island known as Lesbos at that time the centre of Greek culture and refinement. She was of the Aeolian race, concerning the origin of which substantially nothing is known. These Aeolians peopled several of the islands in the Aegean Archipelago and founded twelve cities in Asia Minor. They paid great attention to literature, and in Lesbos, this reached a height of development which has never been excelled in respect to the expression of the passions and all that is beautiful in nature. Women were specially eminent. Women's clubs were many and at first devoted to the study of the arts, but love was the invariable theme upon which they dwelt, whether they conveyed its emotions in song, painting or sculpture. There is no record of another community like Lesbos, for nowhere else do we find a people given up wholly to the study of the beautiful. Its fate was disastrous. Gradually the baser passions gained the upper hand and to quote from Symonds's "Sappho and the Aeolian Stock," "the fruit it bore was bitter and rotten. Lesbos became a by-word for corruption. The passions, which for a moment had flamed into the gorgeousness of art, burning their envelope of words and images, remained a mere furnace of sensuality, from which no expression of the divine in human life could be expected."

Of all the productions of that age the works of Sappho are pre-eminent. She wrote much, and sang her beautiful lyrics to admiring audiences. Only fragments of her work have come down to modern times. There is good reason for supposing that they existed in complete form a thousand years after her death, about which time her poems and all the other ancient lyrics were hunted out and destroyed by Gregory Nazianzen, a zealous advocate of Christianity, who laid claims himself to poetical genius. Two of her complete poems have come down to us. One is a hymn to Aphrodite, the other is entitled "To the Beloved." Neither of them are long, and the last named especially is a marvellous expression of passion. Thomas Davidson says of her: "Take Homer's unstudied directness, Dante's intensity without his mysticism, Keat's sensibility without his sensuousness, Burn's masculine strength, and Lady Nairn's exquisite pathos, that goes straight to the heart and stays there, and you have Sappho." That this is no modern exaggeration, based upon the imagination as fired by the study of the fragments of her writings which have come down to us, is apparent from the esteem in which she was held in ancient Greece. Aristotle placed her in the same rank as Homer, and as the latter was known as "the Poet," so she was known as "the Poetess." Plato calls her the Tenth Muse. Solon, on hearing one of her poems read, prayed that he might not die until he had learned it by heart. Indeed all the writers, who could have known her complete works, are in accord as to their wonderful beauty. She was not deified, but she was regarded as a fit companion of the gods.

Sappho is one of the few women of ancient days, whose features has been preserved. The Greeks placed them upon coins and all of these have not been lost. These show a countenance that is classical but not beautiful. The face is oval; the nose long and straight; the upper lip and chin short; the eyes set wide apart. The features suggest a large woman, although this is not the way Alma-Tadema in his painting of the poetess singing to her lyre seems to have interpreted them. The known facts of her life are not many, and very much that is told about her is simply the invention of the comic poets of Greece, who delighted in turning everything into ridicule. The play called "Sapho," is not historical. The story that she threw herself from a rock, because Thaon, a handsome Lesbian youth, would not return her love, is either a pure invention, or is an association with her name of an incident in which some one else was the actor. She went to Sicily when very young, and it was there that her poetic genius first found expression. On her return to Lesbos she had many admirers, the most distinguished of whom was Alcaeus, the greatest statesman, warrior and poet of his time. There is preserved the opening part of a poem addressed by him to her and of her reply, which are perhaps as ancient specimens of love letters as are extant. He wrote:

"Violet crowned, chaste, sweet-smiling Sappho,
I fain would speak, but bashfulness forbids."

Her reply began:

"Had thy wish been pure and manly
And no evil on thy tongue,
Shame had not possessed thine eye-lids;
From thy lips the right had rung.

She repelled all suitors, and seemed even to have determined to live a virgin life. Later she changed her mind, and married a wealthy man, by whom she had a daughter described in one of her verses as "fair as any golden flower." Sappho lived to a good old age and died in the enjoyment of the respect and admiration of all her countrymen. Indeed, though, as has been said above, she was never deified, temples were erected in her honor, and every tribute that could be paid to her memory and character was freely given. There can be no question as to her right to the first place and greatest place among women in literature and in point of fact no lyric poet of any age or country can be compared with her. Strabo, writing two thousand years ago, said of her: "Sappho is a kind of miracle; for within the memory of man there has not, so far as we know, arisen any woman worthy even to be mentioned along with Sappho in the matter of poetry." She left nine books of poems. With her originated what is known as "the Sapphic stanza," of which Swinburne has given us a fine example in his poem addressed to her, from which we quote the first stanza for the purpose of showing its form:

"All the night sleep came not upon my eyelids,
Shed not dew, nor shook nor unclosed a feather,
Yet with lips shut close and with eyes of iron
Stood and beheld me."

Among the things attributed to Sappho was the invention of the plectrum, an instrument for striking the lyre, which may be called the first step towards the piano. As one reads the few fragments of her verse that have been preserved it is impossible not to feel keen regret at the fanaticism which destroyed her works. Thus of a poem on summer all that is left is this:

"The lullaby of waters cool
Through apple-boughs is softly blown,
And shaken from the rippling leaves,
Sleep droppeth down."

Another fragment says:

"I think there will be memory of us yet
in after days."

and the fact that, nearly twenty-five centuries after her death, writers vie with each other in appreciation of her genius, shows that her thought was prophetic.

Willing to Be Sociable.

A little three-year-old, who is very precocious, was lying in his bed, being put to sleep in the dark, with his grandfather sitting beside waiting for him to go to sleep, when this one-sided conversation took place: "Hello, grandpa." No answer. "How do do, grandpa." No answer. "How you feel, grandpa?" Same answer. After a few minutes' silence: "Glad to see you, grandpa!"

THE STORY TELLER

What They Use it For

Among Prescott's biggest industries is a distillery and a casket factory and it frequently happens that in seasons when rolling stock is scarce, coffins and whisky are shipped in the same car.

Recently one of the delegates to the W. C. T. U. convention in Cornwall noticed this proceeding while the express train was at Prescott station.

"See," she remarked aggressively, "the brazenness of Satan! He ships his poison and the coffin for his victims in the same car."

"Oh, no!" replied a Prescott citizen who had just boarded the train, "that car is going to a town where they have a sanitorium. You see they use the whisky to stop the coughin'."—Saturday Night.

Absent-Minded

Madame Sarah Grand, like many other literary people, is very absent-minded, so much so, in fact, that the following story might be doubted were it not told by a friend of hers. This lady one day called on the popular authoress and found her greatly agitated, with a large book open before her.

"What is the matter?" asked the caller, anxiously.

"Oh, I've lost my pen," replied Madame Grand, "and I must find it in order to finish my story so that I can catch the post."

Then she paused, and began to laugh. "Why," she exclaimed apologetically, "I believe I was looking for it among the 'p's' in the dictionary!"

For M.P. Only

Matthew Parkinson, the discoverer and interpreter of Canada's one hundred and forty-six poets, is a Presbyterian, and comes from Huron county. Besides these distinctions, Mr. Parkinson is also somewhat of a humorist. For some time Mr. Parkinson has been a member of the Toronto board of education, and recently one of his constituents was urging him to run for alderman. "No," said Mr. Parkinson with a confidential air. "The fact is that from this onward I am going to devote my energies to nothing else than M. P."

"What! Member of Parliament?" said his friend.

"Oh, no," replied the ex-school trustee blandly, "Mat Parkinson."—Toronto News

Sponges to Save Champagne

"The champagne makers of Reims buy a lot of our sponges," said a wholesale-dealer. "They squeeze champagne out of them. They must squeeze in the year's course 1,000,000 bottles of champagne out of sponges. Mystified, aren't you?

"But there is no mystery about the matter. Champagne, as it ferments, is powerful stuff; it breaks the strongest bottles and in the past all the champagne that broke its bottles and escaped was lost.

"Now, though, they pack the champagne in clean sponges and every day or two they go over the plant and if any of the bottles have broken they squeeze into casks the wine that the sponges have retained.

"This wine, clarified, refined and bottled again, makes a very good second quality drink."

A Contribution

One morning last week a missionary worker was soliciting contributions toward helping the work along. Stopping at a house she pulled the bell, which was answered by a sickly looking woman.

"Can you contribute anything for the drunkards' home?" she asked of the woman whom she had summoned to the door.

"Yes," replied the woman. "Come around next Saturday night and get my husband."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lord Kitchener's Reply

Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, while walking in St. James Park was accosted by an effusive stranger, who grasped his hand and said:

"Hello, Lord Kitchener, I bet you don't know me!"

The General gazed at him unmoved.

"You win," he remarked, laconically, and walked off.—London Opinion.

Worse and Worse

A convict in a German prison had been extremely refractory. One means and another had been tried, but nothing could break his spirit. One morning the governor said to the warder:

"I say, Huber, the scoundrel is behaving worse than ever. Put him on bread and water."

"But he is already doing two fast days, sir."

"Then give him a cookery book to read. We must break his spirit somehow.—Illustrated Bits.

Humor at School

Among some specimens of humor at school, contributed to the Pall Mall Magazine, by Mr. H. J. Barker, we find the following, which shows that some children may be quick and alert when dealing with the concrete, though dull with the abstract. One of his majesty's inspectors was examining a class of young boys in mental arithmetic. "Now, my boy," he said, pointing to a curdoroyed youngster in front, "how many do five and four make?" The lad scratched his head, looked inquiringly at the ceiling, but gave no answer. "Look here," said the gentleman, "supposing I first gave you five rabbits, and then afterwards gave you another four. How many rabbits would you have altogether?" The boy turned his eyes upwards again for a moment and then cried out confidently "Just ten, sir!" "Ten, you dunce! said the inspector, sharply, "how ever do you make that out?" "Coz, sir, I've got a rabbit of my own at home!"

Where's This Place?

Canadian Courier

The following advertisement in a certain Canadian daily does not highly favor the city referred to:

FOR SALE

To any persons, Firms or Corporations finding it Absolutely Necessary to locate in——— we offer our Four Story and Basement brick factory building 40x100 feet, 240 and 242——— street, at less than half what a similar building could be built for at present.

Our reasons for offering to sell are that manufacturers are heavily taxed on their real estate, machinery and stock. Labor, both skilled and unskilled, is scarce. Fuel is high, cost of living very high, and the city council will without notice sacrifice existing rigats, and will not hesitate to handicap your facilities for doing business, and will refuse, if you desire to object, to give you a hearing.

Building could be altered readily into a tenement building.

This offer holds good during the life of this advertisement.

The ——— Co., Limited.

Adequate to the Conversation

It was on a street car in the city of Washington. Two colored women, in cheaply gorgeous splendor, were talking, and one chanced to mention a Mr. "Jinks" in her conversation. "Excuse me," said the other woman, "but his name is not 'Jinks.' It is Mr. 'Jenks.'" "Oh, I sees,' said the other woman complaisantly. "I sees that you puts de access on de pronoun."—Lippincott's.

Sensitive Subject

"Spacer out of a job? Why, I thought he was running a fashion department in a woman's magazine."

"Yes, but he caused the magazine to lose so many subscribers they fired him."

"How in the world did that happen?"

"Why, the lobster headed his column 'New Wrinkles for Women.'"—The Wasp.

Frightened Animals

A motor car was proceeding along a country lane. In it were seated two motorists, wearing the most correct thing in the way of fur coats, goggles, etc.

On swinging round a curve they came full upon a groom who was exercising a couple of horses. As the animals appeared to be very restive the car was brought to a standstill, but the horses' terror only grew worse.

One of the motorists called to the groom:

"Can't you get them past? We've stopped the car."

To their surprise the man responded:

"Oh, it ain't the motor, sir! If you gentlemen will only get out and hide behind the hedge for a minute it'll be all right."—London Express.

Out of Her Class

A member of the school board of a certain Pennsylvania town relates the sad case of a young woman who failed to pass her examination for appointment as teacher in the public school of that place.

The mother of the disappointed young woman was asked by a friend whether the daughter had succeeded in running the gauntlet of the examiners.

"No," was the reply in mournful tone, "Jenny didn't pass at all. Maybe you won't believe, sir, but them examiners asked the poor girl about things that happened years and years before she was born."—Harper's Weekly.

Both Daring and Sensible

The Christian Intelligencer (New York) quotes from the "Memoirs of the Countesse de Boigne" the following account of an incident which happened during her stay in Rome in the latter years of the eighteenth century:

It happened that a well-known Englishman, handsome, clever, of high social position, and immensely rich, fell in love with a Miss Taylor, who could bring her husband nothing but her pretty face. Mr. Wilbraham Bootle, however, aspired to obtain her hand, and easily obtained her consent. The marriage day had been fixed. At a great dinner at Lord Camelford's the conversation turned upon an ascent that had been made in the morning to the cross upon the dome of St. Peter's. To reach the cross, it was necessary to pass outside the ball. Mr. Walbraham Bootle said that he did not possess a steady head, would never be able to reach the cross, and that nothing in the world would induce him to try.

"Nothing in the world," said Miss Taylor.

"Nothing, I assure you."

"What, not even if I were to ask you?"

"You would not ask me to do a thing for which I frankly admit my dislike."

"Excuse me, I do ask you, I beg of you, and, if necessary, I insist."

Mr. Walbraham Bootle attempted to laugh the matter off, but Miss Taylor insisted, notwithstanding the interference of Lord Camelford.

The whole company met two days following at St. Peter's to watch the performance of the task imposed upon the young man. He performed his trial with great coolness, and when he came down the triumphant beauty came toward him with outstretched hand; he took her hand, kissed it, and said: "Miss Taylor, I have obeyed the whim of a charming girl. Permit me now in return to give you a piece of advice; if you wish to keep your power, never misuse it. I wish you all prosperity, and now good-bye."—Literary Digest.

Attendance at church service is obligatory upon the part of soldiers at certain English ports, and amusing stories are told of the excuses that are sometimes resorted to in order to escape this requirement.

At one port where a number of recruits were temporarily stationed an old sergeant was ordered to ascertain to what religious sect each man belonged, and to see that he joined the party told off for that particular form of worship.

Some of the men had no liking for church, and declared themselves to be atheists. But the sergeant was a Scotsman and a man of experience.

"Ah, weel," said he, "then ye hae no need to kape holy the Sabbath, and the stables hae na been claned oot lately." And he ordered them to clean out the stables. This occupied practically the whole day, and the men lost their usual Sunday afternoon's leave.

Next Sunday a broad smile crept over the face of the sergeant when he heard that the atheists had joined the Church of England.—Tid-Bilts.

Prince William of Sweden told a New York reporter that Americans all worked hard and looked happy.

"In my country," the prince went on, "we work hard, too, but we have not your happy look. Perhaps it is the climate. At any rate, we tell a story that will give you some idea of our national expression, though not, I'm sure, of our national character.

"A Frenchman visited a Swede in Stockholm, and one morning the two friends set out for a walk. Suddenly the Frenchman exclaimed impatiently:

"'You look as sour as a pickle. Why don't you smile. Why don't you have a pleasant, good-natured air when you are out of doors?'

"'What!' growled the Swede. 'And have everybody stopping me for a match or asking me how to get somewhere?'"—Washington Star.

CURRENT VERSE

Brotherly Kindness

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumph we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart; words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

Were it not well on this brief life's journey,
On over the isthmus, down into the tide;
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye in the dust at his side.

Look at the roses, saluting each other;
Look at the herds, all in peace on the plain;
Man, and, man only, makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain,
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down in the dust?
God pity us all! Time too soon will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.

—Joaquin Miller, in Trestle Board

Wet Weather Talk

'Tain't no use to grumble and complain;
It's just as cheap and easy to rejoice;
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.
In this existence, dry and wet
Will overtake the best of men—
Some little skift o' clouds'll shet
The sun off now and then;
They ain't no use, as I kin see,
In mortals sich as you and me,
A-faultin' Nature's wise intents,
And lockin' horns with Providence.
It ain't no use to grumble and complain,
It's jest as cheap and easy to rejoice;
When God sorts out the weather and sends rain,
W'y, rain's my choice.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Tryst.

Soft grey light on a summer sea,
A glow of pink in the west,
Sad waves lapping the silver shore—
Ah! this is rest, sweet rest.

Dim pines murm'ring beyond the bank,
Moonlight streaming through,
A golden path o'er the ocean's breast
That leads, my love, to you.

How weary the years since you left me, dear,
And silently sped away,
When the good ship sailed thro' the golden streak
And vanished for aye and aye.

How lonely I stand on the moonlit nights
Alone by the saddening sea,
And strain my eyes for the homebound ship
That never returns to me.

Till the chill winds blow from the distant lands,
And the salt spray wets my face,
As I gaze in vain thro' the white night mists
Out into empty space.

And the bar moans low in the rising gale;
The crested breakers foam:
The storm wraith shrieks in an agony
To call wayfarers home.

Oh, the frosts of years have touched my hair,
And hope has long since fled,
But we will keep our tryst, dear heart,
When the sea gives up its dead.
Prescott, Ont. —M. L. Stuart.

The Mystery.

Spirit of the Deep,
With roar of water, strife,
Is thine the requiem,
Or the paean of Life?

Is it the mad
Eternity of Doom;
Or Death's abandon
Of the ravening Tomb?

My night is dark
As thy profound abyss;
Yet blinder faith
Hath Soul's imperiousness.

In the wild turmoil
Of thy surging main,
There is omnipotence,
And there is—a Name.

—M. C. Ironside.

Victoria, B. C.

Of Chrysalis Time

Now is the Year's soft afternoon,
And low a dimness veils the world,
Whose light might be of the sun or moon,
So well in misty swathings furled.

And lo! beneath yon slanting ray,
A creeping life its path pursues;
To fold its self-spun shroud away—
Its form in changeful sleep to lose!

Ev'n so, the Day—the Year, perchance,
With all its shimmering after-bloom,
Is clothed, amid its growing trance,
With wefts self-drawn from mystic loom.

In chrysalis, or in cocoon—
Such as the Soul herself might spin,
Were it not well a while to swoon,
Some winged, waking life to win?
—From the Contributor's Club of the December Atlantic.

Old Mothers

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet
With murmered blessings over sleeping babes,
There is a something in their quiet grace
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;
And knowledge in their deep, unfaltering eyes
That far outreaches all philosophy.
Time, with caressing touch, about them weaves
The silver-threaded fairy-shawl of age.
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech.
Old mothers!—as they pass with slow-timed step,
Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's strength;
Sweet mothers!—as they pass, one sees again
Old garden-walks, old roses, and old loves.

—Charles S. Ross, in the Century.

Lord Strathcona Presented With Centrepiece

Lord Strathcona's house in Grosvenor Square, London, the other day was made gay by a gathering of the best known members of the Anglo-Canadian community. No one is prouder of being called an Anglo-Canadian than the Princess Louise. She was there with the Duke of Argyll, and many others whose names are Canadian household words, such as Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Lieut.-General and Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Travers Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Lang, Mr. John A. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Macmaster, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nordheimer, Prof. Osler, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Parkin, Major-General and Mrs. C. W. Robinson, Mrs. John Rae, Major-General Bland Strange, General Lord William Seymour, Mr. Thomas Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sheringham Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. John Smithers, Lady Jane Van Knoughnet, Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, Prof. and Mrs. C. A. Carus Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Taylor. The occasion was the presentation to Lord Strathcona, of a handsome silver centrepiece from "some of his friends residing in the United Kingdom, who are closely identified with Canada." The centrepiece is in the Empire style and takes the form of a canopy resting on four pillars with figures in silver symbolical of phases of Canadian life and development with which Lord Strathcona has at various times been associated. There are excellent models of a buffalo and moose, figures representing "fruits of the earth" and "waters of the earth," models of a farmer, miner, backwoodsman and trapper, and surmounting all a representation of a trooper of Strathcona's Horse. The centrepiece rests on a solid silver plateau, around which, in relief are representations of the maple leaf and the thistle, the arms of the Hudsons' Bay Company, the Dominion of Canada, and of Lord Strathcona himself. At each end of the oval base are medallions in silver of Lord and Lady Strathcona, while other medallions represent the Royal Victoria College at Montreal, and the scene in the Rocky Mountains when Lord Strathcona drove the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The whole is a fine work of art and elicited the encomiums of all who saw it.

The representative character of the presentation may be gathered from the names of the members of the executive committee by whom it was organized. They are Messrs. S. Cameron Alexander (Canadian Bank of Commerce), Archer Baker (Canadian Pacific Railway), J. G. Colmer (joint honorary secretary), C. A. Hanson (Coates, Son & Co.), John Howard (agent-general for Nova Scotia), Pernamed Manitoba residence of "Silver Miller (agent-general for New Brunswick), George R. Parkin (joint honorary secretary), W. T. R. Preston (formerly Dominion Emigration representative), Thomas Skinner, Russell Stephenson (Hudsons' Bay Company), Fred W. Taylor (Bank of Montreal), J. H. Turner (agent-general for British Columbia), G. A. Walker, Harrison Watson (agent-general for Prince Edward Island), and Beckles Wilson.

The Duke's Eulogy.

The Duke of Argyll was most felicitous in his few remarks when making the presentation. He recalled the happy days when he and the Princess resided in Canada, and when first he met Lord Strathcona at his happily name Manitoba residence of "Silver Heights." "Since those days," he added, "you, Lord Strathcona, have stood upon the golden heights and have won the golden opinions and affections of the Canadian people and the British people. You have most worthily represented in London the most vigorous of the young nations in the world. You have gained many friends and on their behalf I wish to make this presentation."

Lord Strathcona's Reply.

Lord Strathcona is used to compliments and ceremonial occasions, but it was obvious that this personal tribute was in his estimation unique in its way. He spoke of it as a "gracious and kind tribute," and characteristically enough made his acknowledgments in a few simple words. Their kindness, he said, was undeserved, and he begged their pardon if he had seemed somewhat dilatory in deferring from week to week and month to month the little ceremony of that day. "I was not," he said, "wanting in proper consideration of those who wished me such kindness. Had it been a question of business, no matter of what importance; had it been even a political matter (and I may say there is nothing I dislike so much as party politics), had it been a downright fight, I should have been pleased to get it over as soon as possible. But this is a very different situation, and I think I must submit to witness and to acknowledge your kindness. It is impossible for me to express how deeply I recognize it." Quite naturally Lord Strathcona went on to speak in most entertaining fashion of some of his recollections of old days in Canada.

Hudsons' Bay Memories.

"You have," he said, "referred to my connection with the Hudsons' Bay Company. In that connection I am, and always have been very proud. I look upon it myself as mainly owing to the wise ruling of the Hudsons' Bay Company for two centuries and more, that Canada is possessor of that Great Lone Land—Rupert's Land formerly—the land of the Hudsons' Bay Company. When we knew it first there was war and discord between the nations and the government, but when the time came for the transfer of that great country to Canada there was no difficulty whatever in bringing it about. So I do think that the Mother Country and Canada and the Empire as well owe to the Hudsons' Bay Company a debt of gratitude for the admirable manner in which they have preserved peace. There was, however, a little difficulty, a great deal of friction, resulting from the Riel rebellion, and it happens that it was given to me to be connected with the effort made to obtain a proper and a moderate solution of that difficulty. I was asked to go to the North West as a commissioner of the Dominion of Canada and the Imperial Government, and if I may be permitted to refer directly to myself, I only wish to say of those services which you are good enough to say I have rendered in one way or another—that the part I was permitted to take is the one real service I was able to discharge to the Mother Country. It was a time of great peril and anxiety and we are happy in now having that great country which will be almost the dominent part of the continent.

The Canadian Pacific.

"My Lord Duke, you have referred to my connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I say very earnestly indeed that had it not been for the most cordial co-operation of all my colleagues who undertook the construction of that track, it would have been impossible. But happily we were in perfect accord and each and all of them did their best to effect the desired result. Whereas, there was at the time a great uncertainty with regard to the propriety of making of the road, whereas it was denounced by many, and whereas it was said it would be of no utility, you will find now that it is binding together the Provinces, and adding to their strength as nothing else has ever done. We are to have another great railway soon. It is well for us to know that there is need for another great railway in that country, and there is room for all. It will be of great service in Canada.

Strathcona's Horse.

"You have referred, my Lord Duke, to that body of men who amongst others went out from Canada to aid the Mother Country during the South African war. I can say, and say truly, from the commander of that corps, himself an able man—Colonel Steel—and for every member of it, that they looked upon it that in going there they simply did their duty, and none would consider it anything but invidious that credit should be attributed to one corps more than to another; each and all—whether Canadians or Australians, or from any other part of the Empire, did their part equally well. (Applause.)

Royal Victoria College.

"You also referred to the college in Montreal—the Royal Victoria College for Women. I am proud to know that those who benefit by that colege realise that it was from our revered Queen Victoria, the mother of the princess here now, that we have the right to use the royal name. They are very proud and justly proud of that right, and I have no doubt they are doing very good work indeed in Canada. We who have any intimate knowledge of Canada know that the system of education there is a very admirable one, whether elementary or secondary or university. Many have assisted in furthering Canadian education, but there is one man in Canada above all others to whom we owe a debt, and to him I trust we are very grateful for what he has done. That is a gentleman who is an intimate friend of my own, one of Scottish and Highland descent—Sir W. MacDonald. (Applause).

He alone has given for secondary, university and technical education a sum of money which cannot be less than one and a half or one and three-quarter million pounds—bordering on two millions sterling. And he has given it to a very good object. (Hear, hear).

The High Commissionership.

"And now, Your Royal Highness and my Lord Duke, you have referred to the work I have been engaged in for eleven or almost twelve years. When I came to accept most reluctantly that office (of High Commisioner) I had no idea that I should stay, not ten or eleven years, that I should remain ten weeks. But coming into it and finding the work that was to be done, I accepted and resolved to do it well—not that there were not many others who could have done it more efficiently than I. (No, no.) I looked upon it as an obligation to accede to the request. It has been to me a labor of love throughout, and while I hope very soon to be able to hand it over to younger and more able hands, still there is just one duty yet remains which I should like to see accomplished. This is in the direction of bringing different parts of the Empire more closely together, with a faster service between this country and other parts of the Empire. The Hon. Mr. Sifton and myself hope that we may be able to work out a method which in the end will accomplish this. We owe it to ourselves that we should have an "All-Red" line. I think, whether it is very proper or not, that we should not be contented or satisfied until we have to every part of the Empire as fast and as good a service as can be given by any other nation. (Applause.) Such is not the case at the present moment. But I trust that before long we shall be able to realize it, and I am sure the people of Canada will rejoice if Your Royal Highness and my Lord Duke who represented our gracious Queen there now some twenty years since should travel by one of the first steamers of these fast services. You will find the remembrance of you there as fresh in the hearts and affection of the people of Canada as it was then—and then it was very great.

"This kindness, my friends, I deeply appreciate. My time may not possibly be long, but whether it be measured by years, months or by days, I shall have in my recollection this great kindness of my friends. It will be one of those memories which testify that however small the effort of any individual is, so long as it is his best, it will not go without recognition. For your presence here today Your Royal Highness, I thank you, I thank you all from the bottom of my heart."

With kindly greetings and handshakings all round, one of the most interesting, and what may well prove to be an historic gathering in the history of Canada, and one of her greatest citizens came to an end.

The Gallant Men of Whitby

Appropas of the local interest being taken in the operation of the new lifeboat, now at the disposal of the Life-Saving Association, the following little story from "Impressions," by Robert Blachford, will prove interesting. It may be mentioned that the Royal Lifeboat Association of Great Britain have incorporated the same in the literature of the society.

One night in January, 1881, during a tremendous storm, a brig struck on the sunken reefs within the southern arm of Robin Hood's Bay. The crew got out the jolly boat and made her fast with a rope to the mast of the wreck. All night long they fought with the waves, the people on shore being entirely ignorant of their calamity.

Early in the morning the quarterboard of the vessel, driven ashore, was seen by the coastguardsmen, who gave the alarm, and it was then discovered that the brig had foundered during the night, and that the crew were still tossing about in their boat exposed to the perils of a furious gale, a blinding snowstorm, and a heavy sea.

Now, at this time, the lifeboat at Robin Hood's Bay was old and unseaworthy. To put out in her was to incur swift and certain death. Neither could the brig's boat possibly make shore through the terrible breakers, even had her crew known the lay of the reefs, through which there are but two narrow channels where a boat may pass.

What was to be done? The good people of Robin Hood's Bay could not let the shipwrecked sailors drown before their eyes, and no ordinary boat could live in such a sea. There was but one chance—the telegraph. They wired to Whitby, requesting that the lifeboat might be sent at once.

The Whitby men received the message after being out five times during the night. They held a consultation.

The first suggestion was that the lifeboat should be towed round to Robin Hood's Bay, about ten miles, by a steam tug; but this was impossible, as no tug could weather such a storm as was then raging.

The next suggestion was to man the lifeboat and pull round. This was put to the vote, and unanimously negatived. With the ebb tide and the furious gale against them, no boat's crew in the world could have taken the boat to the wreck, even if there had been a hope of living in that tremendous storm. The brave men of Whitby looked at the great cauldron of the sea, where the swirling water and the shrieking spray and flying snow were blent in one great seething hell-broth, and shook their heads despairingly.

And all this time the crew of the foundered ship, cut off from all communication with the shore, were fighting their hopeless battle for life, looking to the land they could not reach, and praying for the aid which could not come. And then—then, when all hope of going to the rescue by way of the sea had been abandoned, out spoke some hero of the Lifeboat Council on the Whitby beach, and said: "We will take her overland."

They would take the lifeboat overland "Do you realize the magnitude of the task?" The heroic audacity of the idea. Between Whitby and Robin Hood's Bay there are six long miles of hilly country. A lifeboat is a huge and ponderous vessel. A terrific storm was raging. There was a hard frost, and the roads were deep with snow!

On the face of it, the project looked like madness. But there was a boat's crew of sailors, hoping against hope amongst the breakers; and British fishermen, having made up their minds to do a thing, bring desperate courage to face desperate emergencies.

The men of Whitby would take their lifeboat overland! The rumor spread. The enthusiasm began to blaze. Old men, women and children—the fathers, mothers, wives, daughters and sons of fishermen—came out into the storm. The coxswain led the way to the boat-house, which was waist-deep in water, and the approach to which was swept every minute by the furious charges of the seas that rushed up the slip and over the pier.

It was a noble sight! The boat was dragged out. Ropes were made fast to it. A hundred, two hundred, three hundred men seized the ropes; a great crowd followed, pushing the carriage or turning the wheels. Through the falling snow and crackling ice, the flying spume and spray, the lifeboat was dragged down the quaint old street and over the narrow and steep bridge. At the turn of the road a couple of horses were yoked on; a few yards farther a couple more; and so as the procession went were men and horses added to win the way against wind and weather.

One mile out a couple of travelers who met the party, vowed that the enterprise was hopeless; told how the roads were one mass of ice and snow; how they themselves had left their traps and horses half buried in the drifts; to get to the bay, they said, was quite impossible.

Impossible! Whitby was aroused. Whitby had got its blood up, the blood of the Vikings, who feared neither steel, nor storm, nor fire! Impossible! Whitby laughed.

Ahoy, there! A score of men! Two, three score of men, and quickly, with axes and bars and shovels. We will see about this snow, we men of Whitby; we will go, though the skies should fall.

The men were there—a hundred men with spades and axes; a hundred more with ropes and lanterns. They hewed the ice and cut the snow from the track; they grew more fierce and resolute the sterner grew the obstacles.

At every hamlet, at every farm and cross-road they picked up volunteers. Farmers and carriers met them with their cattle. Soon they had thirty horses, and of men a regiment. They dragged the great boat by main force up the steep hills, and through the ruts and puddles. They hacked their way through drifts and hedges; they pulled up gates and broke down walls, and so, panting, straining, heaving like giants, they hauled the lifeboat into the crowd at the top of the winding and abrupt declivity which leads to the beach of the bay.

Howl, demoniacal winds; rage, hungry waves around the fainting seamen in their broken boat! The Vikings are upon you, the men who brought the lifeboat overland.

The steep road down to the shore is a mass of ice. the horses cannot stand upon it, the seas break fiercely over the wall. The men of Robin Hood's Bay come forward. They are Vikings, too. They lash the hind wheels of the carriage. They seize the ropes, the boat, the wheels, the sides, nine hundred lusty men, and they dash the thing down to the water with one mighty rush.

Then no time is lost. Swiftly the men of the crew are dressed, the boat is launched, and with a lurch and a plunge leaps bodily into the storm.

But all is not yet over. The sea is something tremendous; the coast is a mass of hidden reefs; and in a few minutes the lifeboat is hurled back, beaten, to the shore, with all the oars on one side broken, and half the crew exhausted or disabled.

It is three hours now since the men of Whitby formed their grand and daring resolution. All that time the crew of the sunken vessel have been holding on in hopeless desperation, knowing nothing of the efforts made on their behalf; hearing nothing but the shrieks of the tempest and the thunder of the waves; seeing nothing but the vast, dark hillsides of water, the misty loom of the land, and the baffling veil of eddying snowflakes, whirling, whirling.

Eight men of the lifeboat's crew are out of action; eight volunteers take their places. Eight oars are shattered; eight more are shipped from the damaged boat belonging to the bay. A pilot also, a fisherman of the village goes aboard, and again the boat is rushed into the billows.

Rescue or death, these men will win. The boat must go, shall go; the blood of the Vikings is on fire; they would in their present temper fetch their comrades ashore though hell itself should gape.

Out again into the muck and fury. Out in the boat they have carried overland. Out under the eyes of all the gallant men and brave women of the village. Out in the teeth of the tempest, into the roaring, rolling black-green valleys of the shadow of death. Now rising on the crest of some huge roller, now hidden from sight in some fearful hissing pit, now hurled upon its beam ends by the sudden impact of a heavy sea, the Whitby boat fights its way towards the men who shall be rescued.

Not till the lifeboat was close upon them had those desperate clinging wretches any knowledge of the succor so heroically brought. Fainting with fatigue, perished with cold, still they hold on—stubborn, but hopeless. They cannot see the lifeboat, they cannot see the shore.

And now, now comes the glorious moment. We are upon them; we shall save them. No; they are giving way, they will be lost, and we within a hundred yards of them. The crisis is bitter in its intensity. The coxswain of the Whitby boat, Henry Freeman, turns to his crew, and in his great, deep voice cries, "Now, my lads, give them a rousing cheer"; and over the scream of the gale, and over the roar of the sea, and over the hiss of the brine, goes up the Vikings' shout, the shout of victory!

Oh, it was a glorious day! a strife of giants! a triumph of heroes! Imagine the delighted enthusiasm, the frantic excitement of the crowd when the shipwrecked crew were landed on that dangerous rocky shore, snatched from the very jaws of death—saved, saved to a man!—saved by the dauntless courage and magnificently heroic devotion of the fishermen of Whitby, who brought their lifeboat overland.

The transmission of photographs by telegraph has reached the stage of practical results, and actual seeing by wire is expected to follow soon. Korn reproduces photographs at a distance through the varying electrical resistance of selenium, the changing current registering the lights and shades of successive points in proper place on a sensitive plate at the receiving end. The telestereograph of Berlin, of Nancy, transmits photographs by a different and purely mechanical means, no selenium being used, while the telegraphoscope of the same inventor is designed to produce an image of any illuminated object or scene at any distance. It is believed that the problem of really seeing by telegraph will be solved by making the images to appear in more rapid succession than the retina can separate them. At present the sending apparatus comprises a camera obscura with a lens and mirror to reflect the optical image upon a row of eighty tiny selenium cells, and a collector for successively inserting these cells in circuit. The receiving station embraces a highly sensitive galvanometer with three local circuits. The principal circuit contains the equilibrator and a telegraph relay, the primary circuit of a small induction coil has in turn the second part of the equilibrator and the secondary circuit of the coil has a gap whose spark, controlled by the distributing collector, perforates a paper with very fine holes equally spaced between centers, but of size varying to correspond with points on the image. This gives a picture resembling autotypy. The equilibrator, the chief part, provides a local current of sufficient intensity to register decidedly every change in the feeble current from the selenium cells.

"Most of what young Rimer's poetry is pathetic is it not?"

"Well, that's what he calls it, but the editor says it's painful."—Philadelphia Press.

Report of Rhodes Scholars

The trustees of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund have adopted a wise course in publishing annually for general information a report on the operation of the trust and the work done by the scholars at Oxford, says the London Times. The Rhodes scholars are drawn from about eighty different communities in various remote parts of the world, and such a report furnishes a ready means of keeping each of these communities in touch with what their chosen representatives are doing at Oxford, while at the same time satisfying a natural curiosity on the part of the public about the working out of a scheme which has impressed popular imagination and was expected, and indeed intended, to have a far-reaching influence on national relations. Any such influence is, of course, still in the merest embryo, but the scheme has now reached the interesting stage where the first scholars have come to the close of their term of three years' residence at Oxford and are beginning to return to their own countries to enter upon the business of life.

The publication of the report cannot but have a stimulating effect upon the young men themselves, since it indicates that their careers at Oxford are, as their future lives will be, in an unusual degree, public property. Elected in their home communities with no little formality, and under the peculiar tests imposed by the will of Mr. Rhodes, which make them stand for character as well as ability, they cannot avoid feeling that they are at Oxford in a representative capacity, and that they have the credit of their own colony, province or state more or less in their keeping at the university.

The report just issued shows that the number of scholars now at Oxford is 160. Twenty-eight were elected in 1906, 23 of whom were from the colonies and five from Germany. The number entering in 1907 is 73, of whom 45 are from the United States, in which there is an election only in two years out of three, 22 from the colonies, and five from Germany. Candidates for the three scholarships assigned to Rhodesia were not forthcoming for 1907, and three of the states of the American Union in which education is most backward failed to produce qualified applicants. It may still be a few years, apparently, before the full limit of Mr. Rhodes' generosity is reached. The distribution of the men throughout the university is fairly proportioned to the relative size of the colleges, as there are 14 at Balliol, 14 at Christ Church, 12 at Queen's, 11 each at New College and St. John's, 10 each at Exeter, Worcester and Merton, 9 at Oriel, 8 at Magdalen, 7 each at Hertford, University, Wadham and Trinity, 6 each at Brasenose and Lincoln, 5 at Pembroke, 2 each at Corpus and Jesus, 1 each at Keble and St. Edmund Hall.

The distribution of the work is also very general, and in accord with Oxford's chosen paths to intellectual distinction. The course in Literoe Humaniores attracts 24 scholars, history 18, jurisprudence 30, natural science 20, and English literature 9. It is interesting to note that no fewer than 10 take a course in theology, so that the influence of this great benefaction will be felt in the church as well as in the state. Eleven are reading for the B. C. L. degree, 6 for Bachelor of Science, 3 for Bachelor of Letters, 3 in medicine, 8 in economies. Only 4 give themselves to mathematics, a fact which may make Cambridge men feel that a share of the scholarships might with advantage have been allotted to them.

Among the distinctions won during the year by scholars are the chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, a Vinerian law scholarship, a Burdett-Coutts scholarship in natural science, and a law scholarship at Gray's Inn, all gained by colonial scholars. The winner of the chancellor's prize—Mr. Rose (Canada), who had previously gained the Ireland and Craven scholarships—has been elected a Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College. Mr. Behan (Australia), who won such marked distinction in his law examinations last year, has been appointed Law Lecturer at University College, and Mr. Thomson (New Zealand) becomes Lecturer in Natural Science at St. John's College.

Turning to the examination results in the Honor schools, and for the B. C. L. degree, the record shows that 8 first, 17 second, 14 third, and 2 fourth classes were gained by the scholars during the year. This probably represents a fair average of success, but it is clear that taere is still for the men plenty of room in the upper storeys. Americans distinguished themselves by taking 5 firsts to 3 won by colonials. Germans appear to incline to literature and economics. In the latter 3 Germans gained a diploma with distinction, while 1 German and 1 American took the degree of Bachelor of Letters. An Australian scholar passed all the final examinations in forestry preparatory to taking up an appointment in India.

The marked position taken in university athletics is illustrated by the fact that six scholars—all South Africans—played in the Rugby football team against Cambridge, and one of the number has since been elected captain of the team for the coming year. In the athletic sports against Cambridge 6 of the Oxford competitors were Rhodes scholars, in lawn tennis 4, in lacrosse 6, in water sports 3. We notice that in the Freshman sports for the present year the new Michigan Rhodes scholar has won no fewer than four firsts and one second, which must be something like a record achievement for a beginner.

It would thus seem that both in intellectual and athletic competitions the scholars have gained for themselves a distinct place in the university. This is no more than might fairly be expected. Although they enter Oxford as ordinary undergraduates, they really come with much greater responsibilities, and as specially selected men. They are the representatives of the great idea of a great man, who staked his wealth and his own fame on what they would be and do. They should be in Oxford a steady and united force making for high thinking, pure living, and earnest public purpose. They should be men keenly alive to all the better influences of the place, strong to resist temptations to idleness or vice, and receptive of all that is noblest and highest in its teaching. The striking references to the scholars made at Windsor on Friday by the chancellor of the university and the Kaiser illustrate the peculiarity of their position at Oxford. They have much to live up to both while undergraduates and in their subsequent career.

The report before us indicates that the next election of scholars will take place early in 1908. About 75 scholarships will then be filled up. The qualifying examinations are to be held in the various communities from which scholars are drawn on January 21 and 22, and a selection from the eligible candidates is to be made by the middle of April.

Scientific Miscellany

The telephone, apparently so extremely sensitive, is found by Henry Abraham to transmit to the ear less than a thousandth of the energy received from the line.

A factory at Grossalmerode, Germany, manufactures a patented telegraph pole of glass intertwined with strong wire. This pole is specially adapted for use in hot climates, and successfully resists the attacks of weather and insects that soon destroy the ordinary wooden poles.

The novel idea of a German mining engineer is an endless rope band as a pump in bore-holes. This absorbs a large quantity of oil, or salt and acid solutions, and the liquid is squeezed out between rollers as the rope is drawn upward. As the only weight to be lifted is that of the liquid on the ascending side, and the method is suggested as economical for draining mines as well as pumping oil.

In the work of reclaiming the 25,000 acres in the great peat bogs of Konigsmoor and Marcardsmoor in the Leer district, East Friesland, the land will be drained by a network of 25 miles of canals, and a station for generating electricity will be established at the junction of the main canal with the high road from Leer to Wittmund. Current from this station will be distributed over an area thirty miles in diameter. The peat will serve as fuel, the plows and other machinery used in fitting the land for cultivation being driven by power from the bog products, which will also give light and power to many surrounding towns.

The curious phenomena of alloys are only beginning to be known. Seeking an alloy that would give an iron interior with a bronze veneer—a thing that proves to be not at all impossible or impracticable—C. Vickers, a British metallurgist, made a series of experiments, in the course of which iron was melted in a crucible and alloyed with aluminum. It was desired to learn the effect of adding a small percentage of zinc. A two-ounce bit was cautiously tossed upon the molten mass, when, after a few seconds, a series of muffled explosions ensued, and the mixture in the crucible was shot upward toward the roof of the shop, giving a beautiful pyrotechnic display, the iron producing stars, and the zinc yielding dazzling blue lights, while flakes of molten metal glowed between. This continued until the crucible was emptied.

In manufacture, caoutchouc is mixed with sulphur, or vulcanized, and with various mineral substances and organic fibers. Worn-out rubber has been worked over for some uses for many years, but no way of completely purifying has been known, and it has lacked strength and elasticity. The improved process lately announced by W. E. Reid depends upon A. Tixier's discovery that vulcanized rubber is completely soluble in terpinol. The old rubber is digested with terpinol at moderate heat, benzine is added, the clear solution is poured away from the insoluble impurities, the liquid is distilled, and the residue is treated with alcohol and acetone. The recovered caoutchouc is much like the natural, is very viscous and capable of vulcanization, and has increased resistance to chemical action.

Most Brilliant Feat of Wild Life

Flight, we can all agree, is the most brilliant feat of wild life. There are feats of birds and insects—of plants, too—subtler than those of the wing and more mystic in the doing, says the London Standard. Thus the way-finder feats are more curious and far harder to follow; for instance, the means which the emperor moth can discover where is the empress—whom we have caught and imprisoned in a dark box; the means by which the root of a tree sometimes knows its crooked path round obstacles to food; the means by which the wreathing stem of the black bryony can recognize and correct its error after it has stretched out and felt for support in a vain direction. In these there are feats of physical intelligence stronger to consider than anything which the swiftest, deftest flier does with its wings.

But the feat of flight is the most brilliant—it is the tour de force of all animal accomplishments. Its sure, swift, easy triumph its grace, and the commanding beauty of its action, these make an animal's flight matchless as a spectacle. All that is athletic and all that is aesthetic in movement here combine.

There is another feature of flight, however, that is always being impressed on the watcher—its diversity. True the main principles are alike in every case common to the flight of bird, insect, bat—but there must be hundreds, if not thousands, of distinct styles of flight. Almost any day he can see half a dozen or more, quite different in appearance, each with a force, a grace of its own. Summer doubtless shows far more diversity than the other seasons, for then we have insect flies in abundance. But even late October is not without its show of insect brilliancy and insect ease on the wing.

I have spoken of the kestrel, in come of its high aspiring curves and sweeps upward and onward between the hovering feats, as a flier that seems to have reached to something more than mastery of the air—as one, indeed, that seems to enjoy kinship with it.

For absence of effort the flight of some insects does not compare ill with that of the kestrel in still air or light breeze. There are two dragon flies which are still on the wing—or were less than a week ago—whose flight is an instance of this. One is the glittering, highly bronzed dragon fly, whose name I have forgotten; the other, the red-bodied Sympetrum striolatum, which was flying in numbers by the trout streams in September. Both belong to the whirring class of insect fliers. Both are carried forward, jerked at a tangent when and whither they will, by a machine-like vibration. One cannot use the word "stroke" of the wing action of Sympetrum. It would be clumsy, as if one spoke of a molecule as a clod. Stroke carries with it the idea of some deliberation, of an action that can more or less be followed by the eye. Between two strokes, however quickly delivered, there is a gap we can be conscious of. There is no gap measurable by our minds between the whirrs that together form the flight of Sympetrum.

In some of the electric machine sheds at iron works where water is forced up to cool, I think, the outer walls of the furnaces, we may see steel rods revolving at such a pace that they do not appear to be in motion at all until we look at them rather closely.

The smoothness of the motion and its tremendous speed actually make the revolving steel rod look as if it were not at the moment in use. No flying creature has, in its wing action, reached this point. The machinery of motion in the flier is masked for the most part, but there is not this optical delusion for us about it. A shiver, a glistening of the wings of Sympetrum, or of the Sphinx moth over the flower, show clearly enough that the machine is in use. And the same may be said of the "hoverer" flies of summer. But the wing action at its intensest seems really to have come within imaginable distance of this still-looking motion in the steel band or rod revolving.

This one notices about the whirring dragon flies—quickly as, without doubt, they can move from spot to spot, such quickness does not correspond with the pace at which the wings are going; say, Sympetrum can move over short distances at a mile a minute, or more, even so, this speed does not strike one as very high, considering the intense vibration of the wings. Both Sympetrum and its bronze companion at the pond in the woods rest with wings spread fully out and flat. They always look as if they were on the point of taking to flight. This resting position is common to the swift flies of the order. Feebler fliers, such as the demoiselle and puella, or "little girl," whilst at rest, fold their wings over their backs like a sleeping butterfly.

For diversity of flight among birds, any autumn day may serve. On the islet, or almost anywhere along the wild low-lying coast, we can see half a dozen and more styles of bird flight widely differing from each other. "Swish" suddenly overhead, and one looks up to see a hundred dunlins flash by on their way from the shore to the saltings. Their clean outlines, fine tapered wings, cut through the air; sound and sight here both suggest a powerful cut—Damascus steel, scimitar-edged.

Today we cannot see what we see in spring over the islet strand, the light, butterfly play of the terns at their first arrival in England, or the emotional rounds overhead of the sand-piper, two of the most distinctive styles of flight—flight, I sometimes incline to think of pure frolic, of the full animal joy in life. Still, besides the drilled-looking rushes of the dunlins—a perfect example of that unanimity and simultaneity in bird flocks which I have spoken of—there are some striking contrasts and characteristics about the flights of birds in small parties or singly.

The contrasts are well shown when a hard wind is blowing on the coast. Take the chaf-finch and the great black-backed gull. Watching their styles, so utterly unlike, it is hard to realize that the principles of flight are exactly the same in finch and gull. The gull makes its way through the hard wind as if there were nothing to fight against, so steady and smooth is the bird's course; whereas the chaffinch forces itself into the wind—to him half a gale—with jerky little spasms of effort, sharply rising and falling, and soon beaten. The chaffinch was not trained by Nature to ride on the gale as the gull was. It is only a casual by the sea. The gull is the intimate of storms. At the slow, long making of gull or petrel the hard driving winds had a part in the work of fashioning the wings. The evolution of live flight in its many branches would make a study of rare charm.

The battles of birds touch the fancy. Many people write to tell me of redbreast duels or of fight on a larger scale between crow and hawk and other rivals in rapine. As to redbreasts, I suggest that they only seem to fight more in autumn, because we see more of them at this season, when a large body of strangers reach us from abroad. Perhaps it is not so much parent red-breasts driving off their children, or children their parents, as home-bred birds fighting foreigners. I have never seen a fight to the death between any birds, small or large, and I believe, though we hear much of such duels, they are rare. But the petty passions of small birds are common to all seasons. In spring the motive is often clear enough. No one doubts why the skylarks in May, panting and ruffled, crouch low, and then dash up at each other, clashing with a little thud that is not quite pleasant to hear; or why the burring chaf-finches dart in and out among the trees in a wicked chase. It is the hate of love that fires them.

At other seasons the motive is less clear. A sparrow in autumn or winter will harass a starling, making it chatter with vexation; will "mob" and make as if to strike it, though the starling seems to have done nothing to offend the sparrow. Lately, for the first time, I have seen a set-to between two golden-crested wrens. This was the smallest bird duel I ever saw—but mighty in spirit. One midget, for no reason clear to me, suddenly darted at another on the fir tree, and the two for an instant or so hung in the air stabbing at each other's beak tips. Then one mite fled, and hotly the other whisked after it with a cry more like an insect's than a bird's, indeed, the tiny duellists, as they hung in the air, were more like some large bumble bees than like birds. Birds, in these tiffs, have all the spirit for a fatal fight, but rarely the staying power.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN

The Chrysanthemum

There are two totally different kinds of chrysanthemums. The one that is best known to the amateur, the old-fashioned hardy one that in its many colors adorns the gardens about many an old farmhouse, is small-flowered, seldom exceeding an inch and a half in diameter even under the best of conditions. These were known to our grandparents as artemisias, perhaps because the bruised leaf has an odor very like that of the true artemisia or wormwood. These hardy, small-flowered or pompom kinds have been almost eclipsed by the large flowered or tender florists' kinds that are grown in the greenhouse and over the perfection of which the contests of the exhibitions centre.

The Leading Flowered Types.

These large-flowered kinds are of several types, but practically only two main sections are recognized on the tables: the incurved and the so-called Japanese. The first-named are characterized by the graceful, regularly inarching petals; broadly, all flowers that do not thus incurve are classed as Japanese. By far the greatest number of the popular favorites of the day are of this variety. Among connoisseurs, varieties of this section are further subdivided according to the twist of the idividual petals, as the Japanese incurved, the Japanese reflexed, and so on.

The chief interest of the exhibitor is always centred on the large-flowered types because they make by far the most impressive display. These are grown usually for exhibition purposes, one flower only to each plant. Single-stemmed flowers, as these are called, are grown in pots when they are to be used primarily for decorative purposes on the plant (for instance, grouping with foliage plants); on benches in the greenhouse when they are to be used cut. You cannot produce the largest flower of which any variety is capable by any other means.

The single chrysanthemum, charming for table decoration and for cut flowers to be used as table centre-pieces, while not a large factor in the flower shows, maintains a position of steady favor among those who regard flowers purely for their artistic qualities. There are single varieties of the hardy, or pompom, type as well as the large-flowered. A curious development of the single flowers is seen in the anemone, in which the disc florets are somewhat enlarged but have not been produced into rays as are those of the margin. There are only two or three varieties of this section commonly in cultivation.

Trials of Patience.

The greatest skill of the cultivator, and certainly the greatest amount of patience, is displayed in the production of specimen plants, each one of which has to be given individual attention and nursed with most solicitous care from the time cuttings are taken in January. The plants that attract so much attention in the exhibition halls are always one-year-old plants. For exhibition blooms only, cuttings may be taken as late as May, the plant being carefully grown on from that time until November. Some varieties will not yield their best blooms unless they are propagated as early as February, but that is exceptional. The care of the chrysanthemum plant from the time the cutting is rooted until the bud begins to show a tendency to burst or to open its scales, is merely one of careful attention to conditions which will ensure a continuous growth. This will usually be in September, when all syringing is discontinued to avoid all chance of rotting of the delicate petals.

Watering, a Delicate Matter.

If water by any chance gets into the top at the opening of the bloom, there is danger of damping or scalding, thus disfiguring the tips of the petals. Whenever the opening flower shows browned or discolored petals, it is a sure indication that water has accumulated in the bud. Even drip from the roof, caused by the condensation of the moisture in the air, is sometimes responsible for this. So it means that the cultivator must be very careful in handling water during the last month or two of the plant's growth.

Too high temperature, which results from the sun's heat in the early fall, is very likely to add to the troubles of the chrysanthemum grower, and all his ingenuity has to be exercised to secure abundant evaporation in order to reduce the temperature. Once the buds are formed, the ideal temperature is between 40 degrees and 50 degrees at night.

Brightness in Reds and Pinks.

It is not equally easy to produce good flowers in all colors. The yellows most people can succeed with and the whites are not especially troublesome to bring to perfection, but the red, crimson and claret-colored varieties are easily burned, and particularly so if strong fertilizers have been given to the plant after the buds have shown a trace of color. It is an anxious moment for the grower. In his anxiety to produce the best and largest flowers, there is a great temptation to stimulate greatly. These colored varieties are benefitted by light shading. The observant visitor will notice a great degree of difference in the brilliancy of coloring of the various pink varieties, but shading which greatly improves the brilliancy of the color is not always beneficial to the growth of the plant. The art of the cultivator lies in striking the proper balance.

Freshness of the bloom, as it stands on the exhibition table, counts for much, and this depends largely on the manner in which it is handled after it has been cut, provided every little cultural detail has been attended to from the very first. Naturally, the strongest, best grown plant will have the best enduring bloom, but no matter how well it has been grown it can be ruined between the time it is cut and the time it is placed before the public.

The best exhibitors cut the blooms twenty-four hours before they are to be packed for shipment. They are then placed in water and placed in a cool, dark corner away from draughts, and each flower is carefully wrapped in tissue paper before being packed. In wrapping the incurved blossoms, the paper is tied around the stem just below the flower and pulled up over the top, where it is tied. For the drooping, or reflexed form, the paper is placed on the top of the bloom, drawn downward and tied carefully around the stem below the bloom. The essential part of this tying is to draw the paper around so that it holds the petals firmly; otherwise, they will get bruised and damaged in the handling.

The wrapped blooms are then laid lengthwise in boxes six feet long, two feet wide and about one and a half feet deep. These boxes are lined with a thickness of heavy glazed wrapping-paper, lapped over so as to exclude the air, and held in places by tacks. Inside this are about half a dozen thicknesses of newspaper, according to the condition of the weather and the distnace the box has to travel. If the weather is likely to be warm, some lumps of ice are placed inside the box about the stems of the flowers.

The tied blooms are laid lengthwise, with the blooms towards one end of the box, a roll of excelsior having previously been put into position to support the neck of the bloom so that the petals will not be crushed against the botom of the box. Two or three rows of blooms may thus be placed in the box, and cross strips of wood are then nailed in to keep everything tight, a roll of excelsior being placed in for each layer of blooms. As each roll is put in, the foliage should be watered lightly, or better still, a sheet of wet paper placed over it.—I. L. Powell.

The Fuchsia

The idea seems to prevail among many people that the Fuchsia is a winter blooming house plant, and so they put their plants in their windows and give them a lot of attention, hoping for and expecting flowers, though they usually fail to get any. The fact is that with one or two exceptions the Fuchsia is strictly a summer bloomer. When one considers that this plant blooms steadily and profusely during about six months of the year, it will be understood that it is expecting too much to ask it to continue to do so through the winter as well. No plant could stand such a drain on its vital forces.

In order to obtain the most satisfactory specimens for summer flowering either as pot plants, or in the open border, Fuchsias should be allowed to rest during the winter months. They may be placed in a cellar in November or December. After allowing them to become somewhat dry at the roots, the foliage will then fall off and the plants become dormant. In this condition they should be allowed to remain until March, when they should be repotted and brought up to the light. As soon as they begin to throw out buds which show where the branches will be, they should be pruned so as to get them with certainty into desired form. After growth commences they must be liberally watered and protected from excessive heat. Treated in this way they will blossom continually through the summer and will repay the little care required to be bestowed upon them.—Farming World.

Water Gardens for Everybody

The main item of cost in a water-lily garden is the pond. People will persist in thinking that there must be something mysterious about it—as if it were electrical or dangerous. There is nothing occult about digging dirt or mixing Portland cement. If you are willing to do all the work yourself you may have two good-sized water-lily plants (to say nothing of iris, etc.) growing in an 8 x 12 clay-bottom pool at a cost of two or three dollars, whereas your neighbor who hires everything done will have spent twenty-five or thirty dollars.

Popular Fallacies About Water Lilies

That it costs a fortune to cultivate them.

That you must have running water.

That they must all have artificial heat.

That they need deep water.

That they are difficult to raise.

That they are a menace to health.

That the natural soil of streams is best for them.

There are thousands of people who can make an artificial pond with little cost beyond that of excavation because the soil will hold water or because they have water enough and to spare. But if water costs money or the bottom leaks, the water garden is a sure disturber of domestic peace.

The Two Kinds of Artificial Pond

There are two kinds of water-tight bottoms for basins of aquatic plants—cement and clay—and the latter is not cheaper unless the clay costs nothing and the hauling can be done by one's own teams. It is rarely safe to have this clay layer less than a foot thick. Every bit of it must be tamped, while wet, and it is best to ram it every time the weather is favorable for a period of three or four weeks. If horses are allowed to get on it they may break through the crust and cause embarrassing leaks. There is always a contractor in one's neighborhood who will estimate without charge the cost of excavation, and usually, too, some one who can estimate brick work. The ideal pond, so far as avoiding trouble is concerned, is one with a cement bottom, and if you have no gravel or native stone on the place with which to make a four-inch layer of concrete, you should figure on brick. Whatever the concrete, it has to be faced with an inch layer of Portland cement. If there is danger that all the water will freeze solid, the masonry must be protected from the cracking in winter by six inches or more of litter, such as autumn leaves, or any other nonconducting material. Water-lily roots must never be allowed to freeze. It is safe to construct a twenty-five dollar water garden with the aid of the free booklets on water-lily culture given by dealers.

Two of the most surprising features of water-lily culture are the shallowness of the water and the artificial character of the soil. Three feet is deep enough for the centre of a pond and twelve to eighteen inches is the standard depth for the larger part of the basin. The excavation must be deeper than this, however, because of the water-tight layer and the six-inch stratum of soil in which the plants are to grow. The water should be shallow because you will want to wade in with hip boots on, in order to set out new plants, check those that are too rampant, cut flowers and gather seeds. If the pond is less than twelve feet in diameter you can simply lay a plank across whenever it is necessary to perform any of the operations just mentioned.

A Singular Fact About Soil

As to soil, it doesn't pay to imitate nature. One would suppose that muck and autumn leaves would be the proper thing, but there is little plant food in either, and the standard soil for water lilies is two parts of good rich loam to one of well-decomposed manure. For the best results this material should be composted the autumn before it is wanted. Since a muddy pool is a nasty and often a slimy and bad-smelling thing, it is best to cover the soil with an inch of sand so as to keep the water clear and sweet. The most scientific way is to grow each plant in a box three or four feet square and a foot deep. Then you control conditions.

One of the commonest mistakes is to set out too many plants. Ten of the tender water lilies will cover a thousand square feet—an area twenty by fifty. A single plant of any of the night-blooming species will measure twelve feet across.

Hardy water lilies may be planted any time from the first of April till the first of September. If planted early they will bloom the first year. Lotus and the tender water lilies are best planted in June, or whenever the conditions are favorable for starting into growth at once. They have to be started indoors and grown under water in pots, from which it is easy to transplant them. The roots of hardy kinds have to be pressed firmly into the soil and a brick must be put on each root to hold it down until it anchors itself. It is sometimes more convenient to plant them in old baskets that you do not care to keep. Fill these with soil and sink the whole thing under water.

The Best Varieties

The best water lilies for general planting are Marliac's hybrids because of the number and size of the flowers. Any improvements on them are likely to be new and high-priced. The most distinct colors are white, flesh pink, canary yellow and deep rose; known to nurserymen as N. Marliacea, vars, albida, carnea, chromatella and rosea. No collection is worth mentioning that does not contain these.

The best for small basins and for tubs are Laydeker's hybrids because they require less room than the Marliac hybrids. The flowers are smaller—two or three inches across. The favorites are N. Laydekeri, var. rosea, the first and last to bloom and the most reliable; and var. lilacea, which has the fragrance of a tea rose. Other colors are reddish yellow, crimson-magenta and rosy crimson.

Blue water lilies are all tender day bloomers. The best sky-blue kind is S. Capensis (six to eight inches across). The biggest flowers are Tricker's big blue (S. pulcherrima, pale blue, ten to twelve inches), and the Australian blue (S. gigantea, dark blue shading nearly to white.) The best purple is the Zanzibar. The Egyptian and Indian blues (N. caerulea and stellata) are worth growing for their historical interest, but they have smaller flowers—three to seven inches. Both are pale blue.

The tender night bloomers range from white through pink to red, but lack yellow, blue and purple. They open about 7 or 8 p.m., and the best hybrids do not close until 1 p.m. the next day, so that they are worth growing outdoors. Any business man who is at home only at night and can afford a small greenhouse can get an immense amount of pleasure by growing these indoors. They make a brilliant scene if well lighted. These water lilies are all derived from two species, the Egyptian and the Indian lotus (Nymphea Lotus and N. rubra), which can be distinguished only by color, the former being white, the latter red. These two prototypes are worth growing for their art and historical associations, but their flowers are open only from 8 p.m. to 11 a.m., and although they range from five to ten inches in diameter they are generally smaller than the hybrids, which often attain ten to twelve inches. Of these the most famous and oldest is Nymphea Devoniensis, which is still the best pure red variety of this group. At its best a single plant of this has been known to cover two hundred square feet and to bear thirty-six flowers and buds at one time! We now have about thirteen distinct shades between white, pink and dark red, and of all modern hybrids in this group the most popular seems to be Nymphaea O'Marana, which often bears flowers a foot or even fifteen inches across and is generally considered the best red water lily of them all.

Appropriate Plans for Different Types of Water Garden

1. For a general collection in an artificial pond—anything except Victorias. Better begin with Marliac's hybrids. Lotus and other rampant kinds should be restrained by masonry.

2. For tubs and for the smallest ponds—Laydeker's hybrids. Others too rampant.

3. For a sunny brookside garden—hardy water lilies and Japan iris.

4. For a large body of water where water lilies may be naturalized on a large scale—the sweet-scented water lily (N. odorata), Indian and American lotus.

5. For a bog garden—no water lilies, but splendid colonies of marshmallow, cardinal flower, wild rice, and forget-me-not.

6. For a brook that dries in summer—N. odorata, var. minor (N. Union). Dam and make a reservoir or water with a hose.

7. For deep water and to be planted by itself, because so rampant—the tuberous water lily.

8. For water that is too cold for other water lilies—Swedish rosy water lily (N. alba, var. rosa, known to the trade as N. spherocarpa).

9. For swift-running streams—any hardy water lily that you can anchor down in some way.

10. For the home conservatory—the tender species, particularly the night bloomers, because people who haven't greenhouses can't enjoy these in winter.

11. For the rich man—Victoria regia, the most magnificent plant in the vegetable kingdom and the only one worth lavishing money upon for artificial heat in summer.

12. For curiosity, because the smallest—the pygmy water lily (N. tetragona).

Gardening on a Typical City Lot

I have had the gardening fever three summers. Formerly a florist put in a few bulbs and bedding plants each year, and cared for the few roses and vines which he had planted when the house was built, ten years ago. I used to like the flowers, but took no interest in their production. Now practically all the work in the garden is done by myself, and it takes about two hours a day. What we hire done a man could do in one day a month.

We started with these objects in view:

1. To improve our home grounds.
2. To have cut flowers for the house at all times.
3. To have a mass of roses in the back yard.
4. To have a flower show somewhere in the garden all the season.

These objects have been attained, and as to the fourth, last year's record shows that we had flowers in bloom from March 1st to November 16th.

Don't Plant Trees Near Drain-Pipes

Our lot is the average city size, fifty by one hundred feet. The house is twenty feet from the street line, where there are two large elm trees which shade the lawn and the beds in front. While these trees are beautiful and we would not part with them, yet they are a great deal of trouble. They require spraying each spring, and their roots fill the grass and flower beds, prohibiting a fine lawn and interfering with the growth of the plants and shrubs. Their roots have also filled the drain-pipes, causing much annoyance and expense. I should never plant elm trees near flower beds or drain-pipes.

The Fence Problem Solved

The back yard is surrounded by a five-foot board fence on the north and east and a picket fence on the south. Climbing nasturtiums cover the picket fence, and it is our purpose to have climbers hide the board fence, which is covered with wire netting hung on hooks. In case the fence is to be painted, the vines and netting can easily be laid down. A woodbine trumpet-vine and Clematis paniculata are already established. Climbing nasturtiums are also used on this fence.

The Best Bedding Plant I Know

The single tuberous begonias are the best bedding plants I know; they bloom all summer. April 1st they are started in boxes or pots in the cellar, and planted out in shady and half-shady places after frost. They are easily raised from cuttings.

Overcoming the Hollyhock Disease

Last year's hollyhocks were affected with blight; we have overcome that disease by spraying with the following mixture, which can be used for the same purposes as Bordeaux mixture: one ounce of carbonate of copper made into a paste with one-half pint of water; slowly add one-half pint of strong ammonia water (twenty-six degrees); water nine gallons. Our spraying outfit consists of a wooden pail and whisk broom. The broom is far ahead of the ordinary syringe, as it is not so wasteful.

Sweet Peas on May 24th

The sweet-pea bed is twelve feet long and three and one-half feet wide. Last year, by planting the peas four inches deep the middle of October, and giving them a heavy covering during the winter, we had flowers on May 24th. This year our fall-planted seed did not do so well, but we had a good crop of flowers from seed planted in the spring. The vines are trained on a wire trellis which starts from the ground; they need support from the first.

What One Can do with Coldframes

Back of the sweet peas we raised a fine lot of hollyhocks this year, and in front, shading the roots of the sweet peas, dwarf nasturtiums. Early in the fall the sweet peas and nasturtiums were removed to make way for the home-made coldframe, with a second hand sash which cost us one dollar. In this frame six by three feet are two hundred small plants of oriental poppies, foxgloves, cardinal flowers and pansies, also three hundred cuttings of phlox, wistaria, hibiscus, snow-ball, althea and roses.

Successful New Schemes With Roses

We have seventy-five rose-bushes, mostly vigorous hybrid perpetuals. Last winter we carried over a number of hybrid tea-roses by covering them with nail kegs filled with leaves, the kegs having one stave removed for ventilation. When the ground freezes the rose-beds receive a three-inch coating of fresh cow manure, part of which is forked in in the spring.

We tried a new plan, a modification of the pegging-down system. Early in April the longest branches, many of them six and seven feet, were bent down and tied to a wire extending the length of the bed, about a foot from the ground. This bending down caused the buds to break all along the branch. The flower stems were not as long as usual, but we think the flowers were as large as those on bushes moderately pruned. One branch of General Jacqueminot had thirty-two flowers on it.

We use the following spraying mixture for mildew on roses; one ounce of sulphide of potassium dissolved in a quart of hot water; add two and one-half gallons of water. Our greatest difficulty in gardening has been to keep the roses free from aphides. We have tried almost everything advertised, but fall back on spraying with the hose.

The roses receive weekly applications of liquid manure, two quarts to a plant, from the time the buds appear until they show color. It is usually applied after a rain or when the ground is wet, to prevent its burning the roots. It is made by filling a fifty-gallon barrel one-third full of cow manure, then filling the barrrel with water. Let it stand for a few days and dilute it about one-half.

Unusual Flowers for Piazza Boxes

We have two piazza boxes. Last fall one was filled with snowdrops, scillas, chionodoxes and crocuses; the other with hyacinths and tulips; they were buried in a vacant lot nearby. As soon as the ground thawed in the spring they were placed in position. The bulbs were succeeded by tuberous begonias. The boxes are four feet long, one foot wide and eight inches deep.

Multiplying Favorite Plants

During the past summer our experiments with seeds and cuttings have been full of interest. Among the hardy roses we have some little rose-bushes well established which we started from cuttings taken in mid-summer. We tried two methods: first, by placing six-inch cuttings in a tin box of sand and keeping the sand very wet. These had the sun until 11 o'clock. The other way—which is easier and surer, we think—is to plant the cuttings in a half-shady bed and keep a preserve jar over them until well established.

We have raised hundreds of hardy plants like cardinal flowers, foxgloves, Boston ivies and oriental poppies in small candy and cigar boxes placed on the walk in the rear of the house. Tin marshmallow boxes are excellent for this purpose, as they hold the moisture longer than wooden boxes. Our chief error in growing seedlings has been in giving them too much sun.

Why We Have a Good Lawn

We take great delight in the back lawn because we have overcome much in getting it into its present condition. As soon as the frost is out of the ground it is rolled with a heavy roller. April 15th it is raked thoroughly with a steel rake; seed is sown on all thin spots a thin layer of loam is sifted or spread on. It is then rolled with a lighter roller and watered frequently. We repeat these operations August 15th, except that we do not roll with the heavy roller. Wood ashes are spread on March 1st and November 15th, and nitrate of soda is applied as the grass starts in the spring—half an ounce of nitrate of soda to a gallon of water. The weeds are removed from the lawn at least twice a year. The grass is cut once in ten days and the clippings are not raked up.—H. Howard Pepper.

The Work of Potato Improvement

During the past year very material progress has been made by way of perfecting our methods of potato improvement and in instituting their application throughout the country. At the last meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association a very excellent paper on "Potato Improvement" was read by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, at the Central Experimental Farm. Upon the work which Mr. Macoun and many other authorities on the potato plant, both at home and abroad, have done, a system of potato improvement suitable for use among Canadian growers was drafted and was applied by several this year. The system adopted is simple and practical, yet is founded on scientific principles, the individual plant being taken as the basis for improvement. The tubers produced by each plant are, morphologically considered, simply swollen portions of the vegetative and not of the reproductive system. The question has therefore been raised as to whether or not the principles of breeding which apply in the case of sexual reproduction through the seed, obtain in a sexual reproduction or perpetuation through parts of the vegetative system. Bud variation is, as a rule, more narrow than is seed variation, and some investigators claim that a part of any plant cannot possess qualities which differ materially from those of another part of the same plant. The best obtainable evidence at the present time does not support this view and the "individuality" of different parts is now generally recognized. Since the tubers produced by any single plant are all distinct parts of that plant the possibility of variation and in other qualities is recognized.

The system drafted for use by this association enables the grower to plant the seed tubers taken from the different hills which were especially chosen for seed purposes the year previous, so that any promising variation which may result may be selected and used in endeavoring to build up a strong, healthy and productive type. Furthermore, in almost all parts of Canada, no matter how suitable may be the conditions, there are many adverse conditions with which the potato has to contend. Unfortunately man himself is often the worst enemy of the potato, and unconsciously, though very materially, assists in its downfall. The using of small potatoes from degenerate hills is perhaps one of the most glaring examples of this as far as the seed is concerned. The practising of improper cultural methods is another common error. Against these things, this plant is continually struggling year after year and while there is a continual survival of the fittest wherein a few plants succeed in rising above the prevailing difficulties in an endeavor to maintain, the standard of the race, yet unfortunately these are quickly gathered in and hurried off to market, leaving the smaller, less desirable and often degenerate tubers remaining to be used for seed purposes. With such a system is there any wonder why many of our best varieties have suffered a rapid decline until they are now practically worthless? What is needed among potato growers today is some practical system whereby it may be possible to select for seed purposes those hills which have shown themselves superior to others enjoying equal opportunities. In this way seed tubers which rank above the average, would be chosen while those falling short would be ignored, hence making an upward instead of a downward tendency. The need of just such an arrangement has been met by the association in its system of potato improvement already referred to.

In undertaking systematic work according to this system it is recommended in the first place that a good standard variety be chosen and that the best possible seed of that variety with which to start be secured. The beginner is advised to test two or three leading varieties the first year in small plots side by side, to keep the hills separate when digging and, after having decided which variety has given the best results, to select and keep separate 25 of the best hills of this variety for planting in the breeding plot of the following year in accordance with the regulations as drafted. While the minimum size of the seed plot recognized by the association is 1-4-acre, yet in the case of potatoes it was thought advisable to depart somewhat from this rule and to reduce the size of the plot to one of 25 rows. From each of the 25 chosen hills 8 of the most uniform, smooth, and sound tubers so selected is used to plant one of the eight-hilled rows, a single whole tuber being used to plant each hill. At harvest time each row is dug separately and the individual hills within the rows are likewise kept separate for examination. This arrangement permits the grower to determine first the best rows and secondly the best hills in these rows. The required number of specially desirable hills can then be laid away for planting on the spot the following spring as above indicated. Special blank forms are sent each grower in duplicate in order that he may record certain information regarding the performance of each row referring especially to yield, quality and freedom from disease. While it is urged that the crop on the improved plot be sprayed for blight, yet the spraying of a breeding plot is left to the discretion of the individual grower. In districts where disease is troublesome the desirability of developing strains capable of withstanding these maladies is such that spraying is ignored and those plants which have shown the greatest power in resisting diseases, are chosen.

Enemies of Cabbage

The malady known as "club root" is the greatest and most serious enemy to the cultivation of cabbage as well as to the culture of cauliflower. It is not many years since gardeners thought this abnormal development of the root and consequent loss of vitality in the plant was caused by insects. But this idea is no longer held, for the trouble is caused by a low form of fungus, and insects have nothing to do with "clubbing," although they are frequently found in the diseased parts or in close proximity. The maggot is especially likely to be found working in the affected roots.

There is no cure for club root. When the plants are once affected, the only safe course to pursue is to burn or destroy them. Effectual preventive measures may, however, be taken. The destruction after harvesting, of all refuse, as leaves and stumps, is strongly recommended and proper systems of rotations should be followed. It is not safe to plant cabbage in too close succession in the same ground. Lime is considered an excellent preventive and is used extensively in the largest cabbage-producing districts. Some gardeners grow cabbage on the same ground every other year, but lime is used freely. The quantity applied varies from twenty-five on light land to seventy-five bushels per acre on heavy soil.

The green cabbage worm, which is the larva of the white butterfly, so familiar to every farmer, is the most troublesome of the insect pests attacking this crop. Various treatments are used and recommended, as paris green, air-slaked lime, hot water, pyrethrum or Persian insect power, and several patented insect destroyers. The powder known and sold by druggists as Slug Shot is inexpensive and entirely satisfactory. Applications are made by means of a bellows or powder gun.

The well known cabbage maggot is a serious enemy, sometimes. Serious, because if unchecked, the plants soon succumb, and if combatted, considerable expense is involved. Prevention is the only practical course to pursue, and not knowing whether the pest will make its appearance or not, protection is not generally given until too late. One practical method of prevention is to place a disc of paper or cardboard about the stems of the plant. These discs should be about two inches in diameter, with a slit cut from the margin to the centre. After transplanting, the cardboard is placed about the plant, and this prevents the maggots, which are hatched from eggs deposited on or near the plant at the surface of the ground, from going down to the roots. These discs may be made by cutting them from cardboard, or building paper, either will answer the purpose, or they may be bought at a nominal price.

Another insect enemy which is very troublesome some years is the cabbage aphis. This pest may be destroyed by fresh, unadulterated pyrethrum or Persian insect powder, or by applications of kerosene emulsion, with ten parts of water. The spray must be applied thoroughly to the under side as well as to the upper side of the infested leaves.

Dress and Implements for Women

Here is a practical working dress for the woman who personally delves in her garden. A loose shirt waist, with the addition in colder weather of a heavy sweater; a stout tweed skirt for the spring and fall, replaced in summer by one of linen or denim, cut a good three inches off the ground. Over that a seersucker apron, with two capacious pockets to hold the necessary labels, twine, pencil and shears. An improvement on the ordinary gardening gloves is, to take a pair of old loose dogskin gloves, sew pieces of seersucker on their tops, drawn up and gathered in with elastic bands above the elbows. These tops will prevent the sifting in of sand or gravel.

For a sensible head-covering, a sunbonnet with "poke before and cape behind" is advocated. But an old fashioned Leghorn hat, tied on with ribbon, will be preferred by some. My spring gardening in March is such windy work that if my hat were not well anchored, I feel I should accomplish but little.

As to tools: First buy a good pair of solid steel pruning shears (do not be beguiled into taking "ladies' light pruning shears"), a solid steel trowel, an angle-trowel, a round dibble for transplanting, an Excelsior handweeder, a small hand fork, a rubber plant-sprinkler, a ball of stout twine, a bundle of raffia for tying up smaller flowers, and light small-sized rush basket in which to carry these tools. Above all things, have your own small-sized, but strong, spade and rake; they are handier for a woman to use than the unwieldy man's size. Two joys of my life for use in the garden are wooden labels painted on one side, and countless wooden dowels. In my perennial beds I use quantities of the ten-inch wooden labels, for I sometimes forget the spots of the perennial roots. I found that at any planing mill I could buy seven-eighths-inch dowels, twelve feet long, at nine cents apiece. These are cut into four or six-foot lengths, as needed, and painted a dull green color. A wet day in spring is excellent for the task. When well sharpened at once end they make excellent substitutes for the more finished plant stakes of the seedsman.

For the smaller-sized plants, buy slim bamboo rods in bundles of 100 or 150, from any sedsman, and cut into the required lengths with the steel pruning shears.—Mary Leland Butler.

THE APIARY

The Busy Bee

Every spring, reports from all parts of the country tell of extensive losses of bees.

No colony should be considered safe unless it has stored in the combs at least twenty-five pounds of honey and sealed most of it over.

The arrangement of this food is a matter of some importance, for if the bees are crowded upon a few frames, and fed liberally, they will fill every available cell with syrup, and then be compelled to cluster during the winter upon sealed combs instead of upon empty cells, as is more natural, and having stores above and around.

With the movable comb hive the arrangement for the combs is a simple matter. If feeding is continued up to the middle of September, and the proper amount of food is then given, the bees will arrange it around the brood (which gradually diminishes by the bees hatching) convenient for their comfort and need.

If the combs are arranged by the beekeeper, the center one should have sealed stores about half way down, the amount of stores increasing to the outside of the brood-nest.

Bees often starve in the midst of plenty. They winter in lots called seams between the combs, and may be seen packed like slate upon a house roof, the top row removing the food from the cells above them to feed themselves and to pass it down to those below.

While the weather remains mild, the bees are able to move about from comb to comb in search of food, or with the object of bringing to the center combs food stored in the outer frames.

But this activity ceases as soon as really cold weather sets in, and they then pack themselves close together for mutual warmth. When the food around them is consumed, they die, simply on account of the cold air by which they are surrounded; they cannot pass around or under the frames to a probable abundant supply close by.

Though they are prevented from going around or under the frames, a provision may be made for allowing them to pass over the top bar into the warmest part of the hive. This is done by giving what are known as winter passages.

The old method, now almost discarded, was to cut a hole through the comb in each frame near the top bar. A more effective passage could hardly be devised, but apart from spoiling the combs it is a tiresome and troublesome operation, and is therefore not recommended.

A simple plan is to lay across the top bars four pieces of wood half an inche square and about six inches long, half an inch apart. If the quilts are then evenly laid across, effective passages for the bees will be provided.

Then, again, a cake of candy laid upon the frames when closing up the hives in October will be equally satisfactory, for passages will be formed as the candy is consumed over the bars.

The necessity for conserving the heat in the brood chamber is evident, and the importance of double walls and covering of non-conductive materials is recognized. But as a preliminary to packing the bees up snugly for their winter rest, the side of the brood-nest should be limited to the size of the cluster.

For instance, if there are only enough bees to cover six frames in September, it is folly to allow them nine or ten or even more. It is seldom that more than seven or eight frames are necessary for an ordinary colony.—Farm Journal.

Protection of Outdoor Hives

Bees that are to be wintered out of doors should have protection afforded at once. A very good method of doing this is to make outer cases of boards with a space of three to six inches, all around between it and the hive and fill in with chaff, shavings, dead leaves or similar material; in our southern districts this generally succeeds very well.

A new plan has recently been tried which so far appears to work very well and may be of service to some of our bee-keepers who have not conveniences for cellar wintering. The method adopted is to remove the hive lids and in their place, plain flat covers are used that fit flush with the outside edges of the hive. Then several thicknesses of newspaper are folded and tied round the hive, extending down to within two inches of the bottom of it; over this a case is placed; with this protection the colonies are said to have wintered remarkably well.

Of course the entrance must be kept clear, and if there is danger from mice guard it with wire cloth, having three meshes to the inch.

By using the plain board cover over the top of the hive, space is left for the bees to go from one comb to another, and as the hive is warmest at the top they are able to do so very comfortably.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE POULTRYMAN

Poultry Business Must Have Careful Planning

Many will contemplate starting into the raising of poultry, at this time of the year, both on a large and small scale. Those failing can in no way blame it to the poultry themselves, but to conditions that confronted them that were not seen. Poultry raising on a large scale is a business that must have careful planning. We have seen so many hatch chicks with no accommodation for them after they had reached the broiler age. One can hatch many chicks, but to keep them living and growing properly, the proper houses must be constructed, that the chicks receive no setback. Young chicks up to two weeks can be housed in a small space, but after they should have ample room. Overcrowding is the mistake that is indulged in more than any.

We have drawn away from small coops for growing chicks, so commonly used a few years back. As soon as the young chicks are old enough to leave the cold brooder, they are put in colony houses on free range. These houses are 8 by 10 feet, 6 feet high in front, 4 feet at the back. One large window and door at the front makes them almost an open-front house. The success we have had with this style house has led us to discard all others. The chicks thrive from the start, and there is no setback until they are ready to go into winter quarters.

These houses accommodate 50 chicks to maturity without crowding; hence it is wise for the beginner to plan so that when the chicks are hatched ample accommodations be made that the chicks will have a chance to do their best. Every check retards maturity, and a few checks during the growing season means a loss in dollars in the fall. We have had Wyandottes hatched in June laying at five and five and one-half months, and keep at it all winter. But these fowls had every condition favoring them—no overcrowding, good clean feed and always pure cool water.

Stock—In selecting stock, aim for vigor. Weak stock is the downfall of many beginners, and even after being in the business some years the craze for feather may be the cause for selecting those birds that score the highest which in vigor were the weakest. We never mate a male or female that have been sick a day in their lives, no matter what the value of the bird may be. There are many ailments that poultry are subject to that, while they may recover and be apparently well, the danger of breeding maladies in the future is great, and, to be on the safe side, make the iron-clad rule to breed from only the strongest, and the future stock will be the kind that live and thrive.

Poultry Housing—No matter how strong the parent stock, chicks will not grow nor thrive well if proper housing is not constructed to receive them. Any old thing won't do. Ample room must be given that when bad weather is on the chicks will have room to move about. Plenty of air is essential. Overcrowding is one cause of many failures to keep the chicks growing. There are in some seasons many times that the growing chicks should be confined to their house. This cannot be done if grown in a dry goods box, or some other cheaply-constructed place that now and then some writer advises. Consider carefully the house to receive the chicks when full grown. Do not go half cock on the open house. You may regret it. Remember that there are some things the expert poultry raiser can accomplish that would be folly for the beginner to try. The all-open front is one when winter eggs are to be obtained. There is a happy medium between the two. Feed clean feed; give a variety; keep the fowls working, and reasonable success will crown your first efforts.

Marketing Poultry

The holiday trade for poultry will soon be here, and farmers will be shipping in their surplus stock of birds. One of the most important details in connection with the poultry business is to put everything, eggs and birds, on the market as fresh as possible, and in the most attractive condition. By this time the fowls should be fattened and ready for market. They should always be well fattened and well dressed because there is no profit in marketing an inferior product.

Before killing, all fowls should be kept away from food for at least one day and night, even thirty-six hours being better than twenty-four. If this is not done, the food will decompose in the crop and intestines, and injure the quality of the meat. It will be stale before it gets to the market.

There are different methods of killing, but where the birds are for local, or immediate consumption, it is usually considered the better plan to kill by dislocating the neck and pulling the head out a short way. This is done by bending the head backward as far as it will go and at the same time stretching the neck, when it will be immediately dislocated; pull the head out about 1½ inches from the neck. The head is thus held to the body by only the thin skin of the neck. Allow the head to hang down, so that the blood can collect in the neck and not discolor the body.

They can be immediately dry picked and care should be taken to remove all the pin feathers. Old fowls are more easily dressed by scalding in hot water just below the boiling point and then dipping them quickly into cold water before picking. This makes the feathers stick together so they can be removed much quicker. It also keeps the outside thin skin from peeling off. If scalded, however, the price is one to two cents lower than if dry picked.

Just as soon as picked the chickens should be thoroughly cooled, packed in boxes, and marketed as soon as possible. Pack the birds so that their backs will be up when the box is opened, and line the boxes and cover each layer with plain paper.

After the birds are picked it is not a good plan to hang them up by their legs as that will stretch them out and make them look long and lean. The better plan is to keep them doubled up, or if many birds are handled use a "pressing box." This is simply a V-shaped trough in which the birds are put after being picked. They are placed in this box breast down and weighted. This moulds them into a compact form and as soon as they are cold they will remain that way, making a plumper and more pleasing looking article for the buyer.—Northwest Farmer.

Raising Ducks

The secret of successfully raising young ducklings consists in providing them with plenty of water and a liberal supply of animal food in their diet. Water fountains which are easily cleaned and into which the ducks can thrust their heads, but not their bodies, are the kind needed. Notwithstanding they are an aquatic bird, their first down is hardly dense enough to shield them from the water, so the water exercises a deadly influence on them, causing cramps. These fountains should be filled twice daily and if clogged with dirt, cleansed at every feeding time. Three times daily at least should ducklings be fed, always having what they will eat at each feeding, but with nothing left over to get sour. If too much is given at a feeding, promptly remove the surplus. For holding the food, provide troughs made of a V-shape by nailing two narrow boards together and adding pieces at the ends for ends and supports. The food should be mixed daily and fed in a moist state. The following is a mixture that will answer the requirements of the young birds, and, for that matter, of adults too: Take equal parts by measure of cornmeal and middlings and half to two-thirds the quantity of meal or ground beef scraps; add to this a liberal amount of fine grit and mix the whole thoroughly with cold water, in warm weather. In cold weather, warm or hot water can be used, but the mixture should be allowed to cool before feeding, in fact, never feed it hot.

Ducklings will always do better when confined than when permitted to roam, leastwise I think so. Hence it is that I advocate keeping them in small yards and in small flocks, and the yard be provided with a reasonable amount of shade. If large numbers are reared together, there is some danger to be apprehended from crowding, and though this may not result in all the ducklings being suffocated, it is certain to prevent some from perfect development.

The amount of meat scraps as given above certainly is too much to feed ducklings. They should always have some form of meat in their rations, but to use one-half to two-thirds meat scraps would be very expensive and would not produce any better results than a much less amount.

How Geese Are Fattened

The following method of fattening is adopted by the English goose farmers: Geese in good condition should be shut up in a quiet place, shaded from light, where they cannot see other geese at liberty, and should be kept there from twenty to twenty-five days. It is beneficial to let them out for about fifteen to thirty minutes the first thing in the morning and again in the evening about dusk. The meals they get should be nutritious and a mixture of barley meal, wheat meal, a little cornmeal and boiled potatoes given twice a day is good. About the last ten or twelve days it is advisable to mix a little finely chopped rough fat with the meal. This has the effect of plumping them up, rendering their flesh much more palatable. A trough of clear water should be supplied the birds after the evening meal.

Poultry Notes

This is the time when green cut bone or other meat feed counts. It will put the hens in fine condition for Winter laying.

This is the last call to fix up the poultry house for winter. Stop up the cracks, put in window lights where missing and thoroughly clean out and remove the manure to the garden or truck patch, put in new roosts where needed, thoroughly oil the old ones, and empty out any foul nest boxes.

Eggs are the foundation of the poultry business. No other branch is any surer or more profitable in the long run. There is money in broilers, roasters, etc., but without eggs they could not be obtained. The more eggs a hen lays the more profit there is for the poultry raiser above the cost of feed, labor, etc. The more eggs a pullet lays in its maiden effort, the more eggs it will lay in its second year.

AROUND THE FARM

Care of Cream on the Farm

The ultimate destination of our cream is, as a rule, the butter churn. This must be kept in view, whether the farmer intends to make the butter on his own farm or send his cream away. A point of primary importance in grading butter is flavor, and it is a well-known, though often little-appreciated, fact that the care of the cream is the chief factor influencing the flavor. Therefore, if the farmer can produce first, second or third grade cream, according to the care he bestows upon it, surely cream of the lowest grade ought never to appear at a creamery or elsewhere.

It has been said that the public will always pay for quality. The market was never yet over-stocked with a first grade product. It is the material of inferior value that stagnates prices. Let the farmer produce the cream which will yield the highest returns, and that is first grade cream. To do this he must keep a close watch on it from the time it comes from the cow. Yes, some care even is necessary before the cream is drawn. We all know the injurious effect which the feeding of certain crops, such as potatoes, turnips, etc., sometimes has on the flavor of milk, cream and butter. In every case avoid feeds that show this tendency.

The watchword in all dairy operations should be cleanliness. Dirt should never be countenanced, since it is the home of myriads of bacteria. Every particle of dust floating about in the air carries bacteria; every crevice in a dirty utensil has them by the thousands. Many of them are harmless in every way. Some kinds, such as tuberculosis and typhus bacilli, are very dangerous to human health. A great many more turn cream sour. Some bacteria are of great value to numerous branches of the dairy industry, but the man who desires to deliver his cream in good condition must look upon them all as enemies. He must, as far as possible, keep the milk and cream and the bacteria separate to prevent disease, contamination and fermentation. And, now, how is this to be done?

First of all, fodder the cattle some time before or else after milking, but never while the operation is in progress. Foddering raises a great deal of dust, part of which, with its load of bacteria, will eventually fall into the milk. The cows, especially the udder and the parts bordering upon it, the milker's hands, the milk pails and the stable should all be as clean as possible.

Immediately after the milk comes from the cow it should be put through the separator, as it is a fact that separation is more complete at body heat than at a cooler temperature. A separator if not properly looked after is a source of many disagreeable taints. Take it apart every time after use and clean it thoroughly and finish cleaning with boiling water or steam, if possible.

The cream from the separator should be cooled at once to 50 degrees and lower if feasible, as low temperatures limit the growth of bacteria.

Most farmers have a supply of running water or have arrangements such as pumps and windmills for obtaining a regular flow. Many farms have a reservoir or tank into which water is regularly pumped and from which it can flow through pipes to different points where required. One pipe could lead into the tank in the milk room.

Here the farmer can set the vessels containing the cream in such a manner that no water can gain entrance. On one side of the tank there should be an overflow pipe, and a continual stream of fresh, cold water should run through this tank. The overflow pipe carries the superfluous supply away. This water may be used for stock, and the best plan is to have your milk tank fixed so that all the water pumped runs through it. Cream kept under these conditions will remain sweet in the extreme heat of summer for a considerable time.

There is no other farm product so susceptible to bad odors as cream. Cream kept in rooms where bad odors are noticeable soon absorbs these, and they are transmitted to the butter.

Bad air has an undesirable effect. Keep the milk room sweet, well ventilated, clean and have plenty of light and fresh air in it. Never take cream into the living rooms, even for a short time. Don't allow people with infectious diseases to handle the milk or to come into the dairy. Cool the fresh cream to 50 degrees F. before mixing with older cream.

Let the farmer adopt "Cleanliness, Care and Low Temperature" as his motto and then only high quality material will be produced.

Treatment for Bloody and Discolored Milk

When blood is drawn from the udder it generally makes its appearance toward the end of the milking, that is, it comes with the strippings.

The cause is weakness of the capillary vessels, which ramify through the udder. Normally these vessels have very thin walls, and readily exude their contents—indeed, it is part of their function to do so, in order to supply nutrition to the parts. These cases are often very difficult to deal with, owing to the necessity for clean stripping at each milking period precluding any possibility of rest.

Further, the trouble often reappears again and again in the same animal after it has been cured, or has ceased spontaneously. In many cases cows that give bloody milk are "stale," that is, they have been too long in milk and need drying off. Any cow whose near approach to calving, or long period in milk, suggests this origin of the trouble, should be promptly dried off, and the bother of treatment saved. It is generally found that after the usual period of rest there is no trouble at the next calving.

When the cow giving discolored or bloody milk has yet a long time to run, something must, of course, be tried to remedy the defect. The food supply, though rarely in any way responsible, should be overhauled, and such changes made in the diet as the result of the investigation suggests to be desirable.

Treatment

As to treatment, local bathing with cold water, after clean stripping, is sometimes recommend as calculated to give tone to the weak blood-vessels, but where this is practiced the udder should afterwards be very carefully dried with a soft cloth, and then gently massaged or rubbed with a little camphorated oil to prevent the animal taking cold in the gland. The best results are obtained in cases of bloody milk from treatment which includes the prolonged administration of tonic medicine containing iron.

A laxative drench of Epsom or Glauber's salts should be given, and followed twice a day with one ounce or one-sixteenth part, of a mixture of four ounces each of carbonate of iron common salt, and powdered aniseed and gentian This powder should be stored in a covered tin and given in the food, or as a drench in a quart of ale or thin gruel. In cases of discolored milk it is often useful to give a drench of:—Nitrate of potash, one ounce; powdered ginger, half ounce; Epsom salts, twelve ounces; ale, one quart, and follow it twice a day with one ounce of hyposulphate of soda, dissolved in a quart of warm water. The milk from the quarters, the product of which is normal, should be kept separate, and the discolored and bloody milk received into a different vessel. There is a superstition among cow-men that any abnormal milk should be stripped on to the ground. This certainly secures that it shall not be used for human consumption, or spoil the bulk, but milk so distributed taints the premises and furnishes a breeding-ground for germs that cause putrefaction and decay, if not for pathogenic organisms.

Generally there is no risk whatever in giving bloody milk or discolored milk to pigs. They appreciate it none the less on account of its appearance; but, in any case, it is better received into a vessel, even if eventually thrown down the drain, than milked on the floor of the cowshed.

In those cases where blood, as blood, comes with the strippings, the milking should be conducted as gently as possible; but clean stripping must not be omitted because the milk is bloody, or there may be worse trouble in the shape of mammary inflammation from retention of the milk, or the cow will go dry.

The Art of Milking

"The chief trouble with a large herd of dairy cattle," says the Rural World, "is in getting them milked properly. Hands who can milk are plentiful enough, no doubt, but few of them are experts at the work; there are others, again, whose services are perhaps not so fully appreciated as they should be. The two main points in milking are gentleness and quickness. Of the two, quickness is the most essential, for a quick milker can seldom be a bad one. Few milkers are cruel, but a great number are slow. Experiments have been made regarding this matter of quick vs. slow milking which prove that dilatory milking has sometimes the effect of reducing the butter fat in the milk to the extent of 11 per cent, besides showing a decided diminution in the quantity of the milk.

"Scientists tell us that the formation of the milk largely takes place after the process of milking has begun. The distended vessel, or udder, contains but a small proportion of milk actually in a secreted or perfected condition. Professor Stewart, a leading American authority on the dairy cow, compares the secretion of milk to the secretion of tears; the latter only flow when there is a mental excitement of a painful nature, while milk secretion requires mental excitement of a pleasurable character—or it may be compared to the sudden development of saliva in the mouth of a hungry man when he encounters the smell of roast beef. We do not yet know all about the secretion of the milk in the udder, but we know this much: that when milked by a slow hand, the cow becomes a dawdler also. And we know, further, that if the practice of slow milking be pursued for a length of time, the cow will soon go dry. A cow may be fed ever so well, obtaining the best of everything she can eat, but if she is not properly milked, much of the food and kind treatment bestowed upon her are wasted, for she only converts such attentions into beef, instead of into milk. On the other hand, no one need imagine that quick milking alone will cause a cow to give more milk, but it will certainly stimulate the secretion if accompanied with gentleness and good treatment in other respects."

Dairy Notes

It is not possible to tell what a cow is as a milker till after her second calf.

Begin churning with a slow motion and gradually increase the movement as you progress.

Every intelligent man can make dairying pay because intelligent methods always win.

Keep the cow in a comfortable position, it will save feed and the milk pail will show a gain.

Neat pound prints, wrapped in parchment paper will command the best prices from the buyers of butter.

The man who looks on a cow as a machine, and treats her as he would a machine, will get from her ground-out results, and nothing more.

The "book-farmer" who puts his learning into practice will make dairying pay where the other fellow, who derides so-called "book-farming," will fail.

Good plan to sift the salt you use in the butter. Sometimes there will be little chunks in it and these are apt to get into the butter whole. Sifting breaks these all up fine.

In some cases, where cows have been milking for a long time, there is some difficulty in churning. The addition of one or two fresh cows in the milking herd will often overcome the difficulty.

The cow that you think the most of may be the very one you ought to get rid of. Find out about that. Test all your cows. Don't be satisfied with once; keep at it till you know. Then do something about it.

The chief cause of the difficulty of getting butter in winter is that the cream is too cold or too old. The temperature of ordinary farm cream in Winter should be from 68 to 72 degrees. If a separator has been used from two to four degrees lower will often bring better results.

Science and Practice of Economical Feeding

To many farmers, articles on the science of feeding, embracing such terms as "balanced rations," "protein," and "carbohydrates," seem hopelessly technical and complex; yet, when one comes to read up a little, he is surprised to find how few formidable terms there are, and how easy these few are to understand. It is true the feeding of animals is a complex study—more complex than some laboratory chemists and classroom professors have realized. It must be complex, because it has to do with the wonderful phenomena of life and natural law. There is far more in feeding than ever was learned in a laboratory, although the chemist has been of immense assistance in working out the science of feeding; and when we find a man who combines knowledge of animal chemistry with practical experience as a stockman, we have the making of the genuine feeding expert.

Without attempting, in this limited space, to enumerate all the important factors of animal nutrition, it may be pointed out that the first thing a beginner has to take in is the fact that there are four distinct elements which should be present in approximately definite proportions in all classes of feeds. These are (1) protein, (2) carbohydrates, (3) ether extract (consisting of various vegetable fats and oils), and (4) ash or mineral matter. Each of these has its own particular function to fill in the animal economy. Protein, the most important element of all, and the one deficient in most kinds of ordinary farm roughage, is chiefly concerned in the production of muscle, skin, horn, and the vital fluids of the body. It is especially demanded by young, growing animals, and by cows yielding milk. Carbohydrates (sugars, starches, cellulose and the like) are employed in producing animal fat and heat, and ether extract is devoted to similar purposes. Ether extract has more than twice the heat-yielding capacity of carbohydrates, hence it is customary, in estimating the heat and fat producing value of a food, to group the carbohydrates and ether extract together, multiplying the pounds of ether extract by 2.3, adding the product to the pounds of carbohydrates, and expressing the sum in terms of protein to carbohydrates. When the proportion of protein to carbohydrates and fat in a daily ration is in the relation which experiment has determined to be the best for any specific purpose, it is called a "balanced ration." In considering the "balance" of a ration, the amount of ash is not taken into consideration as there is usually enough of this in an ordinary ration to serve all necesary purposes. An occasional exception occurs in the case of young animals, which need an extra amount of ash for bone-building purposes, and, in feeding these, care should be taken to supply a reasonable quantity of such feeds as bran, which contains a generous percentage of ash for bone-building, as well as of protein for muscle-making.

In the past, one of the chief aims of scientific investigation has been to establish what proportion of protein to carbohydrates and ether extract would constitute "balanced rations" for various purposes. The first standards formulated were the German standards, which called for rations with a considerable percentage of protein. Later, American researches have established that good use can be made of rations containing considerable larger relative percentages of carbohydrates than were formerly considered admissible. As rations rich in carbohydrates are usually more economical to raise, and generally cheaper to purchase than those rich in protein, this is an important saving.

The reader must not run away, however, with the idea that a ration is all right so long as it is "balanced." While an approximately "balanced" ration is generally the most profitable, precise balance is not necessary, because, to a certain extent, an excess of carbohydrates may often be utilized to advantage, even though the percentage of protein be somewhat below that required for an ideal ration Besides, numerous practical considerations, such as digestibility, palatability, wholesomeness, bulk and economy (which varies with localities and the range of prices) must all be given due weight. Meantime, we advise those who wish to post themselves on the important subject of feeding to select one or more of the following excellent standard books: "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry. "The Feeding of Animals," by Jordan, or Prof. Shaw's new work, "Feeding Farm Animals." Every farmer needs such an authoritative treatise on this subject giving tables of the percentage of digestible nutrients in all the staple feeds, and time spent in perusing it during the winter evenings will be amply repaid, not only in interest, but in dollars and cents.—Farmers' Advocate.

Economical Methods of Winter Feeding

Owing to the shortage and consequent high prices of mostly all varieties of stock food, in most, if not all sections of the Dominion, economy in wintering horses becomes an important matter with most owners. Horses that have to perform regular work, either heavy or light, must, of course, be fed as working horses demand, and notwithstanding the high prices of oats and hay, these must form the major part of the rations; but horses, either young or old, male or female, breeders or non-breeders, that are not to be called upon to perform regular work, may be kept in good condition on mixed rations, with only a percentage of the more expensive foods. All foods being high in price, we cannot expect to winter horses cheaply, but a little consideration and time in mixing foods will lessen the cost considerably. It must be understood that sudden or violent changes in food must not be made with any animal, as such is liable to cause digestive derangements, entail a veterinarian's bill, or probably cost the life of an animal, and thereby defeat its own object, viz., economy. For instance, horses that have been worked, and well fed on hay and oats, if when work ceases, the ration is suddenly changed to straw, roots, and a little grain or other mixtures, are very liable to suffer from indigestion or constipation in a few days after the change has been made. This danger exists in animals of all ages; hence, when there is to be a change made, it should be made gradually. The change from hay to straw should be gradual, by gradually reducing the hay ration and giving a little straw, the supply of hay being reduced and that of straw increased daily, until in ten days or two weeks a full straw ration can safely be given. The digestive organs of an animal become accustomed to performing certain functions or to digesting certain foods, and if a sudden change be made, even to foods that are, under ordinary circumstances, as easily or even more easily digested, the change is so sudden there is danger of disease. The same rule, of course, applies to all changes in all classes of stock, but probably more particularly to horses than to ruminants. In regard to weanlings, I do not think it is economy to limit the supply of the very best food that can be obtained. The first winter is a very important period of a colt's life, and his development and future usefulness to a very great degree, depend upon his care and thriftiness during this period. If through want of proper food or other causes he is not kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, he does not develop properly, and he will not make as good an animal as he would have under more favorable conditions, notwithstanding his treatment during the following years of his development. Hence, we consider that he should have all the good hay (well-saved clover preferred) and oats (rolled or chopped preferred) he will eat, and also a carrot or two or a turnip or mangel daily, with a feed of bran at least twice weekly, and all the salt and good water he will take. We think rolled oats better than whole, and also consider it is well to practically cook them by putting in a pail or other vessel, pouring boiling water over them, then covering the vessel and allowing to stand for a few days before feeding. This treatment of the oats renders them more palatable and gives good results, and if the colts be turned out for a few hours every day, or in other ways be given regular exercise, there are very few cases in which there is danger of their eating too much. Our observations and experience have taught us that, with few exceptions, it is both safe and wise to allow weanlings all the oats they will eat, especially if treated as above, and the colt given regular exercise.

Colts over one year, idle or comparatively idle horses, brood mares and stallions, can be treated differently as regards food. Of course, horses that will be needed for work next spring, stallions that are needed for stud service, and brood mares nearing full terms of pregnancy, should be well fed on first-class food for a few weeks before these functions will be required.

During the winter months, a mixture of foods, many of which, if given alone would be neither palatable or satisfactory in results, can be given with reasonable satisfaction. Straw is generally of good quality this year, roots a fair crop, fodder corn generally considered a suitable food for horses, a reasonable quantity can be used in a mixture of foods. In mixtures, of course, all food, as hay, straw and corn, should be cut, all grain chopped, and roots pulped. A mixture of, say, 1 part by bulk of pulped roots (turnips, mangels or carrots), 2 parts cut hay, and 4 parts cut straw (oat or wheat straw preferred, but barley may be used), with a quart of chopped oats or its equal in weight of other chopped grain, to about every one-half bushel of the mixture. Where bran is a reasonable price, the addition of as much of the grain as can be added with advantage. For the average-sized horse, a half bushel of this mixture three times daily should suffice and keep him in good condition, small or young animals being fed in proportion. In cold weather, sufficient of this mixture can be made to last three or four days. Experience will teach the feeder how long it will remain sweet. Of course it must not be mixed in sufficient bulk to become too hot, nor allowed to stand long enough to ferment too much and become too sour. The length of time it will remain fit for food will depend largely upon the weather and the temperature of the compartment in which it is kept. Of course, it must not be allowed to freeze. When roots are absent, of course, the mixture must consist of cut hay and straw and chopped grain, in which case it is probably wise to moisten with water, in order to insure a more thorough mingling of the food. Sufficient moisture is supplied by the roots when present. It is good practise to vary the monotony of the ration by occasionally giving a light ration of whole hay or straw occasionally, but full feeds should not be given, as we must never forget the danger in making violent or sudden changes.

We might add that, where wheat chaff is procurable, it will give better results than cut straw.—"Whip," in Farmers' Advocate.

Hard Mouthed Horses

Here is something of real practical value to anyone driving a horse that pulls on the bit. Fasten a small ring to each side of the bridle and as near the brow-band as possible. Pass lines through bit-rings and snap them into the rings at the browband. This, with a common jointed bit, will enable a child to hold a "puller" or hard-mouthed horse with ease under almost all circumstances. It can be used on a fast horse in double team or on both, as desired. It is cheap and easily applied and it won't make the mouth sore. It is better than any patent bit.

Wintering Colts

Colts are nondescripts, for the rearing of which no definite rules can be given, but common sense, patience and alertness should prevail. These awkward animals, utterly useless as yet, must nevertheless, be carefully looked after, the aim being to supply food liberally, with plenty of sunlight and an abundance of exercise. Oats head the list of feeding stuffs, but shorts and bran with barley may be profitably used where economy is important. These feeds are rich in bone-making material and will be found satisfactory as well as economical. Colts suffer at times from teething, and to subsist wholly upon hard, dry food may work injury. Steamed crushed oats or barley, thickened with bran, will prove appetizing and very nourishing in such cases. Roots may be cooked and the mass extended with ground grain and bran. A limited quantity of this food given at night in the winter time, daily, or two or three times a week, will show its effect in a better colt and a more thrifty general appearance.

Withholding coarse provender and giving concentrated grain in large quantities in its place at this period is to be deprecated, for it is important that the digestive tract be developed to a moderate extent by distention with coarse feed that it may serve its purpose when the animal is grown. The "big belly" which a properly-fed colt may carry at this period is nothing to his harm, even though it annoys the shortsighted stockman who foolishly may wish to see his growing colt the trim form of the finished product.

A fair allowance for the colt, measured in oats, is as follows:

Up to one year of age, from two to three pounds.

From one to two years of age, 4 to 5 pounds.

From two to three years of age, 7 to 8 pounds.

While an ample allowance of such roughage as hay, straw and stover should be supplied, it should always be less than the animal would eat had it free access to this provender.

The colt, like the mature horse, should not be allowed all the roughage it can consume, for such oversupply tends to gorge the digestive tract with inert matter, and may work lasting injury.

Liberal feeding must be counterbalanced by an abundance of outdoor exercise. In no other way can colts be ruined so surely and so permanently as by liberal feeding and close confinement. Each day from three to ten hours should be spent in the open air, according to the condition of the weather and other circumstances.—Prof. W. A. Henry.

Care of a Working Dog

The season of the year is now here when the Setter and the Pointer possessed of any commendable working abilities afield suddenly are awarded a place on the pinnacles of their owners' most distinguished consideration, in respect to sentimental, utilitarian and monetary values. The man's indifference of the close season gives place to the most lively interest of the open season. Nor is this new interest manifest on one side only. The dog, observing the significant unearthing of sporting toggery, anticipates the pleasures of forthcoming field work, and displays extra affection toward the person who is his master. It has come to a time when in a way there is a certain community of interest between man and dog in the pleasures of upland shooting in anticipation.

However, few sportsmen consider that, let the pleasures of pursuit and capture be divided ever so equally, there is no equal division in the amount of fatigues of the work. Galloping up and down hill, through cover and open, over ground wet or dry, smooth or rough, with the interests of the gun to observe and ever to keep in mind, the dog has a task which is laborious in its requirements. He must skillfully beat out the ground as his master walks through it, and when the birds are found he must take a subordinate, yet earnest, part in assisting his master to effect possession of them.

Yet, after a day of such fatiguing labor, the dog may be scantily fed, or fed abundantly on food which he detests, and then left to shift as best he can for his sleeping quarters. If he is ravenously hungry he may seem to enjoy a bad supper, but a good supper for a dog is easily provided if a little forethought is exercised concerning it, and the best fed dogs, all else being equal, will do the best work. A thoroughly fatigued dog is likely to lie down anywhere, but the seeking for rest should not be construed as an expression of contentment. In the matter of comfort and healthfulness, the tired dog has no judgment. The immediate needs of the moment are all that he considers. If he curls up by the side of a haystack in the early evening it may be a good selection for the time being. Later in the night, if frost or rain set in, no more uncomfortable place could be found.

There is no more pathetic sight in the incidents of field shooting than that of a dog which, muscle sore and wearied when he begins his outdoor rest, wakes tremblingly, stiff and unrefreshed in the damp and chill of the morning, and tries to wag his tail and look pleased in his effort to cheerfully greet his master, who has slept comfortably. It is not a difficult task to provide some kind of comfortable sleeping quarters for one's dog. There is generally abundance of hay everywhere, and with it a most comfortable bed can be quickly made. The side of a stack can readily be made into sleeping quarters by making a bed of hay beside it, then erecting a lean-to over it, all generously covered with hay or straw.

The neglect of the dog, so often an incident of hunting parties, is the result of thoughtlessness, not of intention. A little forethought and provision are not extravagant returns, however, for the services which the Setter and Pointer at work render their masters. Some dog cakes, some lean beef and a place to sleep comfortably are humble requital in return for strenuous services, aside from the affection and devotion which the dog has for the master he loves. The merciful master should see that his dog suffers not from any neglect, first of all because he is in affection and devotion more than a servant, and secondly, because in a day of effort afield he earns his keep a thousandfold.

Farm Notes

Put the bees in winter quarters.

Let your farm do your bragging.

Keep the land strong and productive.

Plenty of good clover hay saves mill feed.

You can't afford to spread manure with a fork.

If you know what, how and when to feed you know it all.

Do all the farm work "on time." This is one of the secrets of success.

The farmer who never has to lend machinery is the farmer who has none to lend.

Clean up the vegetable garden. Burn the diseased plants. Manure and plough the ground.

Plough the garden this fall. You can plant it earlier and the soil will be in better shape.

Better select your seed potatoes as you did the crop. You can get the best results this way.

If it pays to feed a cow for milk at all, the more feed she will turn into milk, the better it will pay.

The dairy cow must have good digestion and assimilation. It is not so much, how much she eats, as how much she assimilates.

While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air, it should be left uncovered, but when colder it may be covered to an advantage.

Acidity in milk is incipient decomposition and it is the more delicate flavored oils which suffer first of all among the fats of which butter is composed.

DEBATE ON THE FRENCH TREATY

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—(Special Correspondence)—This was a field day for the Opposition. Although Mr. Cockshutt's amendment to the address was voted down by an automatic majority of 39, the Conservative members poured into the government a galling fire which compelled them, at the last minute, to change their tactics and to continue the debate. Mr. Crawford (Liberal, Manitoba), therefore, moved the adjournment of the debate.

An echo of the Northumberland by-election was found in Mr. Lalor's arraignment of Hon. Sydney Fisher. By his failure to enforce any fruit inspection, Mr. Lalor said that the minister had permitted Canadian apples to be discredited in the London market.

Mr. Lewis (W. Huron) touched upon several subjects, and commanded close attention from both sides of the House. He advocated some sweeping amendments to the Criminal Code, especially as to crimes against children, and as to the accidental killings which contribute so many tragedies to our hunting season. Mr. Lewis is optimistic as to the financial situation, and has suggested that there should be a savings bank act in addition to the present Banking Act.

Dr. Chisholm (S. Huron) made a distinct sensation by his merciless analysis of the French Treaty.

The Interests of Farmers

Mr. Elson, of Middlesex, made one of the best speeches upon the address. His argument for full rural mail delivery, from the farmers' standpoint, caught the attention of the House, and his indictment of the deadly level crossing was listened to with interest.

Dr. Barr, of Dufferin, also paid his respects to the French Treaty, and his description of the evil effects of absinthe and spurious wines and brandies, cheapened by this convention, challenged attention because he spoke from the standpoint of a physician.

No Liberal bobbed up today, except Mr. Clarke, of Essex, who tried to make peace between Sydney Fisher and the embattled farmers of Western Ontario, and also Mr. Roche, of Halifax, who blamed small banks for the financial stringency.

Mr. Lalor (Haldimand) not only paid his respects to Mr. Fisher, but he also put it up so strongly to Mr. Pugsley about his threats and charges that it is rumored tonight that the minister may be forced to reply tomorrow.

At the opening of the House, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. Lovell, M. P., Stanstead, and Mr. R. L. Borden joined in the general condolences.

Mr. Claude Macdonell asked what steps had been taken in regard to the stranded Bulgarian immigrants in Toronto. It was a matter of pressing importance.

Hon. Mr. Oliver said that last night he had sent Mr. Edward Blake Robertson to investigate the matter, and that an interpreter would join him in Toronto.

Replying to Mr. Foster, Mr. Fielding said that the cost of the royal commission on insurance was $95,-342.31. The printing of evidence cost $9,500. Mr. Shepley received $25,000 for services up till Feb. 21, 1907. Of the commissioners, Judge MacTavish drew $4,650 remuneration and $947 for expenses. Mr. Kent drew $4,290 remuneration and $1,087 for expenses. Mr. Langmuir drew $4,470 for remuneration and $768 for expenses. Mr. Tilley, of Toronto, as assistant counsel, was paid a fee of $12,300 and $1,395 for traveling expenses. Mr. Dawson, the actuary, was paid $5,350 for his services and $1,118 for traveling expenses.

American Insurance Companies

Mr. Claude Macdonell was informed that American insurance companies were licensed to do business in Canada, and had fully complied with the requirements of the existing law in respect to their deposits in Canada. Thirty-one of these companies had made their deposits with the receiver-general, whilst the deposits of the remaining five were held partly by trustees, appointed for that purpose under the terms of the Insurance Act.

The deposits of the American companies with the receiver-general were as follows: In Canadian securities, $19,183,129, or 90.20 per cent; in other British securities, $535,333, or 2.51 per cent; in United States securities, $1,-550,000, or 7.29 per cent. Their deposits with trustees are as follows: In Canadian securities, $4,827,125.32, or 25.80 per cent; in United States securities, $13,880,000, or 74.20 per cent.

Merging the two classes together the percentages were: In Canadian securities, 60.06 per cent; in other British securities, 1.34 per cent, and in the United States securities, 38.60 per cent.

Wants Plebiscite on Senate

Mr. Lewis (Conservative, West Huron) resumed the debate on the address, and his most important proposal was that the following questions should be submitted for the votes of the people at the next general election:

(1) Are you in favor of the abolition of the Senate? (2) Are you in favor of the appointment of the Senate by the provinces? (3) Are you in favor of the election of senators for districts?

In support of it he quoted Sir Richard Cartwright, who, he said, was prepared to affirm that whatever the Senate's capacity for good, there was no doubt as to its capacity for mischief. He also quoted many opinions adverse to the present arrangement.

Banks Are Censured

Turning to the banks, Mr. Lewis said, in part: "I have long thought the solidity of the Canadian banking system is to be highly commended; still the banks are not doing all they can to help Canada. 'It's a poor rule that won't work both ways' does not seem to apply to banks. In other words, why do bank branches get large sums on deposit in the small towns, villages and townships of Ontario, and take the most of same to larger places to invest and thus help industries? There would not be so much objection if they let it out in Canadian cities, but they take it to the United States. What is occasioning the present tightness of money in Canada, forcing many men out of employment at the beginning of the winter? I say the banks. Why? Because 63 millions of Canadian cash has been invested in New York. Why? Because times are hard there and large interest is paid. This money should be in circulation in Canada. The banks of Canada are an example to the world, but, like other large corporations, are selfish, and, operating under public franchises, should be under government control."

Wildcat Mining Companies

He also drew the atttention of the minister of finance to the incorporation of mining companies. Our mines needed exploiting and developing, and he had no wish to prevent this, but what he held was needed was legislation to prevent so much cash that is paid in for that purpose being used otherwise. A law compelling companies to expend the amount the sharen realize in developing until the mine is a dividend payer, and limiting the amount of capital, might do some good. To pay 6 per cent on the capitalization of the Ontario mining companies incorporated in the last three years, the mines would have to market 3,000 tons of silver to do so, yearly. No doubt the present stringency in the money market was partly due to wildcat stock speculation.

Dealing with the Pulpwood question, he said: "To late to do much in conserving the supply of pulpwood in the United States, Canada had still opportunity to do a great deal to preserve our pulpwood forests from complete annihilation. And we should get full advantage of what we cut by having it manufactured in Canada. If the United States manufacturers want our raw material, let them come inside the Canadian tariff, and make their goods on Canadian soil, with Canadian labor."

The Car Shortage

Mr. Lewis added: "I wish to say a few words in reference to the railways of Canada, both in the interests of the railways and the people who use them. Two million people, one-third of Canada's population, live in Western Ontario; nearly all the manufactories that we have are there. I may also say that the business of this whole section has been paralyzed for want of cars. Notwithstanding the shortage of grain in the West, this has been the worst car shortage Ontario has ever experienced. A list of increase in rolling stock is no assurance. The fact remains that there is not sufficient. An enterprise that pays 25 per cent should be able to do what it is in business for. No one-horse business method will answer. Parliament should give the railway commissioners power to say to the railroads, 'You must haul the loads or break the harness.' An ounce of prevention: Legislative rules are wanted, and wanted now."

Crimes Go Unpunished

Finally, Mr. Lewis drew attention to the inequalities of justice as administered in the criminal courts of Canada, and the ridiculously low penalties imposed on men convicted of assaults on little girls. Only a few years ago hanging was the penalty, and it should be so yet. The people are worked up over these matters, and the punishment, where the proof is complete, should not be left to the discretion of a soft-hearted justice. Legislation is required to prevent the increasing number of homicides committed generally by green hunters, who mistake their comrades for game; negligence of this class should be punished.

Defends Mr. Fisher

Mr. Clarke, the Liberal member for Essex, came to the defence of the minister of agriculture, and attempted to break the force of the attack made yesterday by Mr. Clements, respecting the administration of the Meat Inspection Act. The farmers of Essex are up in arms against Mr. Fisher, no less than are the people of Kent, and Mr. Clarke's position was therefore quite delicate. He insisted that Canadian ham and bacon might be excluded from the British market, unless the hogs were inspected by officers of the government. He admitted, however, that the regulations made by Mr. Fisher had threatened the hog industry with extinction. He insisted that he was entitled to a share of the credit given to Mr. Clements for compelling Mr. Fisher to change his regulations, and to provide for inspection at the shipping point. He endorsed Mr. Clements' demand for a uniform stamp for tobacco.

French Treaty a Gold Brick

Dr. Chisholm (S. Huron) said that matters affecting the farmers should not be discussed from a party standpoint. He had hoped that the new French Treaty would be of benefit to Canada, and he was ready to give the government any credit to which it might be entitled. But he feared that it was a gold brick. For example, Canadian horses get the benefit of the minimum tariff, but that minimum tariff is thirty dollars a head, and therefore prohibitory. The duty upon an ox imported from Canada to France under this treaty is about $35 a head. The duty is 2 cents upon pork, 3 cents upon beef, and 3 1-2 cents upon dead poultry. These duties may be minimum duties, but for all that they are prohibitory. Other articles are entitled by the treaty to the minimum duty, but as a matter of fact, as to them, there is but one duty in France. This applies to cheese, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, maize and buckwheat.

"Iron, it is true, is favored," said Dr. Chisholm, "but haw does it benefit Ontario farmers to pay bounties to the iron men of Nova Scotia if this money is to be paid as customs dues to the French republic?"

"But," said the doctor, "is there any gain on the other side of the ledger, do the Canadian people get a reduction in price upon certain useful articles that must be imported from France? On the contrary, some of the articles cheapened by this treaty to the Canadian consumer are poisonous, worthless compounds, that should not be imported, including artificial brandy and absinthe, a deadly drug and a liquor not allowed to be used in the French army."

Mr. Roche (Halifax) denied that there was any financial stringency, except in Toronto, which he said was the home of frenzied finance.

At six o'clock the House divided upon the proposed amendment by Mr. Cockshutt. The government was sustained, yeas 56, nays 95. Great applause greeted Mr. Owens (Northumberland) and Mr. Beattie (London) as their votes were recorded for the amendment.

Trip to Europe Barren.

The debate upon the address itself was continued by Dr. Barr (Dufferin) at the evening session. He expressed pleasure that the debate was to be continued, because he believed much good came out of such discussion. He said that the Opposition were in favor of a meat inspection bill, but it must be a bill that would do justice to both the buyer and the seller. He complained that the Minister of Agriculture had no results to show for his trip to Europe. He commented on the attitude of the hog industry, and said what the farmers of this country required was an inspection which would do justice to both the buyer and seller.

Dealing with the French treaty, Dr. Barr twitted the Government for boasting of its reduction of the duty upon absinthe and adulterated wines and brandy. Absinthe was a horrible decoction which ruined mind and body alike.

He rebuked the Government for its years of reckless extravagance. True, these years had been years of plenty, but could not the Minister of Finance forsee that years of depression might follow. Why had he not garnered in his resources?

A Mythical Balance.

The Government boasted that it had six millions of dollars to its credit in the Bank of Montreal. They did not explain that they owed nearly that amount for money borrowed to build the Quebec bridge. If the bank tomorrow saw fit to make a cross-entry, the so-called "balance" in favor of the Government would disappear. He disclaimed any desire to alarm the people of this country but he felt it his duty to tell them that the sixty million dollars deposied by them in the postal savings bank had been largely used up in paying the current expenses of the Government. Never since Nero had fiddled at the burning of Rome had there been anything to equal Mr. Fielding's behaviour in treating in a jocular manner the pending financial crisis.

Dr. Barr dwelt at some length on the reference in the speech from the throne to Government control of telegraph and telephone companies. Sir William Muloch had proposed progressive legislation on this subject, and on that account had been forced out of the cabinet and put in cold storage at Osgoode Hall. Certainly some relief was needed. The railways were trying to kill off the small telephone companies by refusing them permission to cross their tracks.

He believed that Government ownership was the true solution.

Fielding's Offer a Bluff.

Mr. Lalor (Haldimand) regreted that Mr. Roche had reflected upon the banks. He saw no reason for any criticism. The banks of Canada had accommodated their customers as far as possible. The had been no necessity for Mr. Fielding's offer to aid them in moving the Western crops. That offer, said Mr. Lalor, had been a big bluff. It was an effort to make political capital, and he was glad that the banks, by their unanimous action, had properly rebuked it. But Mr. Fielding was unreliable. A few days ago he had declared in the House that upon his election trial he had answered every question put to him. The Minister forgot that a printed record of that case was accessible. What did it show? It showed that Mr. Fielding had defused to answer hundreds of questions. He would not divulge anything that might convict his friends and followers of crimes against the Election Act. Mr. Fielding had obtained his seat in parliament by giving a judgeship to a member of parliament in exchange for his seat. It was this sort of thing that brought the judiciary into contempt.

Mr. Lalor then paid his respects to Mr. Pugsley. Had that Minister been on the inside of the alleged corrupt deal in 1904? He apparently knew all about it, but he was not willing to have the campaign funds in that election investigated, although Mr. Borden had declared himself anxious for a full enquiry before a Royal Commission.

For Rural Mail Delivery.

Mr. Elson (East Middlesex) made a clear, strong argument in favor of rural mail delivery. No class of people were more deserving of benefits from the Government than the farming population. It was important to keep the people upon the farms and to make their home life attractive. This could be done best by giving them easy and cheap communication, thus keeping them in touch with the outside world. Mr. Elson pointed out that the farmer who lived a mile and a half from his post office traveled no less than nine hundred miles in a single year to get his mail. Mr. Lemieux promised free rural delivery when Canada had twenty million people. But twenty million people scattered all over Canada would not make the country more thickly populated than were certain portions of rural Ontario and Quebec. Why not grant rural delivery now to Ontario and Quebec? It might be expensive, but we were voting enormous subsidies to railways and bonuses to iron and steel industries. The benefit to the farmer was very slight. They were always the last people to be considered by this Government. Mr. Elson favored Senate reform; the Senate ought to be made non-partizan.

He also spoke against the cigarette and called the attention of the House to the deadly level crossings and their harvest of death all over Canada.

Mr. Crawford moved the adjournment of the debate.

A Jaunt Across the Ocean

"It happened in Toyland."—At least it seems now, as I look back on it, exactly as it seemed when I first contemplated the trip, as though it were too good to be true—that it could not be I, but rather it was a chapter from a book of fairy stories—a glimpse into shadowland—it all seemed so unreal, so improbable that I, we, should be going once more to Europe as members of an automobile party pledged to do "the tight little island" from John o' Groat's to Lands End, says a writer in the Montreal Gazette.

The start was auspicious, the six members of the party, beside the chauffeur and the big 60-horse power Thomas Flyer, meeting at Montreal, and together we boarded the superb Empress of Ireland, the Canadian Pacific's splendid liner, at Quebec. All that an ocean going vessel should be, our trip, down the St. Lawrence was a delight. Already we felt the foreign atmosphere as we glided by the ribbon like fields, so trim and so narrow, of the French-Canadians and read the quaint saints' names of the stations from Montreal to the sea. This was the season of icebergs, and as we reached the sea, at a safe distance we passed six of them, giving us a touch of Christmas weather as we steamed past these great white islands.

In four days from our striking the sea, after Belle Isle Straits were passed, we were in Liverpool, and soon motor car, chauffeur and passengers were ready for the road.

And such roads. It sounds fairly disloyal to our own America to doubt if anywhere on our side of the Atlantic can be found such highways. As level as a billiard table, firm as adamant, of which they seemed made, dustless by reason of the moist climate as well as their granite beds, the poetry of motion was to be found in a perfect car amid such perfect surroundings.

Pictures everywhere. The hills amid the valleys, waterfalls and lakes; the quaint villages with thatched cottages, the fields with rustic life-landscapes with sheep, with cattle, and ancient churches, wayside inns, serious peasants gazing wistfully at our great car, so unfamiliar to their rural eyes.

The fens, with marshlands and peat—bogs picturesque at every turn of our winding way, yonder old bridge, that clump of trees, sheltering a dozen southdowns.

Here a sunset, as we reached the steep hill showing England's lake region, a barge load of hay in the foreground, perhaps, or a lumbering waggon of unusual build drawn by four or six great stockened horses.

The moor lands clothed in heather bloom, their only other life being an occasional shepherd with his flock and faithful dogs.

The background of mountains, in bold relief perhaps, or veiled in delicate films of azure or with wreaths of lightest tulle about their summits.

The cities we visited, full of life, but all so different from our own activities; the towns, some of them with ancient walls and towers and city gates so interesting to our western eyes; the villages, trim and neat with hedgrows and gardens, blooming plants, and generous shade trees of a century's growth.

It all seems to me now like a great kaleidoscope—a ribbon which passed through my fingers and on which, embroidered in seductive colors, were these scenes of rural England.

It was a joy to have seen these fair fields, to have journeyed over sea to behold the mother country in all its beauty. Ivy clad ruins with their generous crop of dates—the date tree flourishes in Britain you know—the history of it all, as much ours as theirs remember, was eagerly appropriated and for the time it seemed as if we were really part of it, and were never to leave all this beauty—these things we had read of, dreamed of, for so many years; now our eyes beheld them and not another's.

The castles, the splendid estates, the cathedrals—what a rosary these made! What a memory they still make! Surely architecture must be frozen music and the sunlight as it fell through the twelfth century glass of those rare old rose windows seemed indeed the glory of God; "the light was like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal," so wondrous was it in richness and beauty.

Perhaps the lost art of stained glass will be found once more someday, and may be it will be proven that like the twelve gems forming the foundation of the city that lieth four square, these old windows are indeed but precious stones, jasper and sapphire, chalcedony, emerald, sardonyx, sardino, chrysolite, beryl, topaz, chrysoprasus, jacinth and amethyst, and that they do but give back the lustre of their pure hearts, affecting almost to tears the sympathetic beholder.

England, Scotland. Your ways are ways of pleasantness—all your paths are peace, or so we found them in our summer pilgrimage among your leafy byways.

May we come again some sweet day, once more to listen to your song birds, see your brilliant blossoms, tread the velvet turf and bowl once more over your splendid roads.

The six weeks spent amid rare English landscapes—especially the cathedral towns so rich in memories, cannot be told in a hurry. Who can place Melrose and Abbotsford and Dryborough on paper, or that land of poesy, Wordsworth's county, the Lake region? Who shall describe in a moment grand old Durham Cathedral, York, Lincoln, Peterboro, Ely, St. Paul's or Westminster? Can Cambridge, with her colleges, the Cam flowing so peacefully at "the backs," be placed on the printed page?

We had "done" Oxford, Warwick, Stratford, Leamington Kenilworth and Chester on another occasion, so regretfully passed them by this time, for Old England is full to overflowing with interesting things, especially to an American. It is like studying the family history, and we rejoice to get close to the facts and scenes of our common ancestry.

Carlisle calls us back to the "Scottish Chiefs," "Days of Bruce" and the countless border tales of our youth, while Gretna Green started wedding bells a' ringing, and we spoke broad Scotch dialect as we skirted Dumfries, Drumtochty and quaint old "Thrums." It is the land of song and story, you know—the moorlands where "Lorna Doone" lived, and where "Three Feathers" and "Strange Adventures in a Phaeton" fascinated us by their unique environments.

Abbotsford and Sir Walter's library, his books and interesting collection of relics, was most enjoyable. The handsome estate is owned by his granddaughter who, however, is too poor to live there, but rents it, reserving the privilege of showing certain rooms; scarce any shrine in England is better visited. At the time we were there perhaps 200 others (mostly Americans) were seeking admission.

In reply to my enquiry as to which was Scott's last novel, the pleasant middle-aged custodian of twenty years and more, said "I'm sure I don't know. I never read one of Scott's books; you Americans come over here knowing more of Sir Walter than we do."

And so passed the days—each full of beauty, full of interest. We were tired often times, it is true, but we were happy, and, as Shakespeare wrote:

"Your merry heart goes all the day.
Your sad tires in a mile, oh."

Presently the sea was calling—not before we had a ten days' top off across the channel, however.

We had only time for Amiens, Paris and Chartres, but that trinity would be enough for an entire vacation longer than ours.

Paris with Saint-Chapelle, Chartres with its gem of all the cathedrals. Where are words to describe their beauties? Language fails; the tongue is paralyzed. It is enough to stand within their portals and let their glorious twelfth century windows cover you as with a garment.

Don't go to France and miss Saint-Chapelle or Chartres. Your visit will be incomplete if these are omitted. They form beauty spots in memory's gallery and forever afterwards all windows pale before the jewels set in the tracery of these rare old cathedrals.

We found the good ship Empress of Ireland waiting for us at Liverpool, as handsome, as clean, as elegant and as homelike as when we left it six weeks ago. It was with great regret we waved bood-bye to the Rose, the Shamrock and the Thistle.

Like many things in life, the equinoctial storm we had feared did not break on our devoted heads. We sailed the September seas in safety and with little of incident to mark the journey.

Little, did I say? Let me amend it—for "this is another story." We crossed with a friend of yours. You never saw him, perhaps, but nevertheless you are acquainted with him and have had many a happy hour in his company, "On the Road to Mandelay, where the flying fishes play." Yes, it was Rudyard Kipling. He and his wife were our fellow passengers. He is exceedingly pleasant and very approachable, as witness the manner of our making his acquaintance: A rosy cheeked miss of perhaps fourteen summers, with a small camera, darted near where Mr. Kipling was standing and said to a little group of people not far away, "I want to get Mr. Kipling's picture—wish he would come out into the sunshine." "Why not ask him to do so," said I, and presto—young America, ever without fear of God or man, acted on my suggestion, and a score or more of passengers smiled as the distinguished writer walked into the broad sunlight and stood at attention.

It took but a moment to "snap" his strong features, and, smiling, he turned to our little group, whereupon, perforce, I said, "You are surely the most obliging gentleman on the ship—I must apologize to you for inciting this young lady to make so bold a request." He smiled most pleasantly, and his large eyes behind great round glasses seemed to illuminate his bronzed features as he said, "It would be hard for me to deny so dainty a little lady; I have a daughter of my own." A conversation ensued that naturally turned on his prolific pen, one and another of the group suggesting their indebtedness for particular stories and poems.

As the good fortune I had had through the entire trip would have it, I chanced to attract him by a happy reference to his own favorite—I said, "Mr. Kipling, I must thank you for many pleasant hours spent with your stories, and while I appreciate all of them these friends have mentioned, my own favorite does not seem among them. I think you have never done anything better than your "007." I saw I had touched a tender spot. He quickly replied, "I am so glad you like that story; it is the best thing I ever wrote; strange to say, though, I made a mistake in that yarn, and never knew I had done so until I was "called down" by a letter from a man in Wisconsin. I had lived in the United States four years—kept house there, and should have known better than to refer to "iced water"—you people do not have "iced water." Inadvertently I added a d and had to acknowledge my mistake."

I said to him, "Mr. Kipling, I have a friend who is a civil engineer connected with some very large railroad work in the Northwest, he is likewise a great reader and an ardent admirer of your books. We have discussed '007,' both agreeing it was one of the best stories we had ever read. This gentleman said to me, 'you think you appreciate that story, you should have been with me one rainy Sunday afternoon in a round house filled with engines, the engineers and firemen kept prisoners by the downpour. I had one of Kipling's books in my pocket and read aloud '007.' You should have seen my audience. Listen? Well, the proverbial pin might have dropped and made a noise in that stillness. I never saw anybody so captivated as those men were with that story. That was appreciation for you."

Mr. Kipling's eyes danced, and his prominent dimple took part in an almost audible smile as he said, "I'd rather have that compliment than any I have received. Those fellows know. If I'd made even the smallest mistake they would have hissed me and my story, while the reader would have thrown the book to the farthest corner, exclaiming: 'He don't know what he is talking about.' Thank you for telling me that—I am so glad you like '007.'"

He spoke often and most pleasantly to the passengers in his vicinity and seemed quite cosmopolitan in his manners and easy in his intercourse with everyone.

The last evening at dinner a rap for order was heard from the Captain's table, and Mr. Kipling rose to address the passengers. In a few well chosen words, the author of "Lest We Forget" used that sentiment as a theme, calling attention to the faithfulness of the officers and crew, who had stood between us and danger through the voyage now so nearly ended; he called for a toast to these "toilers of the sea," and every man, woman and child were on their feet in response to the novelist's eulogy. It was a stirring scene.

And so the voyage ended, and when the morning dawned we were at the landing in Quebec harbor, the Citadel smiling us a welcome home.

We looked back on the Plains of Abraham as our special train bore us westward to the Canadian metropolis en route for our own United States.

Other lands are gladsome—good to visit, to buy and sell in—good for everything but to live in. "The Stars and Stripes forever," to go out from beneath their sheltering bars is but to ensure the happiness of the return; our Limerick friend was right when on a similar occasion he exclaimed, "Here's to our native land—whether we were born there or not."

The most effective means of breaking up sea waves, giving practically a smooth surface, seems to be a discharge of compressed air into the water. This new discovery is expected by Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn, to prove of importance in various ways. A disabled vessel drifting toward shore may protect itself by throwing out an anchor through which air is forced, and a lightship may be shielded by a surrounding circular air pipe giving a region of calm in the centre. More visionary is the scheme to provide harbors in mid-ocean by means of pipes suspended by floats so that both floats and compressor plant may be protected from wave action.

The Art of Public Speaking

Mr. Balfour appears to have told the students of the Philomathic Society at Edinburgh that the art of public speaking was but the art of public conversation raised to a higher level. This reminds us of Bright's saying that the best House of Commons speaking was "pointed and eloquent conversation." And so it is, for ordinary occasions, and for the transaction of business, says the Saturday Review. But this "public conversation" is not oratory; it is debating—a very different thing. Mr. Balfour naturally praises the conversational style, in which he excels all his contemporaries. Twenty years ago Mr. Balfour was the most hesitating and awkward speaker on either of the front benches in the House of Commons. By daily and nightly practice, at the expense of his audience, he has made himself the most dexterous debater of the age. We do not disparage the qualities required for the attainment of this art. Perfect command of temper, unsleeping vigilance, a sense of humor, the habit of remembering points advanced by an adversary and instantly framing a repiy, however bad, these are the requisites of a debater; and though they are not mental qualities of the highest order, they can only be acquired by courage, and they are indispensable to the leader of a popular assembly. Mr. Balfour has wisely never attempted oratory, which is to debating what a picture is to a cartoon, prose to a leading article, or poetry to vers de societe. Indeed the combination of the power of oratory and the power of debating is very rarely found in the same speaker. Burke and Bright, the greatest orators of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries respectively, were no debaters. Of Pitt, Fox and Sheridan we know too little to say; if we were to judge by the valueless reports of their speeches, they were neither orators nor dbaters. Brougham possessed in a high degree the art of weaving extemporaneous replies to previous speakers into a carefully prepared speech, as did Disraeli. Only once or twice in the course of the terrible battle over the Corn Laws did Sir Robert Peel attempt the perilous flights of oratory, and then, according to his hostile but judicial critic, he was only partially successful. Lord Derby (the Prime Minister) was reckoned the first debater of his day in the House of Commons, and in the House of Lords he once or twice discovered the power of impassioned rhetoric. But unquestionably the speaker who combined in the most superb manner the handling of details, the answering of opponents, and close ratiocination with appeals to the passions or the ethical imagination of his audience, was Gladstone. That is why he was equally successful in the House of Commons and on the platform—another very rare combination. Mr. Balfour expressed the hope that none of the students would try to learn gestures or tones of voice, a needless exhortation in these inartistic days. We know that Wedderburn took lessons in elocution, to correct his Scotch accent, and we are told that Murray (Lord Mansfield) practised before a looking glass. This devotion to "the tedious ways of art" is of the eighteenth century, and there is no fear of its re-appearance in the twentieth century. Most speakers hang on to the lapels of their coat, or stick their thumbs into the armholes of their waistcoat, or thrust their hands into their pockets. Gladstone sometimes employed the most picturesque and impressive gestures. We remember once seeing him turn round, in one of his Home Rule speeches, to warn his party that there was "danger in delay." He flung both his arms straight up in the air, and let his long, artistic hands droop, in the attitude of a denouncing prophet, or weird Sybil. Though it was mere rhetoric, and there was no danger, men held their breath. Gladstone was emphatically the last of the orators. Randolph Churchill reserved his more elaborate rhetorical efforts for the platform; in the House of Commons he, too, made himself a debater at the expense of his audience. At public meetings Churchill delivered written speeches with marvellous memory and vivacity, thus effectually concealing the preparation. But his defective education caused him just to miss the true oratorical note, which has been defined as something between poetry and prose, and better than either. There was a vigorous vulgarity about the Randolphian style which was anything but classical. The same remark applies to Mr. Chamberlain, who makes speeches bearing obvious marks of preparation. Mr. Chamberlain's speeches have all the charm of fluency and clearness, of great apparent ease; and there is a pleasant piquancy about them, a general impression of "scoring" all round, which excites admiration. But they are spoiled by bad quotations, by trite metaphors, and by hackneyed phrases. Commonplaceness of thought and expression removes them from the region of oratory. There was one speaker besides Gladstone who exhibited too rarely occasional flashes of oratory, Mr. David Plunket, now Lord Rathmore. He had a musical and flexible voice that could weep, laugh, or soothe at will, and when he did employ a metaphor it was a poetical one. Unfortunately, he very seldom made a speech, and appeared content, as First Commissioner of Works, to supply dressing-rooms, where, as he said with a stutter, "politicians might be glad to change their coats." Mr. Joseph Cowen, the member for Newcastle, had oratory in him, but his Northumbrian burr was so strong that he was almost unintelligible to the House of Commons.

What is the explanation of the vulgar prejudice against prepared speeches? For Mr. Balfour was merely expressing a popular notion when he said that the signs of preparation were fatal to effect. No one who has ever studied a fine passage in one of the speeches of Grattan, or Burke, or Bright (whose every sentence was polished like the facet of a diamond), can imagine that the words welled up out of a well-filled mind, or that they were not carefully written out and committed to memory. Most men men shrink from the drudgery of writing their speeches; many men are so afraid of their memory deserting them at a critical moment that they dare not attempt to remember the words, even if they have written their speech out. Lord Lyndhurst declared that he was not equal to the feat of following the thread of an argument on his legs, and at the same time of thinking about the words of a manuscript, though he admitted that Lord Brougham's method of writing was the better one. Bright used to write his great speeches out three or four times, without comparing them, so that if the words of one edition failed him, he might trust to the recurrence of the words of one of the other copies. Yet from time immemorial preparation has been a gibe against orators:

"Pitt has no heart, men say, but I deny it;
He has a heart, and gets his speeches by it."

The root of the prejudice against preparation is, we think, the old puritanical idea that the speaker is a preacher, a man of God, inspired to deliver the words that are put into his mouth. Ever since Antony's speech in the forum, the popular orator always begins by assuring his listeners that he has no written speech to deliver. 'I am a plain blunt man who speaks right on,' etc. The ethical fallacy is obvious, for there is no reason why that which is meditated should be less sincere, less the offspring of conviction, than that which is spoken on the spur of the moment—quite the contrary. But the vulgar have an idea that, given enough time to prepare, anybody can make a good speech! Give a fool a year, and he will only produce a foolish speech. We cannot agree with Mr. Balfour that the best speeches are not those which read best. That is Lord Chesterfield's doctrine that the voice, the manner, the arrangement are more than the matter. But seeing that for one man who hears a speech a thousand read it, it is well worth while to make one's speech good reading, which can only be done by putting good matter into good words. The art of debating will probably be carried to still higher perfection as the time for discussion is more curtailed. But the art of oratory is doomed, for it is a tender and graceful plant, requiring leisurely cultivation and space in which to expand, and everything is now hurried and crowded.

The secret ballot provided by the Automobile Club of America in its palatial New York club house consists of a small two-drop annunicator, supplied with electric current by a set of four dry cells, and having wires extending around a large table to a button-block at each of the chairs at the table. When the board of governors is to vote on an application for membership, the face of the annunicator is covered with a curtain. Each member of the board then presses the white or black button of his block, and if any black button is pressed the black disc is seen when the curtain is removed from the annunicator. It is impossible to tell how any person voted or even how many black balls have been cast against the rejected applicant. The apparatus, which is the invention of Dr. S. S. Wheeler, a club official, can be quickly put in place or packed in the battery box.

In the production and control of a pure food supply by thoroughly scientific methods the Germans are disposed to keep their lead. The new government institute for milling research, supplementing the two institutes for research in the sugar and fermentation industries, is equipped with an experimental granary, a wheat and rye mill, and a bakery, together with administrative offices and laboratories, the machinery and apparatus being of the most advanced kind, all driven by electricity. The mill has two distinct plants, each milling two tons of grain in ten hours. The purpose of the institute is to carry out practical research and scientific investigation on grain during storing, milling, working up and baking; to experiment with the baking of home and imported grain, to conduct research work for the government, and to carry out official and private analysis of grain, flour, fodder stuffs, etc. Every effort will be made to investigate thoroughly the numerous problems of milling and baking.

Stranger—What sort of a man is your neighbor, John Braggs?

Native—Oh, he's all right, but he has a telescopic imagination.

Stranger—How's that?

Native—Yes. He can't even tell the truth without getting it at least two sizes larger than it is.—Chicago News.

A war-hoop—The wedding ring.—Judge.